THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 275

••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Britain's Policy Favored Fears That Follow Forces Moral Suasion Effective

¶ **Poll**—The Gallup polls (which have been remarkably accurate in analyzing American public sentiment) have been invoked by the liberal News Chronicle of London and reveal that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain satisfies a cross-section of the British nation by the margin of 57 to 43. Rendered into terms of sentiment this is thought to mean that a strong feeling unfavorable to the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia still exists, but British loyalties remain with the Government rather than with the Opposition. The wave of relief which followed the Munich peace is likewise thought to find expression in support for the Prime Minister, even though relief is mixed with regret over Czechoslovakia's fate, with doubt as to the eventual wisdom of yielding more power to Germany, with a question as to whether in the long run, peace was purchased or democracy sold at Munich. The Gallup poll also reveals an overwhelming majority in favor of universal conscription in case of war.

• **These polls** bring out interesting phases of human thought; but, in the light of recent events, one suspects that a far more significan result might be obtained by conducting a poll on prayer. One suspects that the result might suggest to Christian people that prayers are more potent than politics.

¶ **Pilot**—Support by prayer as well as by polls might well attend the British Prime Minister as he meets with his Cabinet again—for his is the task today of piloting British policy safely through the rocks and shoals of the shifting middle European scene; the task of wisely establishing an organized home defense, and the task of negotiating the Palestine into quieter waters. • Passions may grow hot or cold blown by the breeze of personality, political bias, or self-centered nationalism, but a calm recognition of problems, an unselfish desire to see benefits for all mankind, an insistance on the power of good in international as well as individual affairs, councils a general upholding of ideals higher than parties so that they may be found easily at hand by all men charged with piloting the nations.

¶ **Precautions** — While balance-of-power politics fluctuate, no nation feels secure. Thus the speeding up of armaments in European countries and the sudden interest in the United States in more powerful defenses. The general fear induced by the arrays of force has a recurrent manifestation in France, where a spy scare induces an order from the French Government forbidding foreigners to settle in the Paris region without special authorization. Americans, as well other nationals, are affected by the measure, which is deemed necessary because of the difficulty of distinguishing espionage agents from legitimate refugees.

¶ **In the aftermath** of the tremendous sense of relief that swept through Europe following the Munich peace, there can be little doubt of the peace sentiment everywhere. When such an obvious majority favors peace, how long are we going to permit the influences that make for war to disrupt men's essential unity?

¶ **Airplanes**—The Munitions Control Board issues a report revealing a lessening of American aid to Japan's invasion of China. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, ever since last May, has been endeavoring through his Department to discourage shipments of airplanes to Japan. Although manufacturers still have the right to obtain licenses for shipping arms to Japan (so long as a state of war is not recognized by the President), the State Department, using moral suasion, has kept busy to such effect that manufacturers have very largely yielded to the Hull philosophy. The report shows that the American arms industry generally has been refusing new orders from Japan—an altruism slightly offset by new demands elsewhere. • Nevertheless here is an illustration of how the moral sense of individuals may be aroused to function independently of government for the good of mankind.

¶ **Airline**—From time immemorial, the Northwest Passage has been sought or associated in some manner with the tying of the Atlantic and Pacific across Canada. Hendrik Hudson failed to do what the initiative of government and railway men achieved. For long the Northwest Passage, uniting the Occident to the Orient, has been the Canadian Railways. Now a further facility has been added to that historic route through the completion of round-trip mail and express flights by Trans-Canada Airlines. With this new service, it is possible to cross the Dominion in something like 17 hours, although passenger service has not yet been inaugurated officially. • What would Hudson, Gosnold, Frobisher or Drake say to Canada's modern Northwest Passage? Seeing its possibilities, what shall we say of the achievements it foretells for tomorrow?

Foes Say Plan E Is Plot Of Harvard Communists

Cambridge politicians set out to rouse support for their proposal to separate famous college from city—Proponents of Plan E laugh at move—Call it smoke screen to save fat city jobs.

Politicians opposed to the Plan E council-manager form of government for Cambridge, Mass., were engaged today in an attempt to prevent adoption of the plan by terming it a plot by "Communist-infested Harvard University" to capture control of the city government.

Raising the Communist charge about a plan for streamlined city government which has been adopted by Cincinnati, Toledo, and other American cities, the City Council, whose membership would be reduced from 15 to 9 under the plan, voted last night to ask the Legislature to sever Cambridge from the 300-year-old University.

Today, the councilors set out on a campaign to convince Cambridge residents that if they upset the present arrangements at their City Hall they will be, in effect, turning their municipality over to the "agents of Moscow."

Lampoon Lampoons Politicos

The activities of the Central Square politicians led Harvard Lampoon, undergraduate humorous periodical, to demand a "plebiscite" for all "minorities" in Cambridge, with ultimate separation of the University from the rest of the city.

The Executive Committee of the Lampoon sent to the Council a message, which it termed an "ultimatum," although no threat of reprisals for non-fulfillment was included. The so-called "ultimatum" demanded not only a "plebiscite" but also that:

A buffer State be set up between Harvard and the Cambridge City Hall and that its boundaries be defined by a neutral commission headed by Former Governor Curley.

"The Harvard Lampoon be made a free city with all the rights and privileges of the same, and that its frontiers be guaranteed by General (formerly Colonel) Apted, Chief of the Yard Police."

Laugh Greets Charge

The Red charges and the secession move brought loud laughs from Plan E headquarters in Harvard Square, for the University long has withstood attacks from the city fathers as a result of the large amount of tax-exempt property it holds.

"Under Plan E government, Harvard would not and could not exercise any more control over the Cambridge City Government than it does now," said Chandler W. Johnson, Executive Director of the Cambridge Committee for Plan E. He emphasized there is no connection between Harvard College and the Plan E movement.

Nevertheless, some of the sponsors of Plan E wondered what effect these tactics would have on the plan, which is to be voted upon at a city referendum on Nov. 8, among industrial workers who have been bombarded in recent months with statements alleging that Harvard is a hot-bed of Communism and similar Un-American "isms."

By this group, it was argued that more intensive educational efforts would be required to put before the Cambridge voters the exact nature of the proportional representation council-manager plan.

"Thousands of Cambridge citizens of all wards of the city want improved government under Plan E and do not intend to be diverted from their purpose by false issues raised by a small minority of politicians," said Mr. Johnson today.

German Spy Says U. S. Mail On Liner Was Intercepted

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Nazi German agents opened a mail bag on the Liner Europa to obtain a copy of a contract between the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York, the Government's principal witness testified at the espionage trial of two men and a woman today.

Members of the same group, he swore, engaged his younger brother as a spy in Prague in anticipation of Germany's march on Czechoslovakia. The testimony was given just before court adjourned for the day.

Guenther Gustav Rumrich, the former United States Army sergeant who deserted and became a spy, made the disclosures after telling Federal Judge John C. Knox and a jury of a scheme to forge President Roosevelt's signature to faked White House stationery in order to procure information about two United States Navy airplane carriers.

The stolid ex-dishwasher, who became a $40 a week "mail order" spy, told of a night when Karl Schlueter, an alleged messenger for the spy ring, came to his home in the Bronx with Fraulein Hofmann.

Schlueter asked him what he knew of the Aircraft Carriers Enterprise and Yorktown.

"He said the German Navy was now going to build some aircraft carriers and that it would be very useful for his superiors to obtain plans of these carriers' construction," Rumrich testified.

"He suggested that I write to Hamburg and suggest that I be furnished with some stationery that would show that it was official White House stationery.

"He said something about forwarding a letter to the construction chief of the United States Navy Department, the letter bearing the forged signature of the President of the United States. But he did not elaborate on this plan.

"I told him I would try to get the stationery. He said there would be a lot of money in it if I could get the plans of the aircraft carriers but he did not say how much."

Rumrich said he wrote to the mysterious "Sanders," as he knew his chief in Hamburg, sending the letter to the Dundee, Scotland, address of Mrs. Jessie Jordan, now serving a prison term for espionage in Scotland.

"At that time there was some trouble in the Far East about the bombing of the Panay, and papers carried a reproduction of the President's protest about the bombing.

"At the top was the inscription of the White House, Washington, D. C. I thought it would be a good idea to enclose a facsimile of that message, so they would have something to go by."

Lester C. Dunigan, Assistant U. S. Attorney, read Rumrich's letter, which specified the size of the stationery to be sought and described it in detail.

"I shall need this stationery by

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Women Federal Executives Say Women Must Work

Wide World

Miss Earlene White
President National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Miss Mary Anderson
Director Women's Bureau United States Department of Labor.

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward
Assistant Works Progress Administrator for women's and professional projects.

Women Workers On Federal Jobs Stand for Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Women executives of the Federal Government have rushed into the controversy caused by the recent Biggers' report on unemployment, to charge that prejudice against women workers, and particularly against married women, may be enhanced by the figures.

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Assistant Works Progress Administrator, in charge of women's and professional projects stated here that she agreed with Miss Earlene White, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, that women work because they must support themselves and those dependent on them.

Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, declared that if keeping women out of jobs were the solution of unemployment, this method might have been tried long ago. "But this is a very unsound theory, which if put into practice would cause even more hardship and maladjustment than we have today."

Meanwhile, the Biggers' figures, which indicated a big influx of women into the labor market during the depression, were undoubtedly being widely discussed over the country. In many factories and industries the unfortunate prejudice against married women persists. John Doe, who can't get a job with the XYZ Co., for example, knows about Mrs. Smith, who is working in the same department where he would like to work. John Doe and Mrs. John Doe feel bitterly that the company should fire Mrs. Smith, to make room for the head of the Doe family. They are ignorant perhaps of the fact that Mrs. Smith is herself supporting dependents.

It is against such prejudice that Ellen Woodward and Mary Ander-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Move for Free Ukraine Stirs Poland

Reich credits to Poland hint German ambition of new economic plan for world trade.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 19—Announcing the opening in Germany of credits totaling 120,000,000 zloty (about $22,000,000) for Poland's account, German official newspapers express confidence that Germany has solved—temporarily and perhaps permanently—the problem of foreign exchange which has most seriously hindered Germany's trade expansion. The arrangements made with Poland closely parallel those recently concluded with Turkey during the visit in Ankara of Walther Funk, German Minister of Economics.

On its surface the Polish agreement gives little evidence of the extravagant claims which German official newspapers make for it. It provides that Poland will place additional orders for German goods, chiefly heavy machinery, to be charged against a book account for repayment in Polish agricultural products and timber within 2½ years. In other words it provides a new method for a barter agreement such as Germany has repeatedly used before.

The arrangements have interest because it is another step toward that predominance and almost exclusive trade supremacy in Central Eastern Europe toward which Germany is admittedly driving. But Germans profess to see in the Polish and Turkish agreements something much more important.

Part of Economic System

Today's Völkischer Beobachter declared its conviction that the new credit method has wide possibilities, that it will function permanently and can be definitely extended into an entirely new economic system which Germany will construct and which soon will become a central factor in world economy. It added that the new system cannot break down as the old one did because it provides for the exchange of goods for goods without artificial dependence upon gold as a means of exchange.

Germany is meanwhile pushing ahead with all possible speed to consolidate its economic and commercial positions in all countries east of the Rhine. Four Czechoslovak Ministers are expected soon in Berlin to shape a general agreement which brings Prague closely within the German economic system. Yugoslav and Turkish Ministers are also coming to Berlin.

[The Associated Press reported that the Economics Minister of Bulgaria had also accepted an invitation to visit Berlin. Herr Funk said he wanted the Danubian countries to see for themselves what Germany could offer in return for their raw materials under the trade proposals advanced during his four-month tour of the Southeastern countries.]

The governments of all nations are being urged to conclude agreements with Germany now, when, it is hinted the terms are better than they may be later. But it is now suggested that German economists have discovered the key to an entirely new economic system, and the arrangements now being made should no longer be considered temporary or inadequate makeshifts, but should rather be regarded as part of a new and better economic system destined to replace all previous systems.

Polish Foreign Chief Visits Rumania

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Oct. 19

Col. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, who will arrive in Rumania today, will be received by King Carol at Galatz, where the autumn Army maneuvers are being held.

While officially it was said that the sole reason for Colonel Beck's visit is to see the maneuvers, foreign diplomatic circles believed the Polish diplomat wanted to impress on King Carol the necessity for a common Hungarian-Polish border in Ruthenia.

Gestures to Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 19 (AP)—Rumanian official circles said today that Germany was making great efforts to line up Rumania in its Southeastern European economic sphere.

These circles declared that despite such pressure Rumania, fearing that political dependency would follow in the wake of economic change, has shifted its economic policy only slightly if at all.

Oil and coal are the main items Germany is eager to obtain, and it already occupies first place in purchases of the two commodities from Rumania.

During September, German exports to Rumania amounted to 600,000,000 leu (about $4,500,000); British, 67,000,000; French, 66,000,000, and United States, 87,000,000.

Germany is the largest market for Rumanian exports. However, although Germany was said to sell at cheaper prices, Rumania would prefer to deal with Britain and France as they pay in currency while Germany works on a barter basis.

Poles seek Rumanian aid in checking new plan which would augment German influence.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 19—The shadow of an independent Ukraine lies behind the sudden dash of the Polish Foreign Minister, Col. Joseph Beck to see King Carol of Rumania, in the opinion of informed circles here.

The new Czechoslovakia consists of three autonomous parts of the old historic Czech lands, Slovakia and Ruthenia. The Poles fear that this autonomous unit will be used by Germany to form a nucleus to attract Ukrainians in Galicia in order to form an independent Ukraine under German auspices.

The Poles also declare that the integrity of Rumania is jeopardized because there are large numbers of Ukrainians in Bukowina and Bessarabia who would be brought into the same orbit.

It is chiefly on this ground that Colonel Beck hopes to persuade King Carol that it would be in Rumanian interest to establish a common frontier between Poland and Hungary by insisting that the Czechs cede Ruthenia to Hungary. Ruthenia would then be administered as an integral part of Hungary, not as an autonomous Province of Czechoslovakia.

Alternatives for Rumania

Hitherto King Carol has been strongly against the common frontier solution. Rumanians generally are strongly pro-Czech, and observers are unanimous that any further dismemberment of Czechoslovakia would only receive Rumanian support if it were proved that the alternative of leaving Ruthenia as it is was worse. Rumanians are also not anxious to see any further aggrandizement of Hungary, since this would weaken the Rumanian hold on

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Auto Industry Sets Pace For Fall Recovery

General Motors rehires 35,000—Upturn noted in other lines—Farm benefits expected.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — The autumn recovery movement is under extending sail—bringing with it encouragement to industrial centers where re-employment goes on briskly, cheering up the Administration which expects favorable results therefrom in the November elections, and even helping out farmers with heavy crops and low prices because they see more purchasing power in the cities.

The latest and greatest evidence of the business upswing comes today in the announcement of General Motors Corporation that it will reemploy 35,000 more workers within the next two weeks and rescind last February's 10 to 30 per cent pay cuts. General Motors plants in 38 cities of 14 states might stand to gain in all about $115,000,000 in the coming year, it was estimated, as a result of the announcement.

Increases have been taking place all down the line in the automotive industry. Last week the Chrysler Corporation announced 1,600 employees were being employed in putting production of one of its cars on a two-shift basis. The United Automobile Workers' Union reports a substantial increase in dues payments in the past month. As to Chrysler divisions, the Union reports that 8,000 workers are being re-employed.

53,865 on Ford Pay Roll

In the Ford River Rouge plant, 53,865 persons are reported as employed this week, whereas last week a smaller production schedule was being worked. Elsewhere, even when figures are not available, a steady expansion was taking place.

Autumn is, of course, the season for expansion in the automotive industry, and the present increases were in part inevitable. But already the 1939 season is running way ahead of 1938, although not above 1937. Dealer stocks are now the lowest for several years, because of the short 1938 sale, and there is reported to be an increasing consumer demand.

General Motors' announcement produced a substantial spurt in the stock market, with automotive shares taking the lead against so-called armament stocks which had been carrying the ball. New 1938 highs were recorded.

Covers Wide Areas

The Corporation's re-employment decision means that 35,000 workers come back to their jobs and 30,000 white-collar employees get their salaries back where they were last year. The weekly pay roll is expected to go up something like $2,000,000. Apart from Michigan, General Motors' cities include Los Angeles and Oakland, Calif., St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, Rochester, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., Indianapolis, Ind., Baltimore, Md., and Atlanta, Ga. So the purchasing power turned on by the General Motors announcement sprinkles out over a wide geographical area.

Praised in Washington

General Motors' expansion was at once hailed appreciatively in Washington, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce said:

"The resumption of production schedules by the automobile industry is an outstanding illustration of the trend to a gradual broadening of the recovery base.

"This increased activity is prompted not by estimates but by the flow of a large volume of orders, more in evidence than in many months.

"It thus reflects the increased purchasing power of the people. This increased employment and demand for raw materials in the automobile industry will have implications among other industries and services, including wholesale and retail trade, multiplying many times the social and economic effects."

Though the automotive industry is now spurting, it only reflects a general movement which is at a somewhat slower tempo. The broader picture is succinctly summarized this week by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which keeps an informed and detached eye on business conditions. It is as good and guarded a general statement as comes to hand:

"The general trend of industrial

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

This Changing World

Cash-Laden Banks—Plenty of Money, but Borrowers So Few That Banks Have Become Warehouses—New Financial Practices

By H. B. Elliston

The condition of banks flush with cash and government bonds and shy on loans to the public continues to puzzle readers. Over 35 per cent of New York bank assets are in actual cash. Mr. Fleming suggests that their shingles should now be decorated with the legend "warehouse for cash." A true, if not a good, sign! Now, however, loans are at last going up. But the lag behind the business recovery has been a long one, and the rise is nothing to speak of. Recovery has gone much further than the bankers' loan account would indicate.

How can there be so much private recovery without loans going up? The initial stages of business recovery are often associated with falling bank loans. For this reason: In depression, business increases its loans from the banks because so much of its own money is tied up in unsold stocks or inventories. A business revival helps business to repay these depression-incurred loans. But there is a growing divorce of banking from business, anyway; and the answer to our question is more fundamental, dating back to the early 'twenties.

Back in the early 'twenties business was all loaded up with loans from banks on the security of raw materials and other goods which had been bought while prices were high. Then wartime prices came down. The inventories, therefore, represented huge losses, and right and left businesses failed, unable to meet their obligations at the banks.

This was a lesson to American business, a twofold lesson. In succeeding booms inventories have been kept down to relatively low levels—that is, buying is relatively hand-to-mouth—and business has relied less on bank money to carry them. Corporations rely for money more on the general public through stock and bond issues. Also they set aside larger amounts for depreciation, which is spendable money. So great with these aids became corporation cash resources in the late 'twenties that the big corporations began acting themselves like bankers and lending money to brokers.

In the Great Depression business had to pay out a good deal of its saved income in lieu of current income. But the depreciation account was kept going. Thus, in the recovery which came to an end in August, 1937, business financed improvements to the industrial plants out of the money it had set aside for depreciation. The law, by the way, is much more generous in allowing for depreciation than it is in England. Business ought to bear this in mind when it complains of its tax burden as the harshest in the world.

This business independence of banks has been fomented by government restrictions on banks. New England was built up on the basis of what are called "two-name notes." These were short-term advances, but the intimate relation between bank and business caused the advances to be renewed time after time. Thus they really became capital or long-term loans. Under scrutiny of the Deposit Insurance officials in Washington, however, such loans are no longer made. Government officials, looking after the interests of the depositors, want to see bank assets kept fairly liquid or realizable, not frozen in industrial enterprise.

Of course, other reasons account for the 35 per cent cash ratio of bank assets in New York City. Yet I don't think that either the lethargy or the fear of bankers is one of them. In the past this column has done its share of complaining in behalf of borrowers about banking stoniness in hard times. But it is fully satisfied nowadays that bankers are not letting any legitimate financing go begging. The bankers don't want cash; they want to make good loans. The plain fact of the matter is that legitimate borrowers are scarce, and the low level of Federal Reserve loans to the public, which were started in response to public agitation that private bankers were ultra-conservative, proves it.

Yet, side by side with this situation, there exists a business demand for capital. I mean a demand for loans which needn't be paid back for a long time. The banks in present circumstances, as I have said, may not supply this demand even though their vaults are full of cash. Clearly there is need for some kind of complementary banking system which will link supply and demand in regard to longer-term money. In Europe, they have industrial mortgage banking banks. Perhaps the time has arrived to experiment with such institutions in America. If the American banking system isn't going to degenerate into government banking or the private warehouse business, the private bankers ought to be considering ways and means of starting such a system.

Hitler Honors Lindbergh

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh received one of Germany's highest decorations—the Order of the German Eagle—in an unceremonious presentation last night by Field Marshal Hermann Göring.

The decoration came to the American flier at a reception United States Ambassador Hugh Wilson gave in honor of Colonel Lindbergh and Field Marshal Göring.

As the Field Marshal passed down the receiving line he paused when he came to Colonel Lindbergh telling him he had orders from Reichsführer Hitler to give him this decoration as a token of Germany's esteem for what Colonel Lindbergh had done for aviation.

The American aviator replied with a simple word and hung the decoration around his neck without any of the usual ceremonies attending bestowal of the honor.

Mr. Wilson's guests included numerous German aviation figures as well as Undersecretary of State Ernst von Weizsäcker, Gen. Erhard Milch, and Ernest Wormann, Director of the Foreign Office's Political Section. The Polish, Argentine and Italian Ambassadors and the Irish Minister also attended.

Even Dumb Gadget Didn't Put Differential Under Clutch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Two reporters underwent a "traffic test" today at the Civil Service Assembly's thirtieth convention here, by an electrical test-scoring machine which grades examinations by simply pressing a button. The new machine, in which Civil Service officials are taking fascinated interest, is able to score answer sheets at the rate of 400 to 800 an hour, with as many as 150 questions.

A revolution in Civil Service examinations has been publicly forecast by Prof. Leonard D. White of University of Chicago, former member of the United States Civil Service Commission, on the basis of the machine, while Commissioner Samuel Ordway has been making much the same comments informally.

This writer and another reporter volunteered to undergo a test for drivers of automobiles in the interest of larger understanding. We were each handed two sheets of paper, one having printed questions and another a series of columns and cross lines for the answers. The first question asked,

"What does a red light mean?
(1) Stop (2) Go (3) Caution."

This looked easy, and over on answer sheet this reporter made a nice glossy down-stroke, under the "(1)" table, in the first question.

For the benefit of future examinees, this is how it looked:

	1	2	3	4	5
Question one—	X				

In this particular examination the four and five columns on the right were not used, but the electrical machine could tally them just as easily as not. The instruction sheet warned not to make any "stray marks which the machine might count wrong." Some of the questions got complicated toward the end and didn't seem to have much to do with driving. As

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
Page 3

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1938

Radio Comment	4
Author, Author!	6
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	8
The Home Forum	9
"Man's higher individuality and destiny" [With Swedish Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12-13
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Shopping Column	12
Radio Timetable	12
Arts and Theater Reviews	12
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Weekly Magazine Section

Whither Political Parties?	1-2
People and Peace in Central Europe	3
"One in a Million"	4
The World Still Has a Stake at Geneva	5
Training Better Drivers	6
"Keep Out!": Magazine Editorial	7
Look In Some Time	8-9
Books and Features	10-11

In the Boston Section:

Vermont flood control project dedicated.

Race tracks are issue in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

"Milk bars" on downtown streets urged.

Hurley confers on calling special session.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Auto Industry Sets Pace In Fall Recovery Trend

(Continued from Page 1)

production, factory employment, and national income points upward. Consumption of many industrial products has exceeded production in recent months; inventory stocks of automobiles, textiles, and other goods have been substantially reduced; factories have increased production schedules.

"Though building contracts awarded (as measured by the Federal Reserve Board index) recovered more than 50 per cent between March and August, 1938 — to the highest point since April, 1931—it was not until July that any widespread evidence of an improving economic situation was apparent. In July, however, such broad measures of domestic demand as industrial production and nonagricultural income had reversed the downward trends which first appeared in September of last year. Factory employment and pay rolls, which usually respond quickly to changes in productive activity, rose sharply from June to August.

"So far as farmers are concerned the larger supplies of farm commodities continue as a depressing influence on prices, and up to now have obscured entirely the favorable influences of the improved domestic demand situation which appeared at the start of the 1938-39 crop year. Nevertheless, farm income from the production of 1938 will be less severely curtailed than would have been the case had the trends in industrial activity and consumer income continued to point downward into the 1938-39 season."

October is normally an active business month. Manufacturing and building run at average levels, as do iron and steel, textiles, petroleum. Coal mining, railroad freight, boots and shoes, and retail trade usually run above normal.

The business indices this month indicate that the ground lost since the beginning of the year has about been made up. While there has been some slight weakness this month, The Christian Science Monitor index stood this week at about the January, 1938, level, which is 12 points below the heights of early 1937.

An equally interesting index, the Department of Agriculture's figures on industrial production and nonagricultural income, shows the former to have made a sensational recovery in the last three months to the point of October, 1937. Yet production on this index is still far below the highest post-depression point, which was in December, 1936. Nonagricultural income has not fluctuated so widely, but is now marking a substantial upturn although it has only reached the point of April, 1938, in its climb back.

Though business is steadily moving upward, no pronounced spurt (except seasonally, as with automobiles) is expected until after the November elections. The effect of the electoral outcome is naturally unpredictable. Some observers feel that substantial Republican gains would spur recovery. However, that is not the way it worked in 1936, when President Roosevelt's re-election came in the midst of a hearty recovery movement which continued for some months thereafter.

Martin and Auto Jobs

DETROIT (AP)—Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers, said Oct. 18 the re-employment by General Motors of 35,000 employees "mitigates the situation, but serious unemployment in the automobile and other industries remains."

He said it "still seems" General Motors will not be in position to rehire all its 1937 employees "nor is there any assurance General Motors will be able to maintain its employment rolls for very many months."

"All estimates of the car production for this model indicate that no more than 3,000,000 will be built. About 5,500,000 1937 models were produced." Mr. Martin said.

Since 1937, Mr. Martin said, technological improvements have reduced "man-power required." He said the industry needs "stabilization of employment rather than periodic hirings and layoffs."

'Finders Keepers' Plea For $3,000 Fails Pair

BLOOMSBURG, Pa. (AP)—John Johnson and George Hill, laborers, lost their claim of "finders keepers" today in the case of $3,000 in gold coins they uncovered in a cellar.

A jury awarded the treasure to F. Harold Kline who claimed the gold as part of the estate of his father, who passed on in 1890 while living in the home. All the coins bore dates prior to that time.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hill found the cache while lowering the cellar in the home.

the cuisine that is known the world over, the friendly service, modern appointments, the midtown convenience—and genuine hospitality of the

BELLEVUE STRATFORD

IN THE HEART OF PHILADELPHIA

CLAUDE H. BENNETT, GEN. MGR.

★ OCEAN TRIPS ★

from convenient ports

There's life in the air and sparkle on the sea. Embark now on the grandest trip of a lifetime. Large, handsomely appointed liners sail regularly between Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami. Low one-way and round-trip fares include delicious meals and comfortable stateroom accommodations. ★ ★ ★

For full information, apply any authorized tourist agency, or Merchants & Miners Line Office, in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Savannah, Atlanta, Jacksonville, West Palm Beach, St. Petersburg or Miami.

MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

Every Inch a King

Wide World

Model for George V. Statue

Leonard Jennings, Sculptor to the Government of India, standing beside his design for the bronze figure of the former monarch. The statue is to be erected at Patna Bihar, India. It shows the King as he appeared in his coronation robes at Delhi in 1912. The statue, exclusive of its base, will be 10 feet high.

English 'Polls' Back Premier By Ratio of 57 to 43 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 19—Results of two Gallup polls, under the aegis of the liberal News Chronicle just published here, show a surprising balance of nation-wide opinion in Britain for and against Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

The first question, "Are you satisfied with Chamberlain as Prime Minister?" has produced a percentage majority for him of 57 to 43. This suggests that although the criticism of his foreign policy, especially as regards Czechoslovakia, is real and serious, nevertheless it is the Government and not the Opposition that still sways public sentiment. This interpretation is strengthened by an analysis of the voting which shows that whereas 22 per cent of those now opposing Mr. Chamberlain supported him at the last general election 28 per cent of the Opposition have come over to his side. This, it is thought, points to greatness of the relief still felt as his having avoided war.

National Register Supported

The result of the second Gallup question is also notable. This question was whether a national register ought to be immediately started to list everybody available for civil or military duty in wartime. Here the voting ran overwhelmingly in favor of this measure, 78 per cent for and only 22 against. This points to a nation-wide determination that never again shall there be such waste of valuable human material as occurred in the World War, and that if a similar catastrophe should recur nobody must be exempt from doing their bit to meet it.

It is believed that the majority for a register would have been greater but for fear among some of the voters lest they should seem to approve military conscription or totalitarian methods.

The direction in which British public opinion is moving is further shown by speeches just made by Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Anthony Eden. The former tendered the Opposition Liberals, speaking at Dundee last night, while expressing sharp Liberal disapproval of Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy, nevertheless recognized the need for unity of effort, especially where rearmament is concerned. In this connection Sir Archibald urged utilization of the energetic services of Mr. Winston Churchill, Former First Lord of the Admiralty, to strengthen the Government's rearmament efforts.

Mr. Eden, Former Foreign Secretary, speaking at Guildhall last night, went further in the direction of urging the putting aside of party politics to enable the nation to organize efficiently for defense in its present time of danger. "The whole national economy," Mr. Eden declared, "requires to be overhauled." He also said, "If the national effort is to succeed it must be based on the broadest sense of national confidence and must be backed by national approval."

He declared Britain must organize for defense or "our authority will continue to decline in a world which is rearming to the teeth and organized for war."

Mr. Eden replied to Reichsführer Hitler's oratorical attacks with the declaration that "there are no warmongers among us." The reference to "warmongers" was in reply to Herr Hitler's Saarbrücken speech Oct. 9 when he said "There are those abroad who do not want peace. . . . Supposing after Chamberlain there came Cooper, or Eden, or Churchill? They are the men who would like to make war."

Defense of Standards

Mr. Eden urged that Britain use its strength "not just to impose our will as to the fate of this territory or that, but to uphold certain standards in the conduct of foreign affairs. . . ."

"If the sanctity of contract between nations is no longer respected, if we are to turn a blind eye to even the grossest breach of international faith, if all the nations are to break all their promises all the time, the world will degenerate until it will resemble a zoological garden in which all the animals have been loosed at once.

This speech is one of a series Mr. Eden has been making, of which all are directed to prepare the way for eventually widening the basis of the present Government so as to bring in more of the progressive element. In this he has the support of a good many Conservatives who look to his leadership to render this possible. On the other hand it does not preclude his co-operating to some extent meanwhile with the present Government. Mr. Eden is thus thought to be staking out a claim to succeed to the headship of the present Government on a widened basis when Mr. Chamberlain ultimately retires.

Manifesto by Liberals

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—A Liberal manifesto criticized Premier Chamberlain's policy of sacrificing Czechoslovakia to Germany and initiating "an armed and precarious truce necessitating a colossal and instant expenditure on arms."

The Liberals said: "The Government surrendered to a threat of violence without consulting Parliament," possibly isolated Soviet Russia, discredited moderate elements in Germany and Italy and instituted "a grave decline in British influence in the councils of the world."

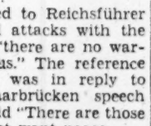
As the result of its conclusions, the party decided it must dedicate itself to self-defense without regard for party considerations and "strive in concert with other powers to remove the causes of war, not by concessions to truculence but by justice to all peoples."

EASTERNOIL

Power Oil Burner

"A quality burner within your means"

Minneapolis - Honeywell controls. General Electric motor. All work guaranteed. Financed if desired.



$185 Completely Installed

C. W. CLEVELAND

Authorized LYNN Power Oil Burner Dealer

99 DALE STREET, DEDHAM, MASS.

Tel. Dedham 1191

ROGER SMITH HOTELS

SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50

DOUBLE ROOMS from $4.50

LUNCHEON from 50¢

DINNER from 75¢

In New York City

WENTWORTH HOTEL . . . 59 West 46th Street

WINTHROP HOTEL . . . . . 119 East 47th Street

PARK CRESCENT HOTEL 87th Street & Riverside Drive

THE BRITTANY . . . . . 55 East 10th Street

WYNDHAM HOTEL . . . . . 42 West 58th Street

WEBSTER HOTEL . . . . . 40 West 45th Street

In Other Cities

When you are in any of these cities—go to

The ROGER SMITH HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C. STAMFORD, CONN.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. HOLYOKE, MASS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

● These hotels cater to guests who appreciate the refinements of life—true courtesy—excellent food and service—and subnormal prices.

RESERVATION OFFICE

151 East 50th Street, New York City

Thousands Like Him Are Experimented on Each Year!
Join
THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
6 PARK STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Associate Membership . . . $1.00
Active Membership $5.00
Your Membership Helps Us To Help Them!

Japanese Pierce Canton Defenses?

Tokyo spokesman divides world into three areas, one to be dominated by Japanese group.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—In an effort to explain the causes, motives, and probable future outcome of the Sino-Japanese War the present spokesman of of the Japanese Foreign Office, Tatsuo Kawai, has recently published a small book entitled "The Objectives of Rising Japan." It devotes chapters to such subjects as the development of the Japanese race, the world significance of the Sino-Japanese incident, and the basic reasons for Sino-Japanese collaboration, and ends with a title bearing the optimistic heading: "The Dawn in Asia."

Mr. Kawai seeks to uphold a thesis which is very popular in Japan: the division of the world into three separate and independent areas, Asiatic, European, and American. Renouncing any desire to intervene in America or Europe, Japan resents the pretensions of European powers and of the United States to wield political influence in the Far East. He sums up his ideas on this point in the following statement:

"Peace and prosperity must be brought in the European cultural area by the European forms of government of the European peoples, in the American cultural area by the individual control of the Pan American Union, and in the Asiatic cultural area by the union and collaboration of Japan, Manchukuo, and China."

Japanese Population Rises

Mr. Kawai's book abounds in figures illustrative of Japan's growth, in which he sees, at least by inference, a justification for its continental expansion. He shows that the population of Japan proper has more than doubled since 1872, while figures covering the budget, foreign trade, industrial production and development of education indicate very striking progress. Mr. Kawai's interpretation of the background of the war reads as follows:

"In her historical necessity, in her historical characteristics, in her cultural mission Japan is destined to achieve continental development. China tried to reject this tendency of Japan by resorting to armed force. The Kuomintang Government, overconfident of its own power and slighting Japan's actual strength, unwisely tried to repulse Japan's influence on the Asiatic continent. This miscalculation on the part of the Kuomintang Government is the cause of the present Sino-Japanese conflict. The Japanese nation is not so cowardly as to hesitate to accept China's challenge to a fight, especially when its national existence is jeopardized.

"That Sino-Japanese relations have been thrown into an armed conflict is the greatest regret of the Asiatic races and their greatest disgrace as well. However, if the current China incident means a dark night for Asia, the coming of dawn is believed to be not so far distant.

"Marco Polo's 'mysterious world Jepangu (Japan)' served as an impetus to the discovery of the American continent. The United States, which achieved development on this new continent, was good enough to arouse Japan from her deep slumber. Japan in her turn is now mercifully trying to awaken her close continental neighbor, China, from the latter's greatest illusion."

To Guide China

In an article in a supplement on the war in China published by the Osaka Mainichi Mr. Kawai takes a rather fatalistic view, assuming that strife is the law of life in the Far East. He remarks that since very ancient times states have been rising and falling in this part of the world, while races have been pressing forward in different directions. He mentions three kinds of pressure: the movement of peoples advancing from the east to the west, of those pushing from the west to the east, and of those which are pressing forward from the south to the north.

Japan, according to Mr. Kawai, symbolizes the first of these forces, the Soviet Union the second, and China the third. This might seem to condemn the Far East to unending struggle. But the Foreign Office spokesman finds a partial solution for this dilemma by restating the assumption, always popular with Japanese, that, as Japan is materially more advanced than China, it has a foreordained mission to lead China toward greater prosperity. After citing an alleged case in which Japanese have proved more adept than Chinese in utilizing imported American cotton seeds, he writes:

"It naturally follows that, if China intends to derive the full benefit from modern civilization and to realize the true reconstruction of the country, the most logical step is to look to Japan, her immediate neighbor and now her cultural senior in the Far East, for material and spiritual guidance."

By a Staff Artist

Drive Against Canton

The Canton-Kowloon Railroad has been cut and three military units are advancing against the metropolis of South China.

Swiftness of advance in South China surprises observers — Part of pincer against Hankow.

HONGKONG, Oct. 19 (AP)—Japanese columns gathered new momentum today and appeared to have slashed their way through Chinese defenses to threaten Canton from both the northeast and the east.

Heavy air bombardments aided troops of the invaders at the outset of the second week of the Japanese South China offensive, which started Oct. 12.

It was stated authoritatively that one column had reached Sheklung on one of four islands in the East River crossed by the Canton-Kowloon Railway, about 35 miles east of Canton.

To the north, and there were highly conflicting reports on this "back door" phase of the campaign, another mechanized detachment was said to be steadily nearing Tsungfa, 40 miles northeast of the Canton objective.

Still another column was said to be within 25 miles of the Bocca Tigris forts, some 30 miles southeast of Canton, which guard the river approach to the metropolis.

Rapidity Surprising

Japanese announced that the column aimed at Tsungfa had occupied Tsengshing, 30 miles to the southeast, after an exceptionally heavy air bombardment, and pushed on.

Chinese military authorities at Canton issued a vigorous denial that Sheklung had been captured.

If these reports of Japanese successes were true, foreign military experts said, the question of what had happened to Chinese defenses was bewildering. The experts expressed amazement at the rapidity of the Japanese advance, which, in a week, carried the Rising Sun flag 80 miles into the interior.

Entry into Sheklung was said to have been preceded by particularly intense air bombardments in which casualties mounted to several thousand. Reports filtering in to Hong Kong also indicated that the Japanese aerial campaign had spread destruction over a wide area, as ground troops rode and marched through hundreds of villages and towns.

Japanese at Sheklung were reported to be repairing two great railway bridges across the Tungkiang River, said to have been blown up by retreating Chinese. From Sheklung, the invaders have before them flat terrain following the railroad, well suited to mechanized units.

Defense Difficult

Foreign military observers expressed the opinion that actual defense of Canton would be extremely difficult and almost impossible against artillery and tanks unless present Chinese lines stiffen greatly.

They saw two main military and strategic motives in the Japanese invasion of South China and attempt to capture Canton: the necessity of cutting off an easy source of military supplies for Chinese troops on the central front, and the creation of a gigantic pincer movement—a tactical maneuver of which Japanese strategists are particularly fond.

The pincer plan envisages capture of Canton, then a sweep northward against Chinese who might be squeezed out of the Hankow area.

If the Chinese cannot establish a firm defense before such a pincer movement develops, it was said, Japan has a chance of crushing organized resistance. If, however, Chinese can take the offensive with Japanese spread out in their efforts to secure the Canton Hankow railway, there is a possibility that the invaders may find they have overreached themselves.

In Canton, military authorities were cheered by the arrival of several squadrons of Chinese pursuit planes.

Hankow Outpost Falls

SHANGHAI, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Japanese Army tonight announced capture of Yangsin, vital Chinese defense position 50 miles east of the Hankow-Canton railway, culminating a hard 84-day drive up the Yangtze River from Kiukiang.

Yangsin was the center of Chinese defenses southeast of Hankow, the Provisional Chinese Capital, and its fall would put the invaders in a position to smash toward Sienning and cut the Hankow-Canton railway, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's principal supply line.

The 30-mile advance to Yangsin was a slow, stubbornly fought drive from Kiukiang, which fell to the Japanese in late July.

Lithuania Resists Political Plans Of Former Nazi Leader

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Lithuanian Government yesterday sought to block a political comeback by Dr. Ernst Neumann, Memel Nazi leader who in 1935 was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for a plot to deliver Memel to Germany.

The organ of Memel Germans announced that Dr. Neumann would head the list of German candidates for the Parliamentary elections, probably Dec. 12, but the official Lithuanian propaganda bureau announced that Dr. Neumann still was denied electoral rights. He was pardoned last February.

[The Memel territory, 1,099 square miles, was detached from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and handed over to Lithuania Feb. 16, 1923.]

Hungarian Claims Studied

MUNICH, Germany, Oct. 19 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop today conferred with representatives of the new autonomous states of Slovakia and Ruthenia on the Hungarian minority dispute.

The delegation included Dr. Joseph Tiso, Prime Minister of Slovakia; Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky, a minister in Dr. Tiso's cabinet, and Edmund Bacinsky, minister for Ruthenia.

It is known the Slovaks and Ruthenians expect help from Reichsfährer Hitler in opposing the territorial demands of Hungary.

The Slovaks are said to be willing to yield to Hungary only such territory as contains unmistakable majorities and the Ruthenians claim the right of self-determination which to them means the right to stay with the Czechs and Slovaks in forming a tri-partite federated state. The Prague Government has granted each of the them autonomy to give them a status of equality with the Czechs.

Hungary, according to reports current in Berlin, demands sections of Slovakia in which Hungarians are a minority. They do so on the ground that these areas belonged to Hungary before the World War.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 19 (AP)—A foreign office spokesman said yesterday that Hungary and Czechoslovakia would resume territorial negotiations through regular diplomatic channels.

If the discussions having to do with cession of parts of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Hungary on the heels of Reichsführer Hitler's settlement with the little Republic, are successful, a final conference will be called for signature of official papers.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 19 (AP)—Representatives of 400,000 Ruthenians living in the United States cabled Premier Bela Imredy today urging him to exert every effort to effect a union between Ruthenia and Hungary.

A message frim Michael Juhasz, representing the Ruthenian National Assembly, convened at Harrisburg, Pa., declared the Czechoslovak Government was pursuing a policy of oppression in Ruthenia and demanded self-determination and full liberty of action.

The cable said American Ruthenians wanted to see their native land in eastern Czechoslovakia returned to Hungary under which Ruthenians had lived for 1,000 years up to the World War.

The Hungarian press prominently displayed declarations from Polish sources favoring a common border between Hungary and Poland through Ruthenia.

Czechs Prepare to Vote

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 19 (AP)—The press carried lengthy discussions of preparations for the election at which a successor to Former President Eduard Benes will be chosen, but official sources remained silent on speculation as to the identity of candidates.

The Roman Catholic newspaper, Lidove Listy, mentioned Dr. Jaroslav Preiss as a possibility. Dr. Preiss is President of the Zivnostenska Bank and President of the Czechoslovak Industrial Association.

Leaders of several political parties were studying the possibility of revising the party system toward simplification and, perhaps, consolidation of some groups. No definite action has been taken yet, however.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

FLOWERS Speak a Message

● FOR ANNIVERSARIES, BIRTHDAYS, ANY TIME! WHAT OTHER GIFT EXPRESSES SO MUCH!

Telegraphed Anywhere

Penn The Florist

124 Tremont Street, Boston

Reich to Return All Reserves To Homes by Nov. 1

BERLIN (AP)—Every German reservist called to the colors this summer and during the Czechoslovak-German crisis will have returned to civil life by Nov. 1, an official spokesman announced Oct. 18.

The spokesman said no exact figures on the reserve strength marshaled by Germany would be made public by the high command, but he asserted one figure mentioned in political circles—500,000—was "grossly exaggerated."

It also had been estimated that Germany had more than 1,000,000 men, counting reservists and regulars, under arms at the end of September.

Discharges from service are being made daily and gradually in accordance with the anndouncement by Reichsführer Adolph Hitler Oct. 9 at Saarbrücken that he would be "able within the next few days to rescind those measures which we have projected or been compelled to introduce during critical months and weeks."

Regular conscripts who finished their regular two-year training period in September but who were held an extra month on account of the crisis were being dismissed at the same time. Labor service youths likewise held an extra month to work on western fortifications, also were being released.

However, work on the fortifications continued unabated. Labor reserves for this work were being drawn from two sources—new labor service recruits who started their six-month training Oct. 1 and volunteers from Government offices. In addition, of course, there are regular paid workers, skilled and unskilled.

Machinery's Part

A farmer, who a century ago could grow five acres of corn, can today, by the use of modern machinery and equipment, plant, cultivate and harvest 20 times that much.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY -Bachrach-

Mail Orders Solicited

647 Boylston Street, BOSTON Kenmore 4730

507 and 683 Fifth Avenue, New York

NEWTON LYNN

See the New Fall

GRAYCO End-Lock TIES

Charles + David

232 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

GRAYCO End-Lock TIES

GIVE you "Tie Tidiness." The exclusive patented construction found only in Grayco *End-Lock*...keeps the tie in place. This means when clip is fastened to shirt the tie cannot become distorted.

See them at better men's stores everywhere $1

Gratis

TO THE LADIES...

A generous supply of silk pieces suitable for quilting, pillows and other lovely needle work, will be sent to you on receipt of one tie band from a Grayco *End-Lock* Tie and 10c in stamps to cover mailing costs.

MARION R. GRAY CO.

824 SOUTH LOS ANGELES ST.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Cool and Comfortable

Our Expert Hair Stylists Create Individual Coiffure Suitable to Your Personality

$10.00 Complete

ART HAIR GOODS OF QUALITY

TRANSFORMATIONS AND BOB WIGS OF NATURAL QUALITY WAVY HAIR. LIGHT, COMFORTABLE, INDETECTABLE. MODERATELY PRICED. MAIL ORDERS. BOOKLET OF HAIR GOODS ON REQUEST.

FREE CONSULTATION ON ALL HAIR PROBLEMS. PERSONALLY ADVISED BY

Mons. François

Authority on Modern Hair Styling

11 East 45th Street, Near Fifth Ave.

Phone MUrray Hill 2-2868

NEW YORK CITY

Links in Christianity's Chain

Decline of Spiritual Power Followed Rise in Ritualism; Intellectual Arguments Dulled the Simple Faith of Early Days

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fifteenth of 56 Articles

The narrative of the New Testament, especially of the Four Gospels and the Book of Acts, furnishes indubitable proof of the results of spiritual understanding applied to the destruction of various forms of disease, to the overcoming of what are commonly held as invariable physical laws and the abolition even of death itself.

Christ Jesus exercised this spiritual power to the point of complete success in all his undertakings. His disciples, inspired and instructed by him, repeated many of his works. Peter and Paul and John, as well as Philip the Presbyter, are notable examples of those who, through knowledge of God and of His Christ, were able to reproduce many of the works performed by their Lord and Master.

Early Christian history records the repetition of these works for at least the first two centuries of the Christian era. Thereafter, it appears, these demonstrations became less frequent and at last disappeared, only rarely to reappear during the centuries perhaps in a less impressive manner, through the inspired vision of some devoted Christian. The reason for the lessening and final disappearance of these works furnishes an interesting topic of discussion for the student of early Christian history.

When Constantine recognized the Christians as a legitimate body of religionists, and outwardly at least, became a Christian, a great change followed in the character of those who embraced the Christian doctrines. During the long years of persecution, Christians were forced, for their own protection against the evil powers, to hold firmly to their understanding of God and of His Christ. This was their only protection. They clung closely and with simple faith to the primitive teachings of Christianity. The divine presence was to them a very real experience. It was, in fact, their only comfort, their only source of faith and inspiration.

Spiritual Vigilance Declined

When the pressure of persecution lessened, the necessity for strict adherence to and observance of their forms of worship seemed likewise to lessen. They were less devoted in their worship, less consecrated to their ideals. Something of their spiritual fiber was lost; their great faith weakened; their spiritual vigilance grew lax. They overlooked the mighty fact that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty vastly more in affairs of the Spirit than in things mundane. This condition of lessening recognition of divine protection arose incidentally to the increasingly friendly attitude of the State toward Christianity. When at last the Christian movement gained Imperial sanction, immediately great masses of people flocked to its standard.

It was hardly to be expected that these fresh converts came with the true spirit of Christianity; with the inspiration, humility, spiritual exaltation, self-immolation, and obedience to spiritual behests which characterized the earlier Christians. The result was the gathering in the Christian community of a great mass of unseasoned timber, Christians in name rather than in spirit.

But what of the leaders, the elders of the Church? It seems that when diversity of opinion regarding the teachings of Jesus, of his true nature and relation to God arose, the thought of the leaders of the Church, bishops, patriarchs, deacons, elders, and others, alike, was diverted to discussion of this momentous question. Intellectual arguments and homiletic discussions shut out the simple faith which in earlier days had healed the sick, restored sight to the blind, caused the lame to walk, and even raised the dead.

Early Histories Studied

In his remarkable chapter on the Christian religion found in Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," this loss of spiritual vision and power is discussed at length. The casual student of early Christian history is inclined to turn to this historian for a definite statement of the healing ministry as practiced by the early Christians.

While Gibbon's statements aroused spirited controversy among religionists during the later years of the eighteenth century, yet they undoubtedly still have certain historical value. Manifestly, he went to the early historians for his original sources, writers of the second and third centuries—Tatian, Eusebius, Origen, Tertullian, and others. Yet, while it appears that Gibbon was in youth a Roman Catholic, later a Protestant, and in his advanced years an unbeliever, or skeptic, as historian his statements seem sincere and impartial.

Certain authorities find a degree of irony in his chapter on religion, intended, it is held, to cast a shadow of absurdity over what a skeptic would have regarded as the extravagant claims of the early Christians in the exercise of supernatural power. This writer has not been able to share this view and therefore presents Gibbon's statements as fairly representative of the situation.

That the earlier works wrought through the application of spiritual power were continued for a long period after the passing of the Apostles of the Nazarene, Gibbon is assured. He states thus: "But the miraculous cure of diseases of the most inveterate or preternatural kind can no longer occasion any surprise, when we recollect that in the days of Irenaeus, about the end of the second century, the resurrection of the dead was far from being esteemed an uncommon event; that the miracle was frequently performed on necessary occasions, by great fastings and the joint supplication of the church of the place; and that the persons thus restored by these prayers had lived afterwards among them many years." And he adds: "At such a period, when faith could boast of so many wonderful victories over death, it seems difficult to account for the scepticism of these philosophers who still rejected and derided the doctrine of the resurrection." (Gibbon—Vol. II—Unabridged Edition.)

Defines Historian's Duty

In defense of his position as an apologist for the so-called miracles wrought by the early Christians, Gibbon further states: "The duty of an historian does not call upon him to interpose his private judgment in this nice and important controversy; but he ought not to dissemble the difficulty of adopting such a theory as may reconcile the interest of religion with that of reason, of making a proper application of that theory, and of the defining with precision the limits of that happy period, exempt from error and from deceit, to which we might be disposed to extend the gift of supernatural powers."

And in consideration of the period during which these miraculous powers ceased to be manifested in healing works, this historian further writes: "Whatever era is chosen for that purpose, the death of the apostles, the conversion of the Roman empire, or the extinction of the Arian heresy, the insensibility of the Christians who lived at that time will equally afford a just matter of surprise. They still supported their pretensions after they had lost their power. Credulity performed the office of faith; fanaticism was permitted to assume the language of inspiration, and the effects of accidents or contrivance were ascribed to supernatural causes. The recent experience of genuine miracles should have instructed the Christian world in the ways of Providence, and habituated their eye (if we may use a very inadequate expression) to the style of the Divine Artist."

And later he inquires: "But how shall we excuse the supine inattention of the Pagan and philosophic world to those evidences which were represented by the hand of Omnipotence, not to their reason, but to their sense? . . . But the sages of Greece and Rome turned aside from the awful spectacle, (of casting out demons and raising the dead) and, pursuing the ordinary occupations of life and study, appeared unconscious of any alternations in the moral or physical government of the world." And he expresses surprise that the elder Seneca and other members of the brilliant galaxy of Latin authors of that period make no mention of the startling events which marked the early days of the Christian era.

Ritualism Superseded Faith

Perusal of this historian, if we accept his statements, leads to the inevitable conclusion that as philosophy and intellectual exegesis supplanted the simple faith and understanding which characterized the early Christians, spiritual power lessened, that is to say, so far as demonstration of the divine presence was concerned. Accordingly, the Church from the time of Constantine gave little attention to the reproduction of the type of works which Jesus declared should be wrought by those who believed on him—understood him and his relation to God. Dogmatism, creed, and ritual succeeded to apostolic faith—and works.

Those who are in doubt as to Gibbon's reliability as historian, or as to his sincerity as a recorder of so-called miracles wrought by the early Christians, may turn to original sources, statements by contemporaneous historians. Origen definitely records the healing ministry carried on by the followers of the Master. Tatian draws a sharp contrast between the use of material means of healing and spiritual power. Tertullian also deals with the subject of healing as carried on by the early Christian. Present-day authors, scholars of recognized ability, find convincing proof of the use of spiritual power in healing sickness and sin. Dr. Ernest C. Colwell in "The Study of the Bible" says:

"The position of the conservative Protestant in regard to miracles is singularly indefensible in its limitation of miracles to those recorded in the Scriptures. This would bring the age of miracles to an end about the middle of the second century, but the Christian writers of the second, third, and fourth centuries are entirely unaware that the age of miracles is over and continue to report the miraculous achievements of Christians until modern times changed the basic world-view." Similar statements are made by the Rev. J. W. C. Wand in "A History of the Early Church to A. D. 500" and by Prof. William Scott in "A History of the Early Christian Church."

Consequently, with this array of evidence, if Gibbon be entirely ignored, the conclusion is inevitable that, for two or more centuries subsequent to the ascension, Christians healed the sick, reformed the sinful, and raised the dead by spiritual means.

Course of History Changed

The fall of the Roman Empire saw the temporary deliverance of the Church from the constricting authority exercised through the early centuries by the State. To be sure, the Emperor of the East from his seat in Constantinople still claimed to exercise authority over the Bishop of the East. The course of the world's history was greatly changed by the decision determined at the Council of Chalcedon. From this decision arose the controversy which later divided the Church into two communions, the Roman Catholic in the West, the Greek Catholic in the East, a division which has endured to the present day.

Students of secular and religious history alike see in this division a situation out of which emerged events of the greatest import to humanity. The decadent East could not direct the progressive course of civilization. As the elements which have led humanity onward and upward in its obvious destiny lay in the Christian Church, so in that communion, which as it seemed most nearly represented the teachings and spirit of its Founder, was posited the possibilities and obligations of leadership. The Church of Rome grew in authority and influence; the Church at Constantinople, less progressive, holding to dogma less generally acceptable, declined. The course of civilization unfolded westward. The East relapsed and lost all semblance of leadership in the progress which has marked the course of humanity for 19 centuries.

EXPERIENCED DUTCH MERCHANT

with first-class connections in Netherlands industrial and Government circles

WISHES TO REPRESENT MANUFACTURERS

Box W-119, BCM/CSM, London

FREE OFFER

Act Now—Limited Time Only

With each package of three Fuller (regular or professional) Tooth Brushes, for 99c, we will give you a large can of Fuller Tooth Powder, or a tube of Fuller Tooth Paste—FREE!

These tooth brushes are made with natural unbleached bristles. They last longer, for water won't make them soft and soggy. Get in touch with your Fuller Dealer NOW!

Packaged — 3 for 99c
6 for $1.95

2 FALL SPECIALS

FAMOUS FULLER BRISTLECOMB

$2.39

The Fuller Bristlecomb gives you a combination of thorough brushing and combing at the same time. The special Fall price of $2.39 means real economy. Act quickly! Call your Fuller Dealer today.

FULLER FLESH BRUSH

$1.49

This brush is a favorite everywhere. Its handle is exactly the right length for easy use in the bath, to give you a wonderful scrubbed-clean glow.

Order from your Fuller Brush Dealer or Fuller Brush Branch Office nearest you, or write direct to The Fuller Brush Co., Hartford, Conn.

Prices apply in Continental U. S. and Canada only, and are guaranteed for but 90 days.

FULLER BRUSHES
LOWEST IN PRICE AGAINST
ALL COMPARISON

Coal Levy Opposed By Coke Institute

WASHINGTON (AP) — The by-Products Coke Institute joined coal operators Oct. 18 in protesting continuance of a 10 cents a ton surcharge on shipments of bituminous coal.

R. L. Fletcher, Vice President of the Providence (R. I.) Gas Company, presented the Institute's opposition at a hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission on continuance of the surcharges after Dec. 31. He testified that continuance of the higher rates, which became effective Nov. 15, 1937, would have a detrimental effect on the coke industry.

WPA Craftsman Shows His Wares

Wide World

Harry Hopkins and a Potter

The WPA Administrator admired the work of John Kovacs on his visit in St. Louis, Mo., to the WPA exhibit of "Skills of the Unemployed." The exhibit revealed many skilled artisans.

Chicagoans Look Forward to Subway by 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—At last!

Those words, heard here almost everywhere one goes, need, for Chicagoans, no elaboration. It's simply the spontaneous way in which the city greets news that it is to have its long-awaited subway.

In the early part of the century, when electricity was fast supplanting horses, and when city traffic began to multiply and rumble along at what was considered a right smart pace, Chicago first felt the need for a subway. Almost every year since it has expected that the next year, or the next, would surely see dirt flying. Grown to the nation's second largest community and still with no subway, the city has in the past few years cried louder and louder for relief, but, with disappointment after disappointment, it has figuratively crossed its fingers each time imminence of action was announced.

Now that an underground rail system seems assured, there still exists a feeling of "Can it really be true?" Nevertheless, there is real joy; and in spite of the obvious political implication, the news has been received with more or less nonpartisan enthusiasm.

Important, too, is the immediate effect of the spending of nearly $40,000,000, which the system will cost. More than seven thousand workers will have jobs directly in construction for more than a year, and many other persons will be indirectly affected.

Congestion on the city streets has for many years been matched by congestion in the administration of the financial affairs of the surface and elevated railway lines. Both have been in receivership for some time; and much of the red tape stretching between original efforts to get Government aid for the subway, and final approval, has been wrapped around a controversy over a new traction ordinance providing for some form of unified operation and finance.

Under the plan approved by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, the Public Works Administration will grant $18,000,000 of the total, which is $3,715,000 more than the City asked for. The city will take care of the remainder of the cost out of its traction fund.

After long negotiation, causing Mayor Edward J. Kelly to run back and forth between here and Washington half a dozen times, Mr. Ickes appointed his own committee of experts to study the project. They reported two plans, the one chosen providing for a more extensive system than that which the City engineers proposed. No one here is known to have objected to this, however.

The political aspects in the background of the negotiations involve claims of enmity between Mayor Kelly and Mr. Ickes and the desire of both to have credit for the improvement.

As it stands, Mr. Ickes and Mayor Kelly seem to be sharing the credit. At least there is little public consciousness of a political or personal controversy. The city is to have its subway—a better one than it asked for.

Northern Ireland To Keep Partition, Premier Declares

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) —Viscount Craigavon, Premier of Northern Ireland, assured the House of Commons yesterday of the "territorial integrity" of Northern Ireland.

"There is no need," he said in connection with Nationalist moves to unite Ulster and Ireland "for the slightest anxiety among the people of Northern Ireland that any successful encroachment will be made on the constitutional or territorial integrity of Northern Ireland."

Concerning defense of the border, Lord Craigavon said he placed "absolute reliance on steps that have been taken to meet the event of a national emergency."

Let Me Help You

improve your singing, speaking and reading voice; also your diction.

Sibyl Sammis
MacDERMID
160 W. 73rd St., New York City
Tel. EN 2-0748
Write for Folder
One day a week in Philadelphia

Be Saving with Safety!

Why endure long tedious motor trips over traffic cluttered highways when it is so inexpensive to travel in modern comfort and security by train to NEW YORK or BOSTON! Day and night travel is made attractive by streamlined coaches air-conditioned for all-weather comfort . . . grill cars where delicious low cost meals are served . . . night coaches with adjustable reclining seats! And now the New Haven's exclusive Rail-Auto Travel Plan provides driv-ur-self autos in New York and principal New England cities at special low rates! There's no substitute for the convenience, comfort, service of rail transportation! Be saving *with safety* via

The New Haven Railroad

Quezon Aide Heads for U. S. To Conduct Liberty Lobby

MANILA, Oct. 19 (AP)—Commonwealth Vice-President Sergio Osmena departed for the United States Oct. 17, commissioned by President Quezon to represent the Philippine Government in formulating contemplated legislation to change the independence plans for the Islands.

Only last Wednesday Hoaquin M. Elizalde, newly-appointed Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, announced he was "capable and authorized to handle any legislation arising" from the report of the Joint Philippine-American Committee which recommended changes in the independence program.

President Quezon announced he was sending Mr. Osmena to Washington "as my official representative to present the views" of the Commonwealth regarding legislative proposals to carry out the Joint Committee's recommendations.

"The Resident, Commissioner," said President Quezon's statement, "is, of course, the representative of this Government in its relations with the Government of the United States, and the Vice-President is not going to perform those duties, but his activities will be devoted especially to that one task. . . .

"The Resident Commissioner, who is informed of the mission I have given the Vice-President, will naturally co-operate with the Vice-President."

Mr. Osmena also issued a statement saying his mission was of "transcendental importance to the welfare of the Filipino people."

Under the Tydings-McDuffee Act the Philippines were to have been given complete independence in 1946, at the end of ten-year transitional period as a commonwealth, during the commonwealth period the United States is handling Philippine international affairs and continuing trade benefits similar to those previously existing.

A joint committee of Filipinos and Americans was constituted last year to work out a specific program for the islands after 1946. While it deliberated, Japan moved into China and the resultant conflict gave rise to suggestions that the American flag be kept in the Philippines beyond 1946.

Paul V. McNutt, American High Commissioner to the Philippines, suggested a "realistic re-examination" of the independence program in the light of Far Eastern conditions. Even President Quezon said he would not be adverse to a "dominion" form of Government for the Philippines under American Hegemony.

The Joint Committee took no cognizance of the McNutt suggestions. It recommended the granting of political independence in 1946, as originally planned, and "economic independence" by 1960 through a gradual abandonment of trade benefits.

It was understood in Washington that legislation would be proposed before Congress next January to carry out the Joint Committee's recommendations.

Memorial Beacon Pushed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dominican Minister Andrew Pastoriza said on Oct. 17 national committees had been formed in 14 American Republics to co-operate in plans for pushing to completion the construction of a Columbus Memorial Lighthouse near Ciudad Trujillo.

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

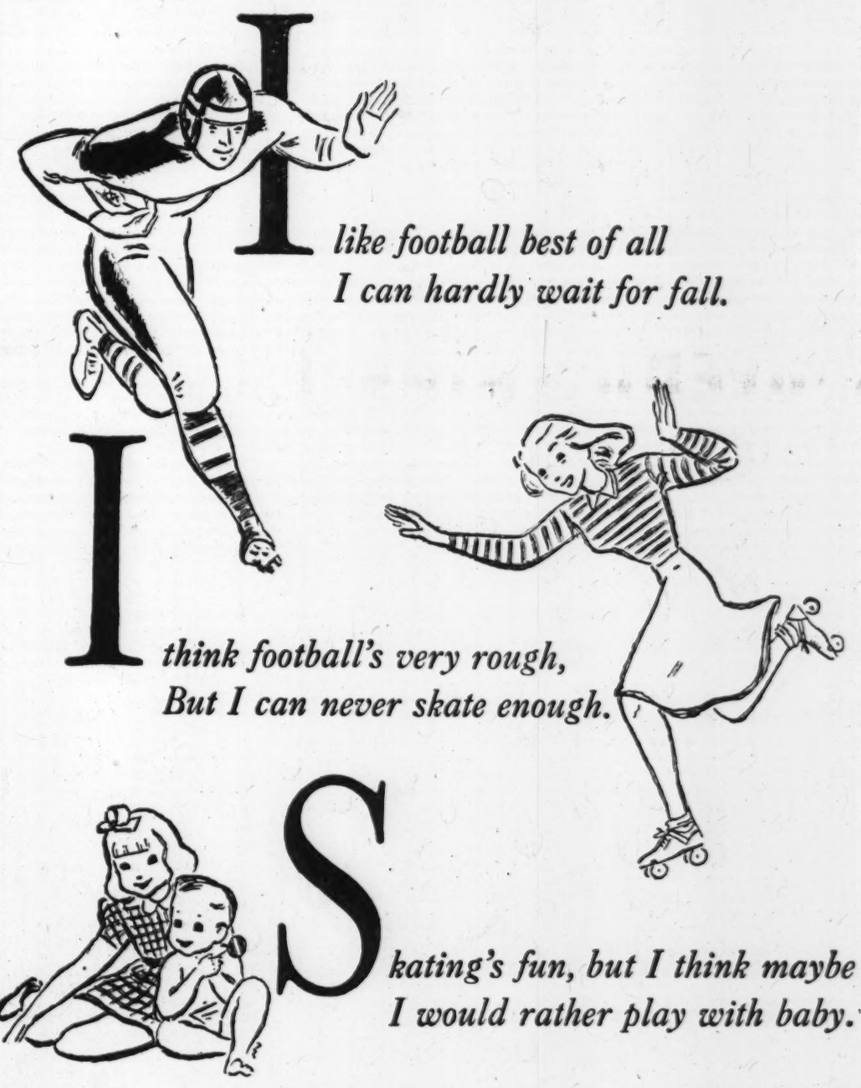
Good Housekeeping Bureau

Preferred by Millions

Revelation—a favorite for three decades—has a permanent place in millions of homes.
Recommended by dentists as a pleasant and positive cleanser, free from grit and all harmful ingredients. Ideal for plates and artificial appliances.

On sale at drug counters. Trial size at 10c stores.

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
SAN FRANCISCO



I like football best of all
I can hardly wait for fall.

I think football's very rough,
But I can never skate enough.

Skating's fun, but I think maybe
I would rather play with baby.

There's one thing where we all agree—
SEALECT *Milk's the one for* ME

PROTECTED MILK FROM SELECTED FARMS

SHEFFIELD FARMS *Sealect* MILK

LEADERS IN QUALITY FOR 98 YEARS

524 W. 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

Telephone COlumbus 5-8400

Wisconsin Personnel Bureau Forestalls State Job Rush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The scramble for legislative jobs at the opening of the 1937 legislative session in Wisconsin will not be duplicated this January when the lawmakers launch the 1939 term. For, at this session, the Bureau of Personnel will certify only about 115 to 120 persons for the 110 jobs available, A. J. Opstedal, acting director, has revealed.

In 1937, the Bureau, after the Legislature's statutory mandate requiring that for each job one person had to be certified from each senatorial district unless the district had no applicant, laboriously certified more than 400 persons. When the battle was fought in each house of the Legislature over election of chief clerks and sergeants, job-seekers of each party hung on the sidelines, hoping their men would win.

The Progressives claimed the victory in organizing both houses, and the Progressive job-seekers came pouring over to demand that they be picked for the jobs from the certified lists. Those persons from other parties rushed to their legislative representatives to see what they could do about the sad situation.

But this year the bureau has interpreted the statute differently. After the competitive examinations are held, men will be certified for each classification. But the number will be held down to 120. The bureau, however, will attempt to distribute the chosen group over the 33 senatorial districts—a move to satisfy the areas which for years have complained that Madison gets an undue proportion of jobs.

The jobs for which the battles were fought are 33 legislative clerks, at $6 to $6.50 per day; 43 legislative messengers, at $3.50 to $4 a day; 26 legislative male typists, at $6; seven legislative male typists, at $5; and one voting machine operator at $7 per day.

Pan-Americanism Defined at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The Pan American League, which was founded a few years ago in Miami for the purpose of fostering closer relationships between all nations of the Western Hemisphere through cultural interests, held its regional meeting of the Central Area branches in Chicago recently.

The Chicago branch, organized last January, was host to the mid-western branches and gave a dinner for the delegates at which Prof. William Sweet of the University of Chicago spoke on "People and Culture of Latin America." Mrs. Clark Stearns, of Miami, founder of the league and its International President, was honor guest and spoke on "Pan Americanism."

"It is not enough that awakening governments of the New World should be one minded," said Mrs. Stearns in her speech. "At best, such are only a front line of defense which must be reinforced by intelligent understanding and co-operation of all classes of citizens in each of the Americas if they are to withstand the battering ram of reactionary European ideologies. Responsibility for American solidarity rests more heavily upon the people of the United States than upon others.

"The great Pan American Union in Washington, represents the center of activities and union of inter-American governments as they touch the life of each other and the bodies politic, and welcomes the supporting co-operation of the Pan American League, the effort of which is to unite the thought of the peoples of these countries and to inspire the spirit of the new Pan Americanism."

At a reception gold medals were presented to four high school pupils for essays submitted in the contest sponsored by the Student Pan American League. Mrs. J. Dunraven Young, is National Director of student activities.

1ST
IN PITTSBURGH
for more than 50 years

Rieck's dairy products have established a standard of quality and service.
Your assurance is the Sealtest Laboratory seal.

RIECK'S
Milk • Cream
Dairy Products
ATLANTIC 7300

MEYER JONASSONS
Liberty at Oliver, Pittsburgh, Pa.

introducing . . .
the marvelous new

KNEELAST CHIFFONS
by Vanity Fair

AT LAST . . . you can bend or stoop in complete comfort with nary a worry about hosiery runs or bursting at the knees! Because . . . in KNEELAST hosiery, garter pull is absorbed by the patented Knitted Lastex strain-absorber. You'll marvel at the extra wear . . . and at the utter beauty of this skin-smooth hosiery.

4-THREAD KNEELAST CHIFFONS $1.25
3-THREAD KNEELAST CHIFFONS $1.35

- *Bracken, a copper beige, for black, brown, green.*
- *Chow, a golden copper beige, for teal blue.*
- *Tansan, a suave beige, for vintage colors, boy blue.*
- *Tangee, a bright copper, for black and browns.*

street floor

SNOWFLAKE SHEERS

25c

12 for 2.75

Jacquard design in the sheerest of white linen . . . floral or leaf embroidery, in red, blue, green, brown, black or wine.

street floor

MEYER JONASSON'S MAILOGRAM

No. ..... hose at ..... price ..... color ..... size
No. ..... Hdkfs. ..... color embdy. ..... type
Name (Print) ..... CHARGE ☐
Address ..... CASH ☐
City and State ..... C.O.D. ☐

Problem Solved Except for Distance

Farnsworth Setup on West Coast

Upper left: Studio, with cameraman on left, high-powered light on woman subject. Announcer stands by, out of focus. Pianist at right provides accompaniment to program. Lower left: Receiver, which stands shoulder-high. Lower right: Close-up of transmitting camera.

Television Picture Is Found Equal to One Produced by Film

News in Radio

Back to the land of its birth, Farnsworth television recently gave a demonstration of its improved pictures, within sight of the movie lots, which were declared by experts, including Dr. Robert Millikan, head of California Tech and Nobel Prize winner in physics, to be as clear as the best in motion pictures.

The occasion was the introduction to Southern California of "modern" television, as presented by the company which shares leadership in the United States with the Radio Corporation of America and which in Europe is collecting royalties from Baird in Britain and Fernsch in Germany.

The several weeks of demonstration programs which Farnsworth gave were to assure the company that there will be facilities for reception and transmission. Television, Inc., has been formed to exploit television in this section by financing a station to handle Farnsworth equipment. To give Los Angeles a taste of what is to come shortly, a truckload of stock equipment was sent overnight from the San Francisco laboratories and set up in an outmoded radio station within a mile of where the original experimenting was done.

At the improvised station, programs were televized from one room to another by coaxial, or wide path, cable, inasmuch as the procurement of a special radiocast license was deemed impractical for a temporary arrangement.

It was 12 years ago that a young married couple, just moved from Utah, set up the crude beginnings of Farnsworth television in their small apartment at 1339 North Hampshire Street. Young Farnsworth, still in his "teens" at the time, convinced professors of the nearby California Institute of Technology that "electronic" rather than "mechanical" television was the method to put television around that long-sought "corner."

To his venture Mr. Farnsworth brought George Everson in the summer of 1926, who was so "sold" on the Farnsworth system that he set out to finance greater research. He succeeded in interesting J. B. McCargan, who resigned as Vice-President of the Crocker National Bank to become President of Farnsworth Television, Inc. The stock is still controlled by these three men, according to Mr. Everson, who is now Secretary of the corporation.

With the formation of the company, headquarters were transferred to San Francisco. Soon the Philco radio company took an interest and arranged to invest $250,000 in return for patent priorities which are soon to be exercised in the mass production of receiving sets. The Farnsworth laboratories subsequently located a branch in Philadelphia, which has become the television center of the United States, where also is located the Radio Corporation of America television laboratory, which with Farnsworth hold between them most of the patents necessary for successful transmission and reception.

* * *

Australasian Authors Unite

In Australia, the formation of the Australasian Radio-Coypright Control Service, an organization similar to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers in the United States, has been announced for the purpose of providing publishers, authors, author's agents and other owners of copyright in literary works, with means of preventing the unauthorized use of such works in radiocasting in that country without proper payment.

Hitherto books and short stories have been adapted freely or otherwise used by radio stations in Australia and New Zealand without acknowledgment or payment to either author or publisher. It is felt that with a copyright society this situation would come to an end.

In the case of music a form of royalty payment to composers for use of their music over Australasian stations is now arranged between the stations and the Australian Performing Rights Association.

The Radio-Copyright Control Service would perform the same service for authors as the Performing Rights Society, operating between the stations by a licensing arrangement. Any station refusing to co-operate would be excluded from the use of the works controlled by this society.

The Radio-Copyright Control Service emphasizes that a fee from the readings of a poet might amount to only a few pence, whereas the gross revenue from such sources may amount to a considerable sum in a year. An example of an American recorded program called "The House of Dreams" now circulating among Australian stations, which consists of verses and music, was cited. The composers of the music receive some compensation for their work, whereas, so far as they can learn, the lyricists receive nothing.

In the case of Kipling's works, the copyright society said, many of which are set to music, the composer receives something for his work, whereas if an announcer should read just the verses no fee would be paid to the estate.

The authors' control society is planning to go into the work of adapting literary works for radio presentation. Arrangements for the sale on a basis of 50 per cent of the gross revenue to the author, the balance to cover all expenses in Australia, have been made. Any work so presented will be given full author and publisher credit over Australian radio stations.

Look in Some Time: Magazine Section.

U. S. Jews to Open Refugee Clubhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new clubhouse for refugees from Italy and Austria will be opened by the American Jewish Congress at 48 West Sixty-eighth Street on Oct. 29, according to announcement by Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, president of the women's division of the organization, Oct. 18. The clubhouse will adjoin headquarters for refugees from Germany at No. 50 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Dr. Albert Einstein has accepted an invitation to participate in the opening ceremonies. He was one of the first Jews to be deprived of his citizenship in Germany in 1933 and to have his property confiscated.

The ceremonies will take the form of a reception to delegates from 30 States who are expected to attend the convention of the American Jewish Congress at the Biltmore Hotel, starting on Oct. 29.

The clubhouse will accommodate 70 persons. Services are offered gratis to guests until such time as they can be self-supporting.

Archaid SHOES
A Smart Shoe . . . with Comfort . . . that's an Arch-aid
RITTER & MORRISON
501 Liberty Av., cor. Stanwix St.
PITTSBURGH

Accenting the Mode for Elegance

$98

Forstmann's new woolen . . . a rich boucle. Fox, black as night, sprayed brilliantly with silver. A beautiful example of our remarkable collection at this price. Sizes 12 to 20, 36 to 42.

Coat Salon, Upper Second Floor

Boggs & Buhl
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ABRAVANEL
Fur Shop
PRESENTS:
An Alluring Collection of Winter Fashions.
Air Conditioned
204 5TH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH

N. Y. Makes Plans For New Advance In Slum Clearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—New York City is ready to start on a new low-cost housing unit in the vast slum clearance program which is a major objective of the second La Guardia Administration, it was learned today, with the Mayor's announcement that he had concluded negotiations with officials in Washington for a project that would cost "either $10,000,000 or $22,000,000."

"I cannot reveal the site yet for fear of real estate speculators," he said, "this new housing project will be able to accommodate 1500 families. And even when that is finished it will be only the beginning of a program to replace cheerless, unsanitary and dangerous old-law tenements with sanitary, safe and cheerful apartments.

"We have just scratched the surface so far as housing is concerned. Nevertheless in the few things we have done we have already made more progress in the last few years than in the hundred years preceding."

Mayor La Guardia told of his new housing blueprint as he laid the cornerstone of the $400,000, seven-story Washington Heights Health and Teaching Center yesterday. It is a further project in a sequence which had its beginning when Washington authorities made this city the scene for their first experiment in federal subsidies for slum clearance in the nation's industrial centers.

Coincidentally, Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the National Housing Act and Democratic candidate for re-election from New York, predicted early expansion of the Federal Housing Program in a national radiocast for the Washington Evening Star Radio Forum here last night. The Senator said that 94 large-scale housing prospects valued at $67,000,000 were built or building and $1,500,000,000 in construction had resulted from the federal plan—a direct contribution, as he saw it, to the business trend which was making for an anticipated $5,000,000,000 increase in national income for the latter half of 1938.

Yachting Starts Early in Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — Movement of yachts from northern waters to Miami for the winter season is beginning a month earlier this year than in 1937, when the season was advanced by a month over the year previous, according to a recent check made by the city yacht docks office.

Congestion of northern boatyards, due to the large volume of boat repair occasioned by the hurricane that swept New England, is believed to be one of the reasons for the early congregation of yachts here this season.

Mrs. Huntington Reed Hardwick's 188-foot Arcadia, an annual visitor, is now on its way to Miami. The 165-foot Dixonia, owned by Charles R. Walgreen, is reported headed for Miami. The Blue Jacket of J. J. Haggerty, member of the New York firm of Rogers and Haggerty, is now at Daytona Beach and is expected in Miami soon.

Reports have been received that Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt's 225-foot Winchester will again be in Miami waters this season, also the 234-foot Rene, owned by Alfred P. Sloan, Chairman of the board of directors of General Motors. The 185-foot Mizpah of Commander E. F. McDonald, President of Zenith Radio Corp., is another vessel expected soon.

Among the many prominent yacht owners who already have made reservations in Biscayne Bay are William F. Taubel, G. J. Easton, of New York, Harry Hackney, of Atlantic City, John F. Welch, of the Welch Grape Juice firm, and Robert McAllister.

School Patrols Cut N. Y. Auto Mishaps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Operation of schoolboy patrols in the metropolitan area here has reduced automobile fatalities among school children 65 per cent in 11 years, the Automobile Club of New York announced Oct. 17. More than 700 such patrol groups, with total enrollment of 18,000 boys and girls, are now functioning in this area in public and parochial schools, the announcement says.

In addition to organizing the patrols, the New York automobile body supplies patrol boys with arm brassards and instruction booklets, and sends more than 4,000 safety posters and 18,000 safety lessons to schools of the city each month.

The club stresses in its announcement that its safety work only starts with children and that it is vigorously against hit-and-run drivers and for strict enforcement of traffic laws, suspension and revocation of reckless drivers' licenses, increase in highway patrol, instruction courses for school teachers, elimination of ticket fixing, education of motorists and pedestrians, establishment of schools for drivers and traffic violators, uniform traffic regulations, adequate highway illumination, and sound engineering in highway design and traffic control.

New Mexico Court Bars Philanthropic Lottery

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—The New Mexico Supreme Court spiked the last hopes of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, New York philanthropist, Oct. 17 for a million-dollar state lottery for the Children's Hospital at Hot Springs, N. M.

The court's decision outlawing the proposal was unanimous, upholding a District Court ruling that it was illegal and of a scope not contemplated by the State Constitution permitting benefit lotteries by charitable organizations.

Chain Stores Divided on Path Of Resistance to Federal Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Impending Federal legislation, which would in effect eliminate interstate retail chain stores, has already inspired defensive action, but, as was indicated here at the convention of the National Association of Food Chains there is no agreement yet among those concerned as to which of two paths will be followed in an approach to the solution.

Some big chains, such as the A. & P., which has stated its position firmly in newspaper advertisements, consider it best to retain their organizations intact and fight the proposed legislation. Others incline to seek means of circumventing or complying with the legislation by reorganization on intrastate lines.

Patman Defended Tax

The chain group convention held its sessions behind closed doors and only word from delegates revealed that the legislative problem had even been discussed. There was no announcement of action or of the stand of the organization, and though a resolutions committee was said still to be at work, after the closing session Oct. 12 there are no indications that a significant announcement pertaining to this matter will be forthcoming. All of this has led observers to understand that the difference over approach to this new problem is such as to prevent adoption, at least by a very large majority, of a unified program.

The delegates here practically had the problem dropped into their laps, for while their convention was in session Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas appeared in another part of town before the convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists, all independents, and defended his proposed bill to tax chain stores in interstate commerce, stating that they concentrate wealth in the hands of a few and destroy local community enterprise. Taxation of the chains would produce jobs for a million persons and restore freedom of competition to the small, independent businessmen, he continued.

Just how to combat or prevent this legislation is, therefore, the obvious problem of the chains. It is the opinion of many operators that the proposed Patman tax, if enacted into law, would be the forerunner of further anti-chain moves aimed at the ultimate elimination of all multiple unit organizations. They also believe that many States and cities would follow suit and thus abolish or make prohibitive all chain organizations within their limits.

Some of the executives are of the opinion that the question of enlisting public support should rest with the individual groups themselves.

Representative Chosen

Whatever the program will be the Association will have representation in Washington, with the election of John A. Logan as its first paid President. Mr. Logan has previously served as Executive Vice-President and Treasurer.

A sound public relations program in which the real story of the industry is carried to the public was urged in an address by Don Francisco, President of Lord and Thomas.

"The chain store industry," he stated, "is a typical example of a business that has been persecuted by politicians with the backing of an organized minority; yet the chain stores have provided employment for thousands, given the farmer an efficient outlet for his produce, paid their share of the tax burden, introduced valuable new ideas to retail distribution and, most important of all, given the public lower prices for the necessities of life."

It is a story such as this that the chains must tell the public if they wish to gain any support in combating proposed legislation, he stated.

Although there are some authorities who feel that policy should be an individual question there are more who contend that some co-operative action is necessary. They solicit the support of small intra-state group by referring to recent anti-chain taxes in various states. Large taxes directly relating to the chains have also been proposed in certain cities.

Supporters of this program of mass public education point to the success, to date, of other chain programs directed toward developing friendly relations with agricultural groups and the individual farmer, and through producer-distributor campaigns to relieve markets of pressing surpluses.

Food chains themselves are not the only groups interested in this education program. Attending the convention also were representatives of mail-order houses which have outlets in many States, and syndicate store operators of the lower-priced fields.

Here's How to Play Golf 'And 'See' a Football Game

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Roy S. Mather, Atlanta furniture man, wanted to play golf Saturday but he also had a yen to hear a certain football game over the radio.

Came teeing-off time, Mr. Mather appeared at East Lake Country Club with two caddies, one carrying his clubs and the other bearing a small battery radio set.

"It worked great," Mr. Mather reported.

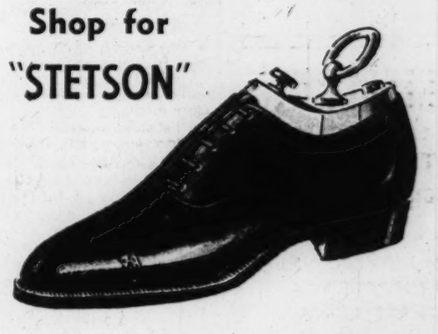
THRIFTY Home-Makers
ASK FOR Thrifty-Service
ONLY 7 CENTS
for each pound over the minimum charge of 98c for a 10-pound bundle.

Bed and table linens, towels and the like are nicely ironed in Thrif-T-Service. Wearing apparel is almost dry. To have wearing apparel dried and starched ask for Rough Dry—it's 10c for each pound over minimum charge of 99c for a 10-pound bundle.

North Side Laundry Co.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROSENBAUM'S
PITTSBURGH, PA.

When You Shop for Style . . .
Shop for
"STETSON"



Men's Shoes of Distinction

11.00 to 16.50

Finest calf and kid leathers in every type of shoe, conservative or extreme. Stetson shoes for men are a deft and moderately priced combination of everything good shoes should have . . . smartness, comfort, and long wearing qualities. Sizes 6 to 13, AAA to D.

Rosenbaum's Men's Shoes, Second Floor

Palestine Under Martial Law; Arabs Demand End of Mandate

JERUSALEM, Oct. 19 (AP)—A form of martial law to aid British soldiers control the uprising of Arabs was proclaimed throughout the Holy Land last night by Sir Harold MacMichael, Commander-in-Chief for Palestine.

Control of the entire country was placed in the hands of an army backed up by planes, tanks, and artillery, while rebels clung to the Moslem section of Jerusalem's old city after four days of siege.

The Palestine police force was placed under the British military command by the order for martial law. Inspector General of Police Alan Saunders was placed under the direct orders of Maj. Gen. Robert Haining, general officer commanding British forces.

Sir Harold authorized appointment of military commanders to take over the offices of district commissioners.

Major General O'Connor, commanding the Seventh Division, was appointed Military Governor of Jerusalem.

The sweeping measures were taken to quell an already widespread guerrilla war which has disturbed the peace of the Near East.

Highway Security Planned

These were the immediate British objectives:

1. Repair, occupation, and control of widely sabotaged railways.
2. Restoration and maintenance of telegraph and telephone communications.
3. Re-establishment of security on all highways.
4. Occupation of the more active rebel centers and further punitive measures against Arab villages.

Outside Jerusalem, the greatest task lay in the latter objective. British forces were campaigning to recapture the towns of Beersheba, Gaza, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jericho from the Arabs.

In Jerusalem, authorities extended the 24-hour curfew regulation to include potential danger zones outside the walls of the old city lest the rebels expand their control here.

Nine Arabs were reported killed and a British soldier and British policeman wounded as the Coldstream Guards sought to oust Arab fighters from the Moslem section.

Troops Search for Raiders

While the Guardsmen attempted to clean up resistance in Jerusalem, other troops cordoned off half the coastal town of Acre and began a rigorous search in an effort to find members of the band which raided the city's Post Office yesterday.

Several hundred persons were questioned at Acre and a number were detained to repair roads damaged by saboteurs.

Troops patrolled the main roads between Haifa and Nazareth, Tiberias, Safed, and Acre.

(Copyright, 1938 by the Associated Press)

KARNAYEL, Syria, Oct. 19—The guiding chief of the Arabs in Palestine, Haj Amin el Husseini, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, is standing firmly on six "minimum" demands which he declares must be fulfilled by Great Britain before he will order his followers to stop fighting.

Interviewed in his exile home here, the Grand Mufti, the most powerful figure in the modern Arab world, said peace in the strife-torn Holy Land is impossible unless these demands are fulfilled:

1. Immediate cessation of all Jewish immigration to Palestine.
2. Granting of complete independence and a national government to the Arabs in Palestine.
3. Abandonment by England of the idea of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, as embodied in the Balfour declaration.
4. Termination of the British mandate in Palestine.
5. Absolute prohibition of any further sale of land to the Jews in Palestine.
6. Conclusion of a treaty between England and the Arabs of Palestine similar to the Anglo-Egyptian, Anglo-Iraqian, and French-Syrian treaties, by which England woud set up an Arab state in Palestine with full sovereignty and with the Jews having only minority rights.

First Full Statement

This was the first time the Grand Mufti had made known his peace terms in such concrete and authentic form.

It is felt here that neither the British nor the Jews in Palestine will accept the terms, but the Grand Mufti has no intention of departing from them.

The Arab leader consented to an interview despite his pledge to French authorities in Syria to refrain from political talks.

"Only justice," he said, "can settle the present dispute between the Jews and the Arabs. The Arabs are the lawful owners of Palestine, while the Jews are mere intruders.

"No pressure or aggression by the British or the Jews can re-establish peace in the Holy Land. Nor can the British compel us to give the Jews concessions or rights in the Arab homeland to which they are not entitled.

"Neither can persecution of the Arabs by the British dissuade the Arabs from defending their sacred rights in the Holy Land."

Safeguards for British

The Arabs, he said, are ready to conclude a treaty with England guaranteeing the legitimate rights and interests of England in Palestine, such as ports, naval bases, air stations, and economic privileges.

The Arabs also are prepared, he continued, to give any guarantee required to assure the Jews and other sects of the right to free practice of their religion in the Holy Land.

"But I must emphasize," the Mufti said, "that no further Jews must be allowed to come to Palestine. Those Jews who are already in the Holy Land and who will accept Palestine citizenship like any other minority will have the same rights and obligations as the native Arabs.

"That is, they will have the right to vote and to elect and be elected to all offices. The Jews will be given the right also, to have their own Deputies to the Legislature or Government Council, their own Ministers, Directors and other officials in proportion to their number.

"As a man of God and of peace and justice, I would settle the conflict tomorrow if I had the power, but the British Government must first grant our minimum and just demands as I have just outlined them."

Arabs Protest U. S. Stand

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Palestine Defense Society in Bagdad, Iraq, protested to the State Department Oct. 18 against what it called American "interference" in the Palestine situation.

The society, a pro-Arab movement, based its protest on Secretary Cordell Hull's recent statement to the effect this Government was closely watching the developments in Palestine and had been in communication with Great Britain on the subject.

The Department has received several other protests from pro-Arab societies in the United States.

DAMASCUS, (AP)—Nabih Asme, President of the Syrian Arab Committee for Defense of Palestine, protested Oct. 18 to the United States against "American intervention in the Palestine question."

Addressed to the Government in Washington, a telegram was sent to the American Consulate saying that "up to now America has followed a policy of defending human rights, and we hope she will not act otherwise with the Arabs in supporting action tending to deprive them of their country for the benefit of foreigners."

Germans Say U. S. Arms as a Threat

BERLIN (AP)—National Socialist newspaper commentators Oct. 18 saw the United States rearmament program more as a threat to Germany than as a protective measure against National Socialist ambitions in South America.

The newspaper Lokalanzeiger carried a banner head line "America's Blue Funk" over comment on the proposed naval expansion.

A second banner said "Increase of Atlantic Fleet—Against Germany! The Truth Is: Lust for Power."

A dispatch from the paper's Washington correspondent complained "nothing is being done by the official side to counteract press yarns about the alleged menace to South America by the anti-Comintern bloc."

The correspondent declared that the primarily concerned parties, South American countries, have not been heard from on the subject, and that reports of the alleged menace all have come from Washington.

The Washington dispatch said Germany does not object so much to America arming as it does to the way America seeks to justify its naval increases on the basis that National Socialist and Fascist forces plan attacks on the New World.

'Let Us Sing'

Kompaniet

Scandinavians Sing Their Way to Friendship

Sven Lilja, Swedish conductor, came from Stockholm to Oslo, Norway, to conduct the throng of 35,000 people in University Square in Norwegian and Swedish folk songs. He is shown above in the white suit, which identifies him in the extreme left-center of the picture just below. In the lower pictures are J. L. Mowinckel, the Norwegian conductor, while Fru Flagstad, at the piano to the right, watches the motions of his hands.

Scandinavians Commission Their 'Ambassador of Song'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—The Scandinavians are sending out a new ambassador—one which they hope will break down international barriers and promote brotherhood among nations—the Ambassador of Song.

"We must let our community singing spread all over Norway, Sweden, and out over other countries to fulfill its mission to give the nations a better understanding of each other." This was how Martin Tranmal, editor of the Arbeiderbladet, described the aims at a great community singing gathering in Oslo recently.

"We should strive to sing more even during working hours; singing promotes friendship and enriches our lives," he told the 35,000 singers gathered on University Square. Among those who had traveled many miles to be present was Sven Lilja, Swedish conductor from Stockholm. He was introduced to the crowd by J. L. Mowinckel, Norwegian conductor. Sven Lilja told the Norwegians something of the history of the Swedish folk songs they were singing before each song. Printed copies of the words of the songs were distributed to the crowds.

Sunshine gave way to moonlight and still under the batons of these two conductors the great waves of song went out over the city and re-echoed in the fjords. The singing concluded with a rousing rendering of the Swedish National Anthem as a tribute to the guest conductor, and of the Norwegian National Anthem.

New Concentration Camp for Germany

LINZ, Germany, Oct. 19 (AP)—A new concentration camp with a capacity of 7,000 prisoners has been completed at Mauthausen in the Upper Danube district of German Austria. It is believed the camp is intended especially for Jews.

SALZBURG, Germany, Oct. 19 (AP)—Johann Langer, the former judge who headed the tribunal which passed several death sentences on Nazis after the unsuccessful putsch of 1934 in which Chancellor Dollfuss was assassinated, is reported to have committed suicide in Dachau concentration camp.

Dr. Langer, former judge of the Salzburg Provincial Court, was arrested immediately after the Anschluss of Germany and Austria last March and sent to the concentration camp.

Settling Near Paris Forbidden to Aliens

PARIS (AP)—The French Government, campaigning against spies, forbade foreigners from settling in the Paris region Oct. 19 without special authorization.

Foreigners including hundreds of Americans already living in the Capital and its suburbs were exempted from the regulations as were tourists.

Informed sources said one reason for the Government measure was the difficulty of distinguishing between legitimate refugees from authoritarian countries and secret agents posing as refugees. The task in wartime would be almost impossible, it was pointed out.

Foreigners will be forbidden to start new businesses in the Paris region under the same order.

A police announcement said French frontier guards had been "seriously reinforced" since the Czechoslovak crisis to watch for spies.

Papana Cancels Flight

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Capt. Alex Papana of the Rumanian Air Force abandoned his flight to Bucharest Oct. 18 following an accident to his plane—the third of a series of misfortunes.

The aviator, and his companion, Max Constant of Hollywood, Calif., escaped injury as their twin-motored monoplane went into a ground-loop while speeding down a runway for a take-off. The undercarriage crumpled. The flier decided to abandon his plans to fly home in easy stages by way of South America.

British Firms Asked To Train Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — One hundred employers here are being asked to agree each to receive one German or Austrian refugee youth to train for a maximum of two years under a scheme which has been evolved following a conference between Jewish authorities and businessmen in Manchester and London.

While refusing entry to any adult who might conceivably displace English labor, the Home Office has agreed to admit young persons of from 16 to 25 years.

It is stipulated that at the end of two years those admitted must emigrate to other lands, notably South America and Palestine.

No firm can take more than one such trainee, but in cases where the normal apprenticeship period exceeds two years an exceptional extension might be secured.

Where trade conditions are favorable, it is hoped that the youths will be paid sufficient to make them self-supporting.

Brazil Thwarts Plot Against Vargas Regime

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The Brazilian Government announced that a revolutionary plot had been thwarted, but observers expressed doubt it was an "Integralist" movement like the putsch last May in which President Vargas was beleaguered in his palace.

The movement was considered to have been more likely connected with personal political questions, though Belmiro Valverda and Severo Fournier, linked to the May affair, were also accused of being involved in the second plot. Both are in prison.

Officials declined to amplify their brief announcement that the plot had been discovered.

Workers Oppose Industrial Panel For Mobilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARAMALTA, New South Wales—Labor leaders in Australia take issue with Federal Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons on the idea of mobilizing industry and workers in a "panel" for defense of the country. Organized labor in South Australia, acting through its unions, rejected the plan, refusing to postpone consideration, despite appeals of officials. This move, coming at a time when the labor movement here is riven politically, strengthen the apprehensions which have caused union solidity on the point.

Back of the refusal to join in a defense "panel" being organized by the Federal Government has been fear of industrial conscription. Workers are jealous of their rights won by the unions, which are active here, both industrially and politically.

Prime Minister Lyons has given assurance that the Federal Government will maintain wages and working conditions. He has said that the Federal authorities will intervene if employers make any attempt to exploit their workers. In most direct language he has asked the unions to accept his promise that industrial conscription will never be applied. Yet the unions have misgivings.

Labor here is still League of Nations minded. Collective security was endorsed at the last congress of Australian trade unions, and the League of Nations was viewed as the proper authority to uphold it. In the local arming, Laborites see a retreat from internationalism, a bolstering up of the home front which may allow Australia to fall in behind Britain in abandonment of the League pledges. To this they will not subscribe.

Prime Minister Lyons' plan is seen as a possible Government attempt to maneuver them into a position from which they cannot retreat. Legislation would do the rest, they figure, and labor rights won by years of struggle would be lost. Echoing back of the conflict is the fact that Mr. Lyons abandoned the Labor movement once before and became Prime Minister as a result.

The more moderate sections of the movement, however, would accept the defense panel if the Government pledged itself to support the League and collective security. Here, though, there is outspoken criticism of the Federal Government's "blind following of the Chamberlain policy of appeasement of the Fascist powers." The Left Wing sees the whole policy as one of abandoning Russia to German attack, and it opposes that.

There is the fear that unionism will be placed in the position of being charged with unpatriotic action. For the unions are intensely patriotic.

Arms Shipment Warning

BEIRUT, Syria (AP)—The French High Commissioner sent official letters Oct. 19 to the governments of Syria and Lebanon warning them to stop the passage of arms and men into Palestine, long the scene of Arab-Jewish disorders.

Cut in 'Gas' Price Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Despite the protest of large American oil companies that they have actually lost money on their British Columbia operations during the last year, the Provincial Government here proposes to go ahead with its plan to reduce gasoline prices. In the near future it will put into effect its Coal and Petroleum Act, and fix the price at which gasoline must be sold, wholesale and retail.

The reduction will be several cents a gallon, the Government has indicated, making the retail price in Vancouver around 24 cents for an Imperial gallon. For every cent cut from the present price of 27 cents, gasoline consumers save about $500,000 a year on the basis of present consumption.

Apart from the actual saving to the public, probably running to more than $1,000,000 a year, the Government's move is regarded as highly significant in showing its determination to deal firmly with public utilities. The Government will set up a Public Utility Commission at the first of next year, and Premier T. D. Pattullo, having promised a "substantial" cut in the price of gasoline, has intimated that the price of electricity is too high. That the Public Utility Commission will consider existing electrical rates most carefully during next year is certain.

Meanwhile a board under Dr. W. A. Carrothers is advising the Government not only on gasoline prices, but on coal prices as well. Having completed its work on oil products, the board will start immediately to consider coal prices. The public is confidently expecting that, having reduced gasoline prices, despite a strenuous campaign by the oil companies, the Government will cut the cost of coal to the consumer.

So far as is known here, British Columbia's plans for price controls go far beyond anything attempted in any other Canadian Province to date.

Second Season

Bible Lectures BY T. J. OLSEY

(Formerly Instructor Bible History at The Principia College)

Each Tuesday and Friday from Oct. 25 to Dec. 9 at 8 P. M.
HOTEL PURITAN, BOSTON

A non-interpretive course (14 two-hour lectures) based on the Historical Background of the Bible. For further information write R. W. McCURDY or T. J. OLSEY, 226 Babcock St., Brookline. Tel. Longwood 9872.

You are cordially invited to attend the first lecture without obligation.

WELL-DRESSED MEN
Find BETTER CLOTHES Cost Less At
MURRAY'S
621 EDGMONT AVENUE
CHESTER, PA.

WEINBERG'S
For Women Who Prefer "BETTER THINGS"
CHESTER, PA.
VAN RAALTE HOSIERY AND LINGERIE ARE EXCLUSIVELY HERE

TOLLIN'S
Quality furniture since 1895
We furnished Mother's home, let us furnish yours.
615-17 EDGMONT AVENUE
CHESTER, PA.

NEWARK, N. J.
Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
GIFTS
for All Occasions
Everything in Electrical Appliances and Supplies
Kelvinator and Gibson Refrigerators
Tel. ES 3-5575 710 Springfield Ave.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont and West Streets
Boston

"Vassar Turnabout"
in 100% French Spun Zephyr
3.95
A ribbon bound, hand-sewn cardigan, equally smart buttoned down the front or the back, with sleeves pushed up or down!
White, teal, maize, navy, aqua, pink, wine, green, blue, Rancho rose, black. Sizes 32 to 40.
STREET FLOOR

VEG-E-LAY HAIR DRESSING

A PERFECT HAIR GROOM
VEG-E-LAY is not greasy or gummy. Keeps the hair in place naturally, attractively, and removes all foreign matter. Get it today.
A GOOD DEAL FOR ANY MAN
FREE! 35¢ trial size FREE if you send 12¢ for postage and packing. Give us your dealer's name. LUCKY TIGER MFG. CO., Dept. 62, Kansas City, Missouri.

To Be Better Dressed.. Better See The Smart

HOWARD
Fall Styles

This year, more than ever before, Howard Clothes give you the sparkle of style and the satisfaction of quality. The fact is, Howard has shortened the distance between a modest purse and the distinction of being able to wear well tailored, quality clothes.

Yes... Quality every inch of the way. Quality of materials ... of skillful manufacture. Without spending one penny, you can learn, how very much more *this* Howard quality would add to your clothes satisfaction. Come to Howard ... and take a Howard garment to task ... test it every way you wish. Here's what you'll find. The New Howard garment you select will fit you snugly at the neck ... smoothly at the shoulders ... gracefully down the back. It will look smart and stay smart. The longer you wear it, the stronger you'll care for it. Better come in and see these friend-making, record-breaking clothes.

The Howard Laboratory Unravels Every Fabric's Story!

Everything that enters into the making of Howard Clothes is tested in our own modern laboratories, for strength ... for wool content ... for color fastness ... and for shrinkage. If any material fails to conform to our rigid specifications, it is rejected. This extreme care is reflected clearly in the absolute dependability of Howard Clothes.

Made Correct and Sold Direct

HOWARD SUITS ...
TOPCOATS .. OVERCOATS
TUXEDOS ... FULL DRESS
We can fit men of every size and proportion up to 52 stout.

$22.50 ALL ONE PRICE
No Charge for Alterations

"Howard Suits The World"

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

Come in and OPEN A HOWARD 10 PAYMENT ACCOUNT
It enables you to purchase the Howard Clothes you want and pay for them over a period of ten weeks ...in small weekly or twice monthly instalments. Remember, it costs only a dollar more to "Charge it" in a cash Howard store.

NEW YORK CITY
801 BROADWAY . N.W. Cor. 11th St.
1268 BROADWAY . Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY ..... Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST. . Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE. . N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. ... Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. .. Near Lenox Ave.
2021 THIRD AVE. .... Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST. . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. . N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV. . Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST (Factory Sales Room)

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SO. SALINA ST.
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVE.
Corner Griffith St.

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET ST.
S.W. Cor. Wash. St.

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT ST.
Near Scollay Sq.
605 WASHTON ST.
Bet. Avery and Boylston Sts.

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT ST.
Corner Church

CHICAGO
220 SO. STATE ST.
Corner Quincy

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET ST.
1511 CHESTNUT ST.

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVE.
Bet. Wood & Market

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET ST.
Crown Hotel Bldg.

Mail Order. 160 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

☆ The Show of the Week.. 6.30 Every Sunday Night..
WOR, WAAB and WFIL

Political Juggling Charged In Mexican Highway Collapse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexican political circles have been agitated during the past two weeks by charges of irregularities in the construction of the Mexico City-Guadalajara highway and in branches of the National Bank of Ejidal (Communal Farming) Credit. An investigation into the highway scandal has been started with the objective of clearing the names of high officials involved.

A letter published early in October in the newspaper "La Prensa" charged that connivance among officials had resulted in the use of inferior materials in construction of the important highway, now nearing completion, and that the roadbed had washed out when the first heavy rains fell a month ago. It was alleged that Senator Damaso Cárdenas, brother of the President, was an official of the company, and that Gen. Francisco Mugica, Minister of Communications, and Vicente Cortez Herrera, formerly an official of the company and later Sub-Secretary of Communications, were guilty of irregularities in the letting of the contract and its execution.

After publication of the charges, President Cárdenas ordered Attorney General Genaro V. Vazquez to investigate them and fix responsibility if they were true. The Attorney General summoned the author of the letter, who signed himself "José Oceguera" to testify; but since he has not appeared, it is assumed that the name was a pseudonym.

One of the first results of the scandal was the offer of Señor Cortez Herrera to resign his present post as Director of the National Petroleum Administration until his name has been cleared. He denied categorically that he had been simultaneously an official in "Mexican Highways Company" and Sub-Secretary of Communications, affirming that he had resigned the former post before accepting the latter, and that it was General Mugica and not himself, as alleged, who had signed the contract.

It is reported that Senator Damaso Cárdenas is neither a stockholder nor an official in the company as charged, and the legislators from his State of Michoacan have declared him absolved of any implication in the affair. Orders were also given by President Cárdenas to General Mugica to cancel any concessions in which members of his family might be involved.

That responsibility for the deterioration of the highway rests with General Mugica has been held by Senator David Ayala, since the Communications Ministry let the contracts. General Mugica has declared that the Company must make good the damages, which are estimated at 400,000 pesos. Since General Mugica is a hearty supporter of President Cárdenas and is often mentioned as a presidential candidate, it is possible that he may suffer politically from the much discussed affair.

Although no direct responsibility has yet been fixed for the highway scandal, it has served to open a point of attack for critics of the administration and is being talked of and written of at great length by the public. This agitation reflects growing discontent with some agencies of the Government and their officials, but the personal popularity of the President continues to be far-reaching.

Mismanagement by employees of the National Bank of Ejidal Credit who are administering the large government grants to finance communal farming in the Laguna Cotton region, in the states of Durango and Coahuila, was made recently in the Chamber of Deputies. The charges are made by Deputy and General Emilio Acosta, who recently accompanied Minister of Finance Eduardo Suarez on an inspection tour of the Laguna.

General Acosta supported the Government's program for the region but said it was being sabotaged by irresponsible officials. Specific charges of corruption in settling accounts with ejidos for the sale of their crops, of malfeasance of funds in the payment of weekly earnings, of buying poor seed and mischarging for farm implements, were made by the Deputy.

The allegations led to the summoning of Finance Minister Suarez before the Chamber to testify. He defended the bank, saying that it was the constructive part of the Laguna program, and although it is not yet perfect, it can be made so. He added that any employees found guilty of irregularities would be dismissed and turned over to the authorities.

Irregularities uncovered in the Ejidal Bank in the State of Morelos have led to the imprisonment of Francisco Garcia Robledo, who was accused of defrauding the bank in the buying and selling of communally produced rice. Difficulties encountered at the new Zacatapec Sugar Mill, which is run by a workers' co-operative, also led to recent charges of mismanagement.

the thumbs are out of movie making

Easy to use. Light weight. Loads in (3) seconds. Compact, yet amazingly versatile. Gives you home movies at their best.

STREET, LINDER & PROPERT

Ask for Mr. Kennedy

20th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia

School Supplies

Note Books
Loose Leaf Supplies
Zipper Cases
Drawing Instruments
Fountain Pens

Welcome Home Cards
Hospitality Cards

DECKER'S

Stationers

902 Chestnut Street
9 South Fifteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA

Marquetand's Candies

When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5. The MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.

Marquetand's for Better Candies
Including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams

At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

DISTINCTIVE

Dinner Dresses with Hand Made Jackets by

Franklin Shops of Philadelphia, Inc.

260 South 17th Street — 29 Station Road, Haverford

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Market and Filbert at Eighth Street — Philadelphia, Pa.

Decoration and Utility Go Hand in Hand in

Bright Turkish Towels

BLUE PEACH GREEN GOLD

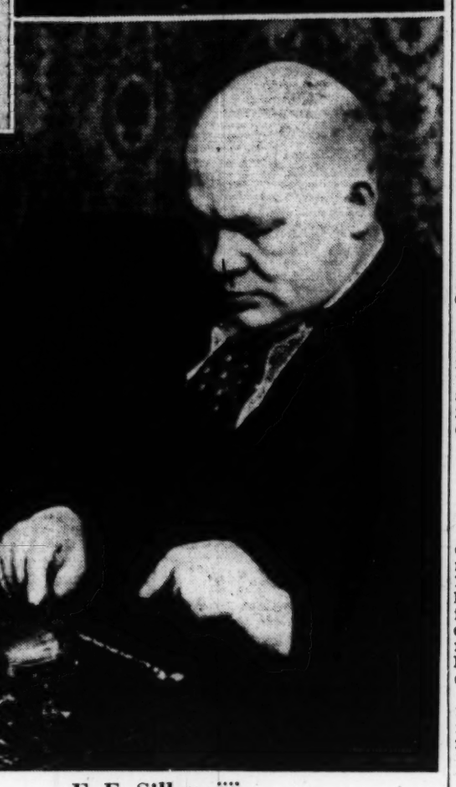
Towels to please the discriminating homemaker. Their rich colors will not only look well in the bathroom, but will give excellent service. They are thoroughly workmanlike in their thick close weave. Surprisingly inexpensive for such a good quality.

Large Bath Towels, 22x44 at 50c each
Hand Towels, 16x28 at 25c each
Wash Cloths, 12x12 at 10c each
A Three-Piece Set, gift-boxed, 85c

Mail Your Order or Telephone to WALnut 4500

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—*Second Floor*
Also at Ardmore and Jenkintown

Authors and Home-Lovers



Josephine Young Case (Left) and Margaret Culkin Banning

Women Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

son inferentially aim their statements, published here.

A WPA study of 2,000 women workers in Philadelphia during October, 1937, Mrs. Woodward says, showed 90 per cent of the women married, but husbands were reported as household members in only 15 per cent of the cases. Only 2 per cent of the husbands had private employment. "All of these women were responsible for from one to five additional people in the household."

The prejudice against women workers, however, does not exist in the lower paid jobs or in jobs which have come to be regarded primarily as in women's sphere. Miss Anderson argues that inadequate wages for men is one reason for forcing women into supplementary employment; while "the double wage standard," meaning lower pay for women doing similar work to men, causes employers to hire the "cheaper women labor and tends to depress wages in general." She adds:

"There is still enough prejudice against women's employment in certain fields to safeguard men—when the wage or salary differential is not part of the equation. In certain professions or businesses, particularly those where are found the small proportion of women who might be said to be working for choice if not quite so obviously from need, women still have considerable difficult in getting a substantial foothold."

The Social Security Board has affirmed findings of the Special Biggers Unemployment Census that the number of women in business and industry is increasing. An analysis of 10 per cent of the more than 36,000,000 applications for old-age insurance cards received before last January disclosed that 25 per cent were from women. John J. Corson, Director of the Board's Old-Age Insurance Bureau noted that 22 per cent of the Nation's jobs were held by women in the 1930 census.

PHILADELPHIA

The VERNON
50 W. CHELTEN AVE.
GERMANTOWN

—if you're looking for quality . . .

We're famous for fine things to eat, served in real comfort.

DINNER .65 (Sunday .75)

Specially Priced

CHRISTMAS CARDS

50c dozen — Values $1 and $1.50

$1.00 dozen — Values to $3.50

ALLEN'S

1214 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Chelten Avenue and Greene Street, Germantown

F. E. Sillanpää

'Ordinary' Folk Interest Margaret Culkin Banning

Author! Author!

Margaret Culkin Banning would rather write about a social situation that needs solving than anything else. Such writing, she is confident, springs out of "ordinary" living, and Mrs. Banning is chiefly interested in "ordinary" small American cities and "ordinary" folk who live in them. Her own social and political work has brought her close to the contemporary social scene. Her son at Harvard and her daughter now working for a Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins have given her a knowledge of the problems of youth. Her years in the smaller American city have brought her understanding of what goes on there.

Let others write of New York City. They know it and she does not. Let others write historical novels; she has not the slightest interest in them. More particularly, as she shows in her latest book, "Too Young to Marry" (Harper), Mrs. Banning is against division of youth and adults into separate classifications. She thinks it is bad for both, especially for the older folk, and that it is largely the fault of "a growing self-consciousness that comes with years."

Mrs. Banning has been spending a few days in New York en route from Minnesota, which is "home," to Tryon, N. C., where she has bought a house. Minnesota is the place where she works and North Carolina is the place where she rests.

"I know you see," said Mrs. Banning as she dashed off to the train, "that if I am going to write well about the middle scene of American life that I must stay where I can observe and feel it. Besides, I like Minnesota."

* * *

Two Authors in a House

Ordinarily it seems enough to have one author around the house. But the Everett Cases have weathered a year in which two books were under way, Mr. Case's history of the federal reserve system (unpublished) and Mrs. Young's "At Midnight on the 31st of March" (Houghton Mifflin).

In New York City for the début of Mrs. Case's book, Mr. Case said that his own manuscript is "uninteresting" and made a few other derogatory comments about it. He is pretty keen, however, over his wife's achievement. Mrs. Case, on the other hand, speaks lightly of her own book, but thinks that Mr. Case's will be important.

She explains that she has written in blank verse because metrical composition is the only kind she seems able to accomplish. She wrote spasmodically because she never was sure when she would have time to write or what she would write when she had time.

The daughter of Owen D. Young, Mrs. Case has chosen to go back to Van Hornesville, the little upstate town which her father left first for Boston, and later to make his home in New York City. The Cases, parents and two children, live there in a century-old house. They have no servants, but occasionally the neighbors "help." Mr. Case plays on the village softball team along with the garage attendant and the drug-store clerk, and Mrs. Case digs in the garden. The Cases had a pretty brisk time in New York City, what with parties for the book, and when I saw them they were counting the minutes until they could go home.

* * *

Long-Distance Interview

It is not often that this column goes in for long-distance interviewing, but Helsingfors being at some distance from New York city I am glad to record that F. E. Sillanpää, whose "Meek Heritage" has just been published by Knopf, is "very sympathetic to the idea that the American public is at least as much interested in the author of a book as in the actual book. What else," asks Mr. Sillanpää, "is an honest book but a reflection of its writer's personality, a visiting card from the author asking the public to receive him?"

His own visiting card, he points out, is hard to decipher and he doubts whether any appreciable number of people in the United States can so much as pronounce his name correctly.

Mr. Sillanpää would like Americans to understand not only him but his country, of which his book, originally published in Finnish just after the Russian Revolution, presents one phase. About his own background Mr. Sillanpää writes: "After my parents married they moved into the Finnish backwoods and built themselves two four-walled shelters, one to live in and the other for a bathhouse. Then they cleared some land around the house. Living was a stern business. Frosts killed the first crops and other trials followed. Only the youngest of their three children survived and that youngest child is now typing this letter to you on a typewriter that comes from your country. How I came first to an elementary school, then to a secondary school, and finally to the university is a complicated and rather wonderful process which the American public would be wholly unable to understand. As little as they would understand how I returned from the university to my parents' cottage and began to write." **Marjorie Shuler**

Low-Bracket Incomes

In 1929 over 19,000,000 families had yearly incomes of less than $2,500, and in 16,000,000 families the income was less than $2,000.

Miners on Strike In Australia For Better Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Because pit owners, the Federal Government and the state governments concerned failed to reply "satisfactorily" to Miners' Federation claims for a five-day week of 30 working hours without pay cuts, pensions of £2 a week at 60, two weeks' annual holiday on full pay, and greater safety and health mine precautions, 23,000 coal miners in New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria have kept every mine in these states closed since Sept. 9.

Eighty per cent of Australia's coal is mined in New South Wales, but the strike is general in the three eastern states. Western Australia was exempted as Federation members there already have annual leave with pay and work only a seven-hour day. Insufficient coal is mined in the West to bolster depleting stocks in the eastern states and at least one Victorian gas company has played for safety by ordering two cargoes of coal from Yorkshire, England.

Mine owners declare the industry cannot afford the costly conditions sought by the union. Heavy expense of recurrent stoppages in recent years, combined with that of the present general strike, will hinder attempts to recapture lost markets, they contend.

It is also claimed that the Miners' Federation itself has broken an agreement completed in October last when, to ensure industrial peace for at least two years, the owners promised not to seek any alteration in customs and conditions for that term.

Relief organization in event of a general strike was begun by the Miners' Federation three months before the stoppage. District committees and miners' lodges are to institute a system of food-supply credits at the the co-operative stores they operate on the different fields.

Driving Test

(Continued from Page 1)

one who hasn't understood what makes automobiles go since the old Model T, this reporter was pretty hazy as to whether the "differential" is in the rear axle housing, just back of clutch, or "(3) in electrical system near motor." But the last sounded like a bad guess, so we took a chance on the clutch position.

When the test was finished each reporter had a sheet of paper, ruled into columns, and scattered with irregular pencil marks. For all anybody could see this might have been the ripe wisdom of a lifetime.

Now came the big thrill. The sheet was taken over to the machine—about the size of a metal desk—and dropped into a slot. A key was clamped, a button pushed, and a dial in the center, exactly like the dial in an automobile speedometer, rose unhesitatingly to "32."

"You got 32 questions right out of 35," said the instructor kindly.

"You mean—can I keep my license?"

"Sure, it's all in fun; want me to prove the answer?"

While spectators watched, he switched another indicator, and pressed the button, and this time the dial pointed to "3." "That's the number you got wrong," he explained proudly.

"You mean the differential isn't under the clutch?" we asked, timidly.

"You don't know and I don't know, but the machine knows," said the attendant firmly. "It can be wherever the examining board says it is. They just prepare a master-chart with lots of holes punched in it, and the machine will take their word for it."

Government testing officials are jubilant over the scheme, saying that simple "yes"-"no" tests can now be given on a mass scale with corrections in the same hour, which previously would take weeks, months or sometimes even years to correct and correlate.

"There goes my job!" said one pretty civil service examiner sadly, as she watched the impersonal gadget grab and digest examination papers.

Department heads, on the other hand, take the view that it will free funds for a new type of examiner and a "better paid type of personnel expert."

Press Told to Give Fair Election News

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. (AP)—Citing 1936 as an example, John H. Carter, editor of the Lancaster, Pa., New Era, declared here that newspapers should concentrate on the presentation of both sides of political news and stop attempting to elect candidates.

Addressing students of journalism at Pennsylvania State College Oct. 17, Mr. Carter said:

"The one thing newspapers should have learned from the 1936 election is they can't compete with politicians who work 365 days a year at election of candidates."

Mr. Carter predicted a future development of journalism would be illustrated editorials. He said:

"We are training men to see and get real news pictures. We may be able to develop photographers who can go out and get an editorial paragraph."

The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products

ABBOTTS

Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk

Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore
For Service, Evergreen 4461

Opinion Is Sought on Strikes To Settle Union Jurisdiction

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Efforts in the three Pacific Coast States to rally a voter expression against jurisdictional strikes which have marked the warfare between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization provide an outstanding feature of the November elections.

Proposed constitutional admendments or laws submitted for a voter test in California, Oregon and Washington differ in approach but not in purpose. All are brought up under popular initiative for a place on the ballots. The cumulative expression which can result along the whole west coast storm center of AFL-CIO discord may be an important factor both in shaping national and state labor policies and in exerting new and powerful public labor organizations to make peace.

Attention is focusing nationally on the Pacific Coast test of public sentiment toward jurisdictional strikes more than on the national significance that can be attached to the mass of proposed state constitutional amendments or laws offered for voter approval or rejection in 25 other states. In some states, such as California and Louisiana, there are 25 or more constitutional or law change propositions on the ballots. New York has submitted the results of its constitutional convention in nine proposals.

Mostly State Issues

The great majority of all the proposals to be voted on in the 28 states which are canvassing public sentiment in this highly democratic fashion are of purely state interest. Only the trend in half a dozen of the 28 states toward establishing new, or liberalizing existing, old age pension systems challenges for national interest the labor policy questions raised in California, Oregon and Washington.

That trend also finds its most emphatic expression on the west coast, although the ballots for both federal and state office are liberally dotted over the country with Townsend Plan candidates or endorsees.

In Oregon, there is an initiative proposal that the State Legislature memorialize Congress to call a national constitutional convention for adoption of the Townsend Plan.

Almost opposite action is proposed to Colorado voters. They will vote on a repealer for the $45-a-month state constitutional requirement of 1936, thus deciding whether to turn old-age pension powers back to the State Legislature.

In North Dakota a $40-a-month maximum old-age pension proposition is up; in Missouri three proposals for liberalizing or expanding the state pension system are on the ballots, and in California the $30-every-Thursday idea has politicians and political writers frankly uncertain what the voters will do.

For Strike Control

The strike control proposal in Oregon takes th form of direct constitutional prohibition of jurisdictional strikes and of picketing where the dispute is between rival unions and not between employer and employees. A bid for farmer support is included in a proposal to outlaw strike interference with distribution of agricultural products, in any case.

The Washington version calls for written statements of grievances of dissatisfied employees to be filed with employers and then for an automatic 30-day stay of either strikes or lockouts during negotiations. Should the negotiations fail, or employers refuse to negotiate, a strike could be called only by a majority employee vote in a secret ballot test supervised by the county auditor.

In California, the labor dispute proposal would provide for control of picketing, forbid sitdown strikes and provide for the right to sue for damages in case of violations. However, it also would declare the right of employees to strike and bargain collectively and would prohibit employee coercion or intimidation.

There are a number of novelties on the November bill-of-fare. Among them is the Illinois sounding of sentiment sponsored by William Hale (Big Bill) Thompson on the proposal that all Illinois Representatives in Congress shall vote "no" on any proposed legislation drafting American boys to fight on foreign soil. Presumably it would be merely advisory in effect, but it could influence the Illinois delegation in the next Congress regarding the proposed constitutional amendment to require a vote of the people before the United States entered a foreign war.

U. S. to Lend Aid In Ecuador-Peru Boundary Parley

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt informed Ecuador Oct. 17 that the United States would be "most happy to participate" with disinterested South American Republics in an effort to settle the Ecuador-Peru boundary dispute.

Mr. Roosevelt offered such service by this country if "both" Ecuador and Peru desired such assistance. His offer was contained in a telegram to President Borrero, which was made public by the State Department.

The Ecuadorean President had suggested that the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay assist in bringing about a solution of the dispute over an upper Amazon jungle land area. The dispute has been carried on for a century. Chile accepted the suggestion, also making it conditional upon acceptance by both disputants.

Mr. Roosevelt told President Borrero:

"The Government of the United States, in harmony I feel sure with the spirit which animates the peoples and governments of every other American republic, earnestly hopes that pacific solutions based on justice and fair dealing may promptly be found for those controversies which still exist between some of the American republics."

Ford

1939

LINCOLN ZEPHYR

The Style Leader

Now on display

KOELLE-GREENWOOD COMPANY
161 West Chelten Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

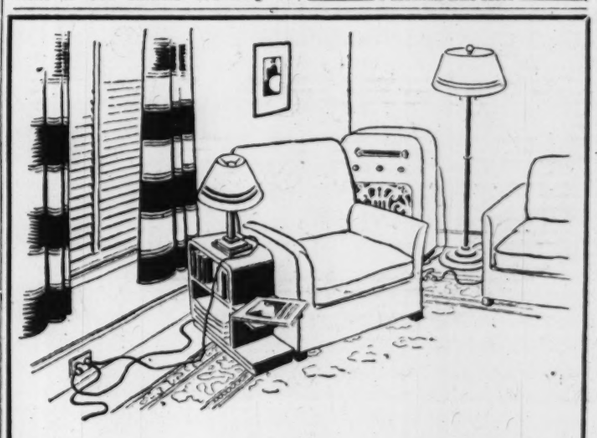
HOUSE CLEANING AIDS

DUPONT PAINTS
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
SPORTING GOODS
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS

The F. C. Goodwin Co.
36 West Chelten Ave., Germantown, Pa.
Ger. 2044 — We Deliver
Open Saturday Evening

Craig
for
Jeddo Highland Coal
Petro Fuel Oil
Koppers Coke

Represented by
J. PHILIP STREHLE
47 East Montana Street
GERmantown 5539
PHILADELPHIA



Do you have to have unsightly cords?

Of course you don't—yet many homes are so wired for electricity that it is necessary to run long wires from outlets to lamps and appliances.

If your house is cluttered with annoying electric wires, they can be eliminated easily by having an electrician install sufficient outlets in the proper places. Get the entire wiring system checked and brought up to date.

Thoroughly competent electrical service is offered by electricians, electrical contractors, and electrical stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Let a Monitor advertiser modernize the electric wiring in your home.

Swing of Voters to GOP? Both Sides Eye Key States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Three weeks to the elections: how do things shape up?

Well, Republicans have their biggest guns on the firing line. Herbert Hoover, Alfred M. Landon, Arthur H. Vandenberg are on the stump. They are headlining the main issue as the return of legislative power to congress.

Democrats, on the other hand, are taking things relatively easy, depending on improving business indexes to reflect favor upon their candidates. Some of these candidates are pro-Roosevelt, others are independent in varying degree. The President himself is conferring with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York on the campaign in that crtical State.

On the whole, the campaign is being conducted on a high plane. There are far fewer charges of WPA in politics, and other interventions, than there were in the primaries. On the whole, the election appears to offer a free choice for the voters, unless the basic appeal of the New Deal is interpreted as an attempt to "buy" votes.

But out on the hustings, the campaign waxes in traditional fashion, though there seems to be less mudslinging than usual. In Ohio, the two Senatorial candidates—Robert J. Bulkley (D) and Robert A. Taft (R) have completed two out of a series of joint debates, face to face on a platform and on statewide radio networks.

The two Ohio candidates are arguing mainly national issues in these debates. Mr. Taft, son of the late President and Chief Justice, is reported to be doing very well, although the "edge" in the campaign was originally given to Senator Bulkley.

The chief difficulty in the Ohio debates is with the audience. At Dayton last Saturday night, an outburst of booing against Senator Bulkley nearly broke up the meeting—and Dayton is an industrial center which usually elects Democrats. Mr. Taft was unable to stop the booing, which during the final rebuttal drowned out Senator Bulkley. Thus, while Mr. Taft's aggressive arguments were scoring points off the less-articulate Senator Bulkley, a certain amount of sympathy for the Senator was aroused by rowdy tactics in the audience.

Straw Vote Picks GOP

However spectacular the Ohio debates, factors of wider importance are conveyed in the State poll conducted, as for many elections past, by the Columbus Dispatch. This straw vote, which has a good record of accuracy, now shows Republican candidates ahead in the Senatorial and Gubernatorial contests, and with good prospects for House gains.

Most important feature of this test of opinion is the indication that farm and small-town voters have turned sharply away from the Administration. They are voting two-to-one against the Democratic candidates. The Dispatch poll confirms an earlier Gallup poll in Ohio, which showed farm and small-town voters also two-to-one against President Roosevelt.

In the Dispatch vote, John W. Bricker, GOP candidate for Governor, has received 17,767 votes to 16,250 for his Democratic opponent, Charles Sawyer. Mr. Taft has 16,627 against 15,426 for Senator Bulkley.

In both Cleveland and Cincinnati, Democratic votes are shaping up stronger than in 1936. Yet in Toledo, Akron, Youngstown, and Canton, which were hugely Democratic two years ago, Republicans are recorded in the straw-vote majority.

Another key State is Minnesota, and its electoral turbulence swept into Washington this week. Before the Dies committee on Oct. 17 seven witnesses testified they were Farmer-Laborites in rebellion against "Communist" control of the Party in their State. Whether their charges were founded or not, they demonstrated the undisputed fact that a certain part of the Farmer-Labor Party has broken away from the ticket, headed by Gov. Elmer Benson, and is supporting the candidacy of Harold E. Stassen, GOP candidate for the Governorship.

In short, it is the same old argument whether co-operation with various left-wing organizations and ideas constitutes "Communism." But the issue is being energetically used in Minnesota, and may be having some effect on farmers who have constituted one of the two backlogs of the F-L Party.

Negro Vote a Factor

In many another state, campaigning is hitting high gear. In Pennsylvania, Robert L. Vann, negro Democratic leader—and the negro votes may once again be a telltale factor in the Keystone State—called on Negroes to vote for Judge Arthur H. James, Republican nominee for Governor. Mr. Vann has been closely allied with Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) and was a special assistant to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. Mr. Vann said his appeal was to eliminate Earle leadership at Harrisburg, and to restore Senator Guffey to a dominant position. The embarrassed Senator immediately denounced the statement. In 1936, Mr. Vann directed the nation-wide Democratic drive for negro votes.

The Republican National Congressional Committee has issued a complete list of all nominees for the Senate and Governorships. The list shows two States—South Carolina and Louisiana—where Republicans have not bothered to put up candidates, and one State—Oklahoma, where there are four Senatorial candidates opposing Senator Elmer Thomas. These are the two extremes.

In Harrisburg Shop Feller's
16th Anniversary Sale
Coats, Furs, Dresses and Children's Apparel
Feller's

We're partial to Persian
. . . visit Schleisner's Fur Salon and see glorious coats of this rich fur . . .
THE·WM·B SCHLEISNER STORE
30 North 3rd Street
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Emily Tea-Dances after the game—

rabbit-wool-suede-girded 16.95
EMILY SHOPS
FIFTH AVE. 212 NORTH THIRD STREET HARRISBURG

See America's Largest BROADLOOM CARPET Department

Now you can see the carpet in FULL ROLLS as it will look in your rooms. Sizes can be cut for your particular space or carpet laid from wall to wall.
PLAIN BROADLOOM CARPETS
Dependable grades. Popular colors including blue, rust, taupe, green. 9 ft. width.
9 x 12 . . $36.75 (boxed)
SPECIAL PRICE $29.95 SQ. YD.
FIGURED WILTON BROADLOOM
Durable quality. Closely woven. Exquisite designs in splendid selection. 9, 12, 15 ft. widths (not all colors in all widths).
9 x 12 . . $56.75 (boxed)
SPECIAL PRICE $44.75 SQ. YD.
Philadelphia
HARDWICK & MAGEE CO.
1220 MARKET STREET

Docking Without the Aid of a Tug

Wide World

Commodore Robert B. Irving
as he supervised docking of 81,235-ton liner when a strike deprived him of usual service of 12 tugs.

The Old Way with tug assistance.

Queen Mary Under Own Power
Rowboat picks up forward lines to carry them to pier. Motorboat assists in passing stern lines.

Franco Lowers Army Standards To Get Recruits

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier) Oct. 19 (AP)—To bolster Spanish Insurgent ranks weakened by the withdrawal of thousands of Italian Legionnaires, the Burgos Government has lowered its standard for recruits, Insurgent dispatches reaching the frontier say.

The Army also suffered heavy losses on the Ebro front, the advices said.

Men between 18 and 30 who previously had failed to meet requirements will be re-examined by military boards.

While hostilities were still virtually suspended because, advices intimated, of the Insurgent desire to learn the effect of the Italians' withdrawal on the diplomatic situation, Burgos again inveighed against mediation as a means to end the war.

Count Alvaro de Romanonaes, former Monarchial Premier, said mediation would bring about "the material unity of the nation, but not its spiritual unity."

British Ships Bombed

BARCELONA, Oct. 19 (AP)—Two British ships were struck and damaged today in a raid by 10 warplanes which dropped large loads of bombs in two sections of the city.

The Lake Hallwil was damaged in the bow and the African Explorer was damaged in a hold.

Several persons were slightly wounded in the raid, which was witnessed by members of the League of Nations Commission here to evacuate volunteer fighters in the Spanish Civil War. The members were in their hotel when the alarm was sounded and no bombs were dropped in that area, which was heavily punished in three days of bombings last March.

Duce Pledges Solidarity

ROME, Oct. 19 (AP)—Premier Mussolini yesterday promised Gen. Francisco Franco of Insurgent Spain, Fascist Italy's "fraternal solidarity" to the end of the Spanish War.

A telegram, occasioned by one from General Franco advising the Duce of the recall of Italian Legionnaires from Insurgent trenches, was dispatched to the General.

Signor Mussolini said he was grateful "above all for your recognition of their spirt of sacrifice and their blood contribution in your war of liberation. I desire to tell you Fascist Italy remains and will remain with you in fraternal solidarity to your victory."

Italian Prisoners Freed

MADRID, Oct. 19 (AP)—The British cruiser Hood, largest warship afloat, sailed from Gandia yesterday with 99 Italian prisoners taken by Spanish Government forces in the Civil War.

It was understood the cruiser was bound for Mallorca, Insurgent-held Balearic Island base off the eastern Spanish coast, where the Italians would be exchanged for an equal number of Spanish Government fighters captured by the Insurgents.

Crime Prevention Drive

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Homer S. Cummings urged communities Oct. 18 to adopt crime prevention programs to combat an increase in juvenile delinquency.

Ladies' Suits, Coats and Dresses
Men's Suits and Top Coats
Cleaned and Pressed costs ONLY 75c
Just Phone STEvenson 5400 for our driver-salesman to call.
ADELPHIA CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
1628 NORTH 21ST STREET PHILADELPHIA

Farm Program Declared Failure, Too Much Power

VIENNA, Ill., Oct. 19 (AP)—Alf M. Landon of Kansas told a Southern Illinois audience here today the Roosevelt farm program "proved a failure and led to the same end as all other Administration attempts to help business—centralization of more authority in Washington!"

Then Mr. Landon, who was the Republican Presidential nominee in 1936, declared:

"A President who thinks there is no Constitutional limit to his power is thinking in terms of the absolute ruler."

The former Kansas Governor said the "ever-changing" farm policy may have started out with "noble intentions," but "each time it is changed it concentrates more power in Washington."

"Secretary of Agriculture Wallace already is talking his usual new idea for farm relief," Mr. Landon continued. "He brings out a new model almost every year."

With that, the speaker coupled the suggestion that the policies of the Federal Government "should be pointed toward one end—not shooting at the north and south poles at the same time."

"If the President's program of spending to save was sound," Mr. Landon declared, "we should now be doing a booming business. If a program to absolutely control every farm from Washington is sound, we should be enjoying something better than 40-cent corn, 50-cent wheat, and seven-cent hogs.

"It is not any wonder the farmer's purchasing power has been reduced by one fifth in the past 12 months.

Ukraine

(Continued from Page 1)

present frontiers in which are large numbers of Magyars.

The fact remains, however, that now that Czechoslovakia has fallen under German domination, German influence is already being felt in Ruthenia. Ivan Parkanyi, first Premier of the autonomous Province, who was appointed while Dr. Eduard Beneš was still President, had to resign after only two days in office. Later he was even forced to relinquish his post as Ruthenian Minister in the Prague Cabinet. Thus under present conditions, Rumania sees the possibility of a German drive right through Ruthenia toward the Ploesti oil field and to the Black Sea.

But in view of the fact that Hungary is nearly as much in Germany's pocket as Czechoslovakia, many Rumanians are doubtful whether the transference of Ruthenia to Hungary would help much.

Soviet Attitude Questioned

The question which arises in these circumstances is the attitude of Soviet Russia. King Carol is understood not to share Poland's intense suspicion of Moscow, possibly because he sees that the Soviet has made no attempt for the past 15 years to interfere with the independence or mode of life in three of the small Baltic States.

Hence his reluctance to help Poland in erecting a Baltic-Mediterranean bloc to resist aggression from both sides—Germany and Russia. The Polish-Rumanian alliance, which ceased to be active since Poland joined in the race to despoil the Czechs, was based on East and West danger.

Today, however, there are advocates in Bucharest of a closer understanding with the Russians, and this is a factor which is bound to influence the Carol-Beck discussions. Rumania's other partner, Yugoslavia, however shares Poland's suspicions of Russia and is also inclined to support Hungary in claiming Ruthenia. Hence King Carol is faced with a delicate situation and difficult decisions, the effect of which must have an important bearing on the whole future of Eastern Europe.

Commodore's Feat In Docking Liner Amazes New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—New York City's maritime circles will discuss for many tides the feat of Commodore Robert B. Irving, Commander of the steamship Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star Line, in docking the great vessel without the aid of a single tug. Waterfront old timers are sure that such a feat had never been done before, and many of them are perfectly willing to predict that it couldn't be done again.

Only perfect conditions—a sea without a ripple and with hardly a breeze stirring—made it possible. Commodore Irving himself is inclined to minimize his chances of ever having to repeat the feat, even if he had to; but he is quite specific about never wanting to again be in a position where he may have to try it.

His accomplishment yesterday was made necessary by the towboat strike in New York Harbor. Seeing that it was a case of sink or swim, Commodore Irving chose to swim.

Then with its motors barely moving, the Queen Mary put its nose into the slip, and the difficult part of the procedure began.

Then the steam winches aboard the Queen Mary began to turn and it started slowly forward and sideways. Meanwhile, to make sure that the stern of the vessel did not swing in an arc against the Italian pier, the propellors were kept moving slowly. Even at that the big vessel did swing some 75 feet toward the pier off its port side.

In 34 minutes—the same time needed to berth it on its last voyage here, the Queen Mary was safe at pier-side without the assistance of a single tug.

After it was over, Commodore Irving said, with an unmistakable twinkle in his eye, it was like docking a ferryboat.

Tool Builders Elect

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (AP)—W. E. Whipp of Sidney, Ohio, was elected President of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association at the group's 37th annual convention Oct. 19.

Other officers named included J. E. Lovely, Springfield, Vt., First Vice-President; F. V. Geir, Cincinnati, Ohio, Second Vice-President; T. Heberton Doan, Cleveland, Ohio, Treasurer; and Miss Frida F. Selbert, Secretary.

Republic Steel Told to Rehire 5,000 Strikers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—The National Labor Relations Board today expunged a $3,000,000 cumulative back-pay liability against the Republic Steel Corporation for workers in the Little Steel strike of 1937, and gave the company five days to comply with an order for their reinstatement. If the former strikers are reinstated within the period of grace the company of Tom Girdler, militant opponent of the Wagner Labor Act, will be saved the cost of further litigation and the payment of back wages for approximately 5,000 workers, against whom he is charged with discriminating.

The Board's action is believed to be strategic. If Mr. Gardler refuses the proffered settlement, and officials at the Labor Board believe he will, the case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court. Board officials denied there was an understanding between Mr. Gardler and the Board.

In all essential particulars save two, the decision by the Board was the same as the one handed down April 8, 1937, which found the company guilty of discriminating against members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, a CIO union, and of dismissing them wholesale.

The differences were (1) the date on which liability would start accruing; and (2) a provision allowing Republic to deduct from back pay to reinstated employees all money which they received for relief work, and then directed the company to pay over these relief deductions to the appropriate Government fiscal agencies.

Since the average pay of the 5,000 discharged Republic workers averaged about $5 a day this brought the back pay liability total, as of today, to an estimated $3,000,000. The original order was withdrawn, however, to correct procedure in conformity with the Supreme Court ruling in the Kansas City Stockyards ruling. To secure this withdrawal the Board found it necessary to get an order from the Supreme Court forcing the Third Circuit Court at Philadelphia to permit alteration of the record.

Now in its new, and perfected order, the Board rules again that the Republic's "unfair labor practices" were responsible for the 1937 strike. The Wagner Act requires that a company found guilty of unfair practices reinstate its employees with cumulative pay. Workers, however, get only the difference between the original wages and interim pay in other employment.

Since the Labor Board handed down its original ruling, the La Follette Committee has investigated the Little Steel strike. Witnesses charged there was an elaborate espionage service by the company.

The Labor Board has won every case to date in which its decision has been appealed to the Supreme Court. The new phase, accordingly, will give the Republic a graceful and possibly economical way out, if it wants to drop its fight.

Spies

(Continued from Page 1)

March 1," wrote Rumrich. "It will get us the plans of the Yorktown and Enterprise without much expense."

Thoughtfully, however, Rumrich requested $300 to cover his expenses.

"It is always good to have a little cash on hand," he remarked in the letter, which was signed "Crown," his name as a spy.

Rumrich explained that he also enclosed in the letter some Polish literature about a "very valuable salve for use in counteracting the effects of poison gas," explaining today, though, that he did not read Polish.

At Schlueter's request for the names of American Army or Navy officers of German extraction who "might be susceptible," he gave the agent a couple of names he got out of a paper.

Canal Defenses Tighten

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Oct. 19 (AP)—Maj. Gen. David L. Stone, commander of the United States Army's Panama Canal Department, today increased safety measures for Canal Zone defenses as the result of the arrest Sunday of four Germans accused of photographing strategic fortifications.

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Our mark of merit
The Romney Label
Our Romney label marks only a dress or a coat that is in itself beautiful . . . of excellent value . . . and exclusive with us. We've a gallant collection, now. Salon coats and dresses in misses' and women's sizes. Coats, $100. Dresses, $39.95.
Second Floor Departments

Talks on 'Full Settlement' Started by Paris and Berlin

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP)—Preliminary negotiations looking toward a "full settlement" of differences between France and Germany were reported in informed quarters today to have been started by both Governments.

Premier Edouard Daladier conferred with Count Johannes von Welczeck, German Ambassador to France, yesterday on the latter's return from Berlin, and the envoy arranged to talk to Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet today.

Both meetings were said by Foreign Office sources to have been arranged at the Ambassador's request.

At the same time André Francois-Poncet, French Ambassador to Berlin who has been named Ambassador to Italy, flew in a special airplane at Chancellor Hitler's invitation to Berchtesgaden, the German Chancellor's Bavarian home. There the Reichsführer expressed "sincere appreciation and thanks" for the Ambassadors loyal efforts to bring about "amelioration of Franco-German relations, thereby serving the preservation of peace."

Hitler's Terms

The first draft of Herr Hitler's terms, which informed sources said were submitted to the French leaders, was reported to include an air pact in which France would recognize Germany's right of numerical preponderance in warplanes.

France also would promise to assure Germany a free hand in central and eastern Europe with the renunciation of its mutual assistance treaty with Soviet Russia.

France would promise to return Togoland and the Cameroons, pre war German colonies, to the Reich.

In return Herr Hitler would guarantee all French frontiers against attack.

Although it was believed extremely unlikely such terms would be acceptable to France in their entirety, it was reported by deputies that M. Daladier was prepared to make strenuous efforts toward reaching an agreement with Herr Hitler soon.

Conditions Held Favorable

Conditions at the moment, with the Czechoslovak issue settled by the Munich partition agreement, were considered favorable from the viewpoints both of M. Daladier and Herr Hitler.

It seemed a foregone conclusion that any bettering of relations between France and Germany would mean a worsening of relations between France and Soviet Russia, linked by a mutual assistance pact.

Since the French Communists voted against M. Daladier in the last Chamber test, the Premier's position seemed more favorable, for in Herr Hitler's eyes he would have less of a Leftist tinge than if he had Communist support.

M. Bonnet talked with the Soviet Ambassador, Jacob Surits, late last night and it was believed they discussed the future of Franco-Soviet relations as a corollary to any new French-German agreement.

Friends of M. Daladier said conclusion of some such agreement would reinforce his domestic position and if he should decide to dissolve the Chamber and call new elections he could point to his success in bettering Franco-German relations as a strong campaign point.

The Premier's opponents, however, saw a catch in what they considered German haste for a settlement with France.

The powerful Paris Labor Union central organization today ordered its workers to hold mass demonstrations Saturday despite a Cabinet ban.

Teachers' Salaries

Only seven states, California, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania, fix the beginning salary of teachers with four years of professional training at $1,000 a year or more.

15th Anniversary
10% DISCOUNT on ALL purchases until October 31st
duval
5533 Germantown Ave.
Smart Women's Wear
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings
GERMANTOWN

C·A·ROWELL
GERMANTOWN

for your best nighties
It's news to have smart braided shoulder straps and ties.
Satin, lace trimmed 3.75
Crepes, very tailored 2.75
5615-17 Germantown Ave.

your choice
$35
• hand-tailored Scotch tweed
• hand-tailored "full-bladed" suit
• Redleaf* English reversible topcoat
• fly-front classic covert topcoat
• Rugged Scotch tweed topcoat
You can think back to the day when such clothing would be possible only for a man with an expensive custom tailor at his command. Wanamaker's has changed all that. How? By working with manufacturers to pare profits without taking anything from labor. Today at Wanamaker's, you'll find, at bread-and-butter price, the "smooth" kind of clothes you've always wanted to wear but never could quite wangle! Wanamaker's Men's Store.
*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off
John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK

Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Home and Career—The Two Mutually Helpful

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

For 40 Years She Had a Yearning To Study Etching—Then Did

But She Saw to It That Her Job of Homemaking Made Her an Even Better Artist When the Chance Came

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because we hear so many women today say regretfully, "I gave up a splendid career for marriage," the story of Lucile Thomas (Mrs. John W.), Denver woman and mother of three very successful sons and one daughter, may have special interest and encouragement.

For 40 years Mrs. Thomas wanted to be an etcher. However, homemaking for her husband, a journalist, and for her four children had to be the medium through which she expressed her talent until about four years ago.

Her children loved to bring schoolmates home because Mrs. Thomas always looked attractive; her house had a touch they couldn't describe, and she always made their friends welcome. On special occasions the cake was festive, different with its specially colored frosting decorations, and there were hand-painted place cards, the names printed to look as if they had been engraved.

The only time in these twoscore years when Mrs. Thomas indulged in her urge to draw or paint was when the family vacationed in the mountains. Easel, canvases, and oil paints were always taken, and while the others hiked or fished for trout, Lucile painted or sketched.

Went Right Ahead

"When it rained or hailed," she said, "I made a canopy over my work and myself, out of one of the boys' old slickers and with Mary Lou's Pekingese snuggled between my legs to keep warm, I worked until I finished my sketch or picture."

Like every mother of four children, she learned to handle all sorts of problems, directed the high voltage of youth, and finally, as they finished high school, encouraged four ambitious young people to earn the college education each wanted.

Parent Teacher Association boards, mothers' groups of the local Olinger Highlanders, and the many social contacts for which a journalist's wife must find time, left no time for a hobby.

Four years ago, Mrs. Thomas received a letter from Brooks, her second son, which read, "Now, mother, from here on you are to spend ten dollars a month which I shall send you, and more if necessary, to start your etching."

Mrs. Thomas re-read the letter.

"Where and how would she start to etch?"

Finally, she called Chappell House, Art School of the University of Denver, and asked when they held classes in etching.

"No one teaches etching any more," she was told.

She Persisted

"Forty years is too long to wait," she thought; but still she had such a desire to create that she determined to persist until she found some artist in Denver who did etchings. Perhaps he'd tell her what tools she needed, the name of some books on the technique, and by trial and error she might learn to etch.

Some etchings displayed in an art dealer's window attracted her attention one day and she went in. She learned they had been made by the man who owned the store, and that he also printed them on a small press which he owned.

"I want to make etchings," Mrs. Thomas told him.

Mr. Griffith shook his head. "Etching is one of the most difficult of the arts." He looked at her small, well-groomed hands and added, "It takes strong hands."

But She Was Confident

"My hands have done magnificently in raising four children. They have washed, ironed, sewed, and cooked, and now they'll etch for me."

"Etching requires strong eyes, photographic eyes," he emphasized.

"I have perfect eyes," Mrs. Thomas insisted.

"Even so, etching is a man's job. Working on copper is very difficult. If you can't draw, you can't etch, and, can you concentrate?"

Mrs. Thomas had not thought about concentration, but she knew she could draw.

She went home asking herself over and over, "Doesn't Brooks expect me to learn to etch? Don't my husband and the other children think I will?"

A week later Mrs. Thomas went to the old sailor's chest, where she had stored her treasures since childhood, and selected a half dozen sketches she had made during the years. There was one of The Chimney Rocks, another of columbine growing in a clump of aspen, and another of a mile-high lake held in sylvan solitude by facets of century - old pines.

When Mr. Griffith saw these sketches, he was enthusiastic. "There is not an error in composition. I think you can etch."

"If I record nature how can I make a mistake?" Mrs. Thomas asked in surprise.

She Knew How to Work

So, at the age of 50 she started to etch. The first print Mr. Griffith ran for her was an etching of Long's Peak. It was a great disappointment to her, but, after putting the plate through a "second state" it was improved and the man who said etching was work for men suggested she run this plate on individual Christmas cards for sale. And so this mother, who had never dreamed of selling an etching, began to earn.

She worked long hours to get distance, middle distance, and close-up on the same plate. In March, 1938, some one suggested that she send some of her work to a national art exhibit for women. Though hesitant because she thought her work was still amateurish, she consulted Mr. Griffith. The two then went to her studio and selected some etchings which he thought were exhibit pictures. Her Timberline Pines was given second award.

"Mrs. Thomas' etchings show Colorado as it is," one dealer told me, "and she is the only American woman etcher whose work I carry."

It is fitting that this woman who loves everybody and everything, who had so admirably perfected her career of homemaking before she developed her hobby, has not only made good because her children expected her to do so, but has also brought to her art a maturity and experience which has definitely furthered her work.

May F. McElravy

Ypsilon, a Colorado Peak, From an Etching by Lucile Thomas.

British Style for the Men of the Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

By A. Stanford Bridgland

London

As I write we are enjoying an Indian summer and overcoats are superfluous; by the time this article appears both calendar and temperature may make them a necessity. Then men will welcome a topcoat not only for warmth and comfort but for the extra room four or five pockets provide.

Dashing Overcoat

Some take kindly to a dashing overcoat a little off the beaten track. Here is one suitable for most figures. Primarily it has no holes or buttons at front, but is cut with plenty of overlap as a double-breaster. Lapels are wide and handsome, roll almost to waist and give an appearance of breadth at chest. An all-round belt fastens with buckle or is tied sash-fashion. Turn-back cuffs are the best finish for sleeves. Made of fleece cloth, it is warm without being weighty; but can be cut from wool gabardine as a raincoat.

Split-Sleeve Model

The split-sleeve overcoat promises to have a good season. For several years little has been seen of it. You will remember the type: a coat with an inset sleeve having a center seam running down to cuff like that of a raglan. Many are made double-breasted with large patch pockets and flaps; a wide stitching at seams and edge. Material plain or patterned.

Also Single-Breasted

This garment is also cut single-breasted in herring-bone stripes or checks in bright colors. The belt may be omitted so that it hangs straight. The stitched seam that divides sleeve adds character; while narrow front buttoning through suggests slimness.

For Wind and Rain

Here is another distinctive style for the wind and the rain and open-air sports. It is designed with raglan sleeves and armholes deeper than usual, narrow turn-back cuffs to let down in wet weather. Fronts button through with six leather buttons, and a Prussian collar fastens at neck. Pockets are slashed. Suitable materials include Harris tweed, smart glen checks, window-pane squares, district checks and Donegal tweeds.

Corduroy for Sport

Sport dominates men's clothes for the time being. A fresh outfit has a jacket of fragrant Harris tweed, carrying two pockets with flaps and usual breast pocket; as an alternative, three plain patch pockets. Trousers are of corduroy from a new range, specially designed for sport, soft to handle but capable of hard wear. Colors do not fade and comprise greens, browns, blues and beige.

Fashionable Shirts

Fashionable designs for shirts have wide-set stripes on colored grounds; those for sport, window-pane patterns. For evening wear two styles attract attention. One for full dress is fitted with a wedge-shaped front and brace-loops at side. Another to accompany double-breasted dinner jacket is soft-fronted with unstarched detachable collar, three buttons down front and stud-hole at neck.

Socks that include the fine rib approved by Americans and the broad rib which attracts men on this side have been marketed by hosiery manufacturers. The fine rib keeps them close at ankle; the broad, trim at calf. A sartorial entente or mutual grip across the Atlantic!

New Fabrics for Caps

A cloth known as "cloche" in the ladies' mantle trade has been adopted for men's caps. The Manchester firm using the fabric in the men's trade calls it "gimp." This material has an astrakhan finish, obtained by winding a slack thread round a tight one, which produces a warm and attractive cap for cold weather.

A novel and artistic street lamp pattern covers one of the latest rayon dressing-gowns. The background is gold and the shadows cast by reflection of street lamp are cleverly dovetailed with the design of pavement. A sartorial nocturne!

Triple Alliance

Tie manufacturers bubble over with ingenious motifs. One of the latest depicts the Statue of Liberty, the Eiffel Tower, and the Houses of Parliament. It is sometimes difficult to fathom the motive or understand the drift of these neckwear illustrations. Probably the reply to this problem is "Triple Alliance!"

Rough-Mixture Felts

A well-known hat firm is concentrating on mixtures. Material takes the form of a pliable rough-mixture felt. Proofed against rain it has a one-inch band and welted brim. There is no limit to the shapes that crown can take for free-and-easy occasions. Colors embrace "buzzard brown," a warm tint for the fall; "widgeon blue" for wear with blue suits; "plover gray" for a gray outfit; "mallard green" and "greenfield," two new shades.

Snug Pullovers

A last look round shows a heavily ribbed pullover with colored lacquered slide fasteners to match on each shoulder. Unfastened, the head slips through without ruffling the hair. When zipped it fits snugly at neck. Made in various colors in mixed, unscoured yarn of angora and wool, it resists rain. King George and the Duke of Kent possess these pullovers.

This column on men's styles, direct from London, appears the third Wednesday of each month.

Timberline Christmas, From an Etching by Lucile Thomas.

These Things and More

These are the things that make
fall gay
when summer has taken her blossoms away;
the pumpkins, piled by the kitchen
door,
like sunshine spilled on earth's
drab floor;
the apples, filling a bowl on the
table
for children to munch, all they
are able;
the shaggy pompons, the barberries bright
defying the frostiest autumn
night;
the crackle of leaves as we
trudge the lane;
a golden maple tree in the rain.
These glorify an autumn day,
when summer has taken her blossoms away.

Mildred Nickerson.

Through the Editor's Window

To Understand, to Guard, to Teach

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We who face one another today after the international events of recent weeks are at one in confessing that we have been through deep waters. "How do you feel about the Chamberlain business?" is the question soon passed between those who happen to meet for the first time since the crisis. The answers are almost as varied as the individuals who give them, ranging from extreme thankfulness to deep anxiety. Yet no matter what variation in the answers, in one respect all agree. Invariably each one expresses the conviction that we who believe in the democratic way of life must be more awake to understand, to guard, and to teach the principles of democracy.

Certainly the time has gone by, if it ever existed, to leave this job to the other fellow.

We can say it is up to the schools to turn out children who will be intelligent citizens of a democracy. We can say that elected public servants in our respective governments should at all times represent the democratic way. We can make these and other general statements—and be right—while yet not doing our own job. For, until a democratic country is inhabited overwhelmingly by individuals who genuinely understand, believe in, and actively support democracy in all its daily expressions, the democracy of that country is not safe.

* * *

I ask myself questions—this being a day of questionnaires. Some of them are these:

A. Do I understand democracy?

1. What do I mean by "democracy"? (Dictionary definitions explained by discussion of examples.)

2. Name five unmistakable proofs that a country is essentially a democracy—things that happen because it is. (Get these out of the news.)

3. Name five foundation stones of a democracy and explain each in its relation to the ideal. (You probably will include such fundamentals as a free press and an untrammeled judiciary.)

* * *

B. Am I awake to guard democracy?

1. How do I propose to protect democracy from undemocratic propaganda while still upholding democracy's ideal of free speech? (A problem to be met in home and business as well as by nations.)

2. Wherein in my daily life at home, in business, en route, can I protect the ideal of equality of opportunity by actively supporting and furthering it?

3. Have I thought out in all its expressions the difference between totalitarianism and unity, and am I firmly standing against the one and actively working for the other?

* * *

C. Am I clear as to ways in which I can teach the principles of democracy to those with whom I live and work?

1. By example.
2. By open support.
3. By making them known to others in their true light.

There are, of course, other questions that I ask myself. There are others you will ask yourself. The point is that we have been vague about these matters rather long. I hope not too long.

A Wednesday column

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I am enclosing three recipes which are very much enjoyed by our family.

Royal Scallop

½ pound boiled or baked ham, chopped fine
3 hard cooked eggs, chopped coarsely
3 or 4 stalks celery, cut in half-inch lengths and boiled until tender.

Arrange in layers in greased baking dish, one half amount of egg, celery, and then ham. Pour over the layer of ham one-half the amount of white sauce which is made by using
3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour and
2 cups milk. Repeat. Top with Buttered crumbs and brown in oven at 375° F. about 35 minutes.

Date Bread

Sprinkle
1 teaspoon soda over
1 cup chopped dates. Pour over them
1 cup boiling water and add
1 tablespoon shortening. When cool add
¾ cup brown sugar
1 beaten egg
1½ cups flour and
½ cup chopped walnuts. Fill greased baking powder cans half full and bake for 50 minutes in 325° F. oven.

Orange Cookies

Cream
¾ cup butter. Gradually add
¾ cup sugar and then
2 beaten eggs. Then add
¾ cup sweet milk alternately with
2½ cups flour sifted with
2 teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon soda. Next add juice and grated rind of
½ orange. Drop from teaspoon on greased baking sheets and bake in 375° F. oven about 15 minutes. When cool ice with the following:

Icing

Cream
1 tablespoon butter with
1 pound box confectioners sugar. Add grated rind of
½ orange and
Orange juice to make of right consistency to spread.

(Miss) E. L. N., Penn.

Hot Pancakes and Sugar

For breakfast or dessert I like hot pancakes, sprinkled with ordinary granulated, powdered, or confectioner's sugar. Then I squeeze a few drops of lemon juice from half a lemon on the sugar. Butter first on the pancake is optional. If confectioner's sugar is used, sprinkle on more generously as more is required to sweeten. When this sugar is used, there is a strong hint of lemon chiffon pie in this delicious combination. (Mr.) W. P. R., Illinois

Velvet's Conservative Member Now Takes The Spotlight

Lyons type velvet, long the conservative member of the velvet family, assumes importance for fall. This closely piled velvet now may have a soft drape, a heavy, "clothy" feel, or a crispness created by a stiff taffeta back. Designers consider this fabric ideal for the full-skirted silhouette of the Louis XIV period, seen in romantic evening dresses, and for regal, full-length evening coats. It is also seen in the tailored daytime mode.

Kickernick
by Le Gaudemaire

Flower Pot Print Nightie—

in water color tones, that has captured the freshness of an enchanted garden. Blue and Peach.

Same style and print in a pajama.

Ask your dealer or write

Winget Kickernick Company

Minneapolis, Minnesota

FREE style CATALOGUE

● Knitwear for all the family . . . suits, sweaters, twin sets. Fully illustrated. Just in time for Fall. Intriguing catalogue yours absolutely FREE. Send penny postcard NOW!

RENIER 2961 ATLANTIC AVE. BROOKLYN :: N. Y.

Infant Feeding

is one of the many helpful chapters in the

Glorious Art of Home Cooking

by Hannah Dutaud

Gives Infant Feeding Schedule and Modified Milk Formula. $2.75 plus 15c post. From "Double A" agents or—

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
222 W. Adams St., Dept. 253, Chicago.

Enna Jetticks

ARE FAMOUS FOR

ALL-PURPOSE OXFORDS

An all-purpose oxford is one that can step out equally smartly with your everyday clothes and with your dressier costumes. And you'll find plenty of them among our new Fall Enna Jetticks.

$5 TO $6

Jessica — *Black Kid with Patent; Brown with Lizard Calf. 4 to 10; AAA to D and EEE. $5.50*

Phyllis — *Black or Brown Suede; Black, Brown, or Blue Kid. 1 to 11; AAAA to EEE. $6*

America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably

See them at your local dealer's or write direct to

ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Auburn, N. Y.

CRANBERRIES ARE HERE

to make good foods taste better

Criss-Cross Cranberry Pie

1 pound (4 cups) Eatmor Cranberries
1½ cups sugar — 3 tablespoons water
¼ teaspoon salt — 1 tablespoon melted
2 tablespoons flour — butter

Chop cranberries and mix with remaining ingredients. Fill pie plate lined with pastry, and arrange strips of pie crust criss-cross over the top. Bake in a moderate oven, 375°F., 45-50 minutes.

Cranberry Orange Relish

(no cooking)

1 pound (4 cups) Eatmor Cranberries
2 oranges — 2 cups sugar

Put cranberries through food chopper. Quarter the whole oranges, remove seeds and put through chopper. Mix with cranberries and sugar. Let stand for a few hours before serving. This easy, popular uncooked relish can be put up for future use in sterilized glasses covered with paraffin. Very good with all meats, hot or cold.

10-MINUTE

Cranberry Sauce

1½ cups sugar — 2 cups water
1 pound (4 cups) Eatmor Cranberries

Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes. Add cranberries and boil without stirring until all the skins pop open. (5 minutes is usually sufficient.) Remove from fire, allow the sauce to remain in vessel until cool. 1 pound of Eatmor Cranberries makes 2½ pounds of sauce!

Eatmor Cranberries

FREE RECIPE BOOK!

Eatmor Cranberries, Dept. A-124
90 West Broadway, New York City

I want to try your new cranberry recipes. Please send me "Cranberries and How to Cook Them."

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Novel Perfumes

in a unique Redwood box!!

These are the 4 simply exquisite odeurs—Flirtation, French Follies, Frivolity, Mon Desir

You can not imagine the curious kind of delicacy and aristocratic fragrancy of these truly superior odeurs; try them and know.

Their scent is like the essence of flowers.

A DROP or two gives a lasting scent; yet, so ultra-delicate. Fascinating, aristocratic. Have you ever before seen anything like this in perfumes? See coupon below.

Introductory Offer:

Four 1 dram trial bottles of these exquisite $5.00 an oz. odeurs right now for only

$1.00 Postpaid

4 one dram (⅛ oz.) bottles.

Do try them!

Money Back if not 100% pleased

And besides

While giving $2.50 regular perfume value at $1.00, we give you also right now absolutely free this beautiful

Rare Redwood Treasure Chest

made from the Giant Redwood trees of California. 6 inches x 3 inches; an ideal gift.

PAUL RIEGER & COMPANY (Est. 1872)
273 Art Center Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Send No Money [Merely pay the postman]

or if you prefer, enclose $1.00 check, currency or stamps.

PAUL RIEGER & COMPANY (Est. 1872)
273 Art Center Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Send me the 4 exquisite new Rieger perfumes in genuine Redwood Treasure Chest on our Money Back Guarantee.

I'll pay the postman ☐ I enclose $1.00 ☐

Name .....

Address .....

Only one set of these 4 trial bottles with Redwood Treasure Chest to any one customer. Don't miss this very special offer; write while the offer lasts. (Remember our money-back guarantee.)

Right Off the Tourist Track

HE LIKED nothing better than to sit on his veranda and talk to us, half in Italian, half in German, of his fortunes, his wife, his beige-colored cattle, the hay harvest, the peculiar might of Great Britain, the anomaly of his own situation.

"When I was seventeen," he said, "I fought in this very valley for the Austrians against an unknown enemy. Now—just like that—I am the 'enemy.'"

He was a sturdy, brown-faced man with a passionate love of his home—once a farmhouse and now half an inn—with an attitude amounting almost to idolatry toward the land of great rock towers, dark forests, glaciers and roaring cataracts in which he lived.

* * *

WE STAYED WITH him and his family for a week in July, when they were cutting the hay all through the South Tyrol; and the air, day and night, was scented with its sweetness and with the everlasting freshness of the pinewoods.

It was a simple, wooden shack, his inn, wide-eaved against the winter snow, paneled inside with resinous pine, set upon a steep hillside of emerald green grass and nodding wild flowers. The wooden veranda, standing on stilts, looked out over the valley which sloped away from its base for some fifteen hundred feet. At the far side the mountains arose again, their lower slopes of meadows and pinewood, their summits a serrated confusion of the rufous towers, turrets, spires and fluted pinnacles which are the Dolomites.

Few cars passed along the side road where the inn stood; though we would hear them distantly, passing down the valley, the thin, incessant wailing of their horns echoing upwards from the "Grand Highway of the Dolomites."

* * *

THE INN was right off the tourist track. Our life there was bounded by the cow-bells at morning, the roar of the torrent, the harvesters calling to each other from the high meadows, the somehow out-of-place singing of innumerable yellowhammers, and the ever-changing light on the peaks. Now rust-red, now indigo, now violet, now red again, now dim and gray as fat-bellied clouds rolled over them, now standing up black as the sun sank behind and the valley floor was steeped in evening shadows—they were a never ceasing source of delight.

The bed-linen smelled of mint. It was kept in a pinewood press, with the dried sprigs amongst it. Every second day the linen was changed; and it was indescribably restful to enter that little yellow room at night, when the cool air from the mountains stirred the cotton curtains, and the room itself was a fresh closet of pinewood and mint. And to wake in the morning was to hear the slow "tink-tonk-tinka-tank-tonk" of the cow-bells, and to look from bed straight over the valley to sun-drenched woods and rocky peaks behind.

Breakfast, served by Philomena, a rosy lump of a mountain lass, was of sweet flat cakes of peasant bread and mountain honey. Fresh milk was served free of charge at eleven. At twelve-thirty a three-course lunch, at eight a dinner of which the gourmand would have been proud.

They were idle, delicious days, timeless in their sense of isolation from the world. Each morning the forty or so available inhabitants of the hamlet set out for the meadows, the men with scythes, the women and children with wooden rakes. Acre by acre the tall grass with its pied profusion of wild flowers was laid low. Voices carried far. Jokes were cracked across half a mile of grassland. And at evening, as we sat on the veranda, watching the fantastic sculpture of the summits transfigured by the sunset, we would hear the cow-bells again, and at length see the slow, soft-eyed herd come winding down from the summer pastures to the pine-walled sheds for milking.

We tried to picture the steep-roofed inn in winter, a mere triangle of frontage in a waste of white; and we could not. In a crisp, scentless air, though, this valley of ours spent half its year. Philomena went marketing on skis. The covered sledge in a corner of the shed told us how our host went visiting his friends. "You would not believe it," he said, "without a shred of green, without a flower, with no smell but the smell of the snow."

* * *

THEY STOOD ON the veranda to wave us good-by, host, wife, Philomena and a dark-eyed shy girl who, we understood, had been privily responsible for certain delicious dishes we had eaten.

"It has been a privilege," our host declared, "to meet someone so much of the world."

And what could we answer, but that the privilege was ours in the peace and unworldliness he had vouchsafed us?

C. GORDON GLOVER

By Courtesy of P. and D. Colnaghi, London, and the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE LIMESTONE ROCK, DOVEDALE: *A Wood Engraving by Sydney Lee, R. A., R. E.*

IN HIS wood engraving, "The Limestone Rock, Dovedale," Mr. Sydney Lee has depicted the true character of the Peak scenery. The boldness of that lime-white district, in the heart of its wooded valleys, must needs throw up great spurs of rock to split the grassy slopes, reminding the traveler that the heart of Derbyshire is bold, that its hidden ways are full of mystery.

"Was you ever in Dovedale?" wrote Byron to Tom Moore. "I assure you there are things in Derbyshire as noble as in Greece or Switzerland," and Tom Moore, after touring there in 1812, spoke of the dale as "that most poetical of all spots."

The Dove, too wide to be called a stream, yet hardly wide enough to be given the title of a river, takes its leisured way between the steep banks, clear and pure, and "full of very good trout and grayling," as Piscator tells Viator in the second part of "The Compleat Angler." Here and there the banks are united by low, primitive constructions of wood resting on mounds of stone, imitating, perhaps, the woods above that rest in much the same way upon the giant rocks.

"Man's higher individuality and destiny"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN are prone to resent circumstances and events which seem to them capable of disrupting their cherished human plans. There is, as they believe, much material evidence to indicate that men are the helpless pawns of some inscrutable power which moves them across the chessboard of human experience, with little or no regard for legitimate desires and ambitions. For untold centuries mankind, believing in the reality of a power opposed to God, good, have faced this problem with rebellion, or with supine resignation to what seems to them an incomprehensible will or mysterious fate.

Yet the right solution to the problem has been given to men. The Master, Christ Jesus, indicated the truth that God's man is divinely destined when he taught his disciples to pray (Matthew 6:13), "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." Yet, how many, having uttered this lowly petition, have proceeded stubbornly in ways of their own devising, too engrossed in material interests to watch for or even desire divine deliverance?

Today, the revelation of Christian Science, or the Science of Christ, brings to all who are seeking to bring out a more uniformly harmonious life, the lucid explanation of man as the beloved son of God, made in His image and likeness, governed by the Father. This Science, destroying belief in error of every kind, including false ambition, unveils the glories of man's true existence in which sickness, sin, and disaster have no part, thus making clear the ultimate goal—the reality of being—toward which all men must strive.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 265, 266): "The pains of sense are salutary, if they wrench away false pleasurable beliefs and transplant the affections from sense to Soul, where the creations of God are good, 'rejoicing the heart.' Such is the sword of Science, with which Truth decapitates error, materiality giving place to man's higher individuality and destiny."

Only through meekly subjugating the supposititious human will, and fervently desiring to do the will of God, as evidenced in conforming their lives to the Christly pattern, may men attain "to man's higher individuality and destiny." This process involves the loss of nothing needful to individual progress, because Love's plans for its creation far transcend any human expectation of joy. The mortal hopes sacrificed on the altar of Love are as nothing when compared to the great spiritual gain which this brings. No sense of sorrow or loss need be experienced by one who humbly discards his human methods and prayerfully seeks the guidance of divine Mind. "Consolation and peace are based on the enlightened sense of God's government," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 283 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." Thus we see that as one becomes amenable to the government of divine Principle, through increased spiritual understanding, he recognizes the wisdom of God's plans and rests in tranquillity.

A student of Christian Science was once faced with the need of making a decision in regard to her course of behavior. Entranced by what so-called mortal mind depicted as a very glamorous future, she at first tried to use what she knew of divine Science to justify her self-will. Unable to bring about harmonious results by doing thus, she forsook Christian Science and allowed her entire thinking and happiness to be measured in terms of this experience. Finally her thought became so chaotic that she turned in desperation from her own willful way to Truth. She pondered Christ Jesus' words, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," studying them in conjunction with Mrs. Eddy's spiritual interpretation given on page 17 of Science and Health: "*And God leadeth us not into temptation, but delivereth us from sin, disease, and death.*" Turning resolutely from the evidence presented by the material senses, the student strove to recognize and prove her true, spiritual individuality and divine destiny—not as a hurt, bewildered mortal, but as a child of God, facing with joy and confident serenity the glorious unfolding of Truth.

Step by step progress was made. "Forgetting those things which are behind," as Paul said of himself in his letter to the Philippians (3:13, 14), she pressed onward "toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

How great was the student's gratitude when, much later, faced with a similar necessity to make a right decision, she unhesitatingly turned to Mind for guidance! To human sense the sacrifice appeared big, yet having taken her stand on the side of Principle, she knew and proved that the relinquishment of a false concept of joy could cause no real loss in her experience.

May we with humble yearning turn to God for divine direction when faced with the necessity of making a decision, be it large or small. Man, the eternal reflection of Mind, is never at the mercy of any other seeming power, for his every action is controlled by divine wisdom. Each one who gladly consigns his hopes to God, confident that Mind alone governs man, may prove the truth of the Psalmist's words (121:8), "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

"Människans högre individualitet och bestämmelse"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

MÄNNISKORNA äro benägna att harmas över omständigheter och tilldragelser, som tyckas dem ägnade att kullkasta deras omhuldade mänskliga planer. De anse, att det finnes många materiella bevis, som giva vid handen, att människorna äro hjälplösa schackpjäser, vilka av någon outgrundlig makt flyttas över den mänskliga erfarenhetens schackbräde med föga eller ingen hänsyn till berättigade önskningar och ärelystnad. Under otaliga sekel har människoskläktet, i tron på verkligheten av en makt, stridande mot Gud, det goda, mött detta problem med upprorskhet eller med slapp undergivenhet under vad som tyckes dem vara en obegriplig vilja eller ett hemlighetsfullt öde.

Likväl ha människorna erhållit den rätta lösningen av problemet. Mästaren, Kristus Jesus, antydde den sanningen, att Guds människa har en gudomlig bestämmelse, när han lärde sina lärjungar att bedja [Matteus 6:13]: "Inled oss icke i frestelse, utan fräls oss ifrån ondo." Och dock, hur många hava icke, efter att ha yttrat denna ödmjuka bön, hårdnackat fortsatt på de vägar de själva utstakat, alltför fördjupade i materiella intressen för att vänta eller ens önska gudomlig befrielse?

I dag tillför uppenbarelsen av Kristen Vetenskap, eller Kristusvetenskapen, till alla som söka utarbeta ett mera genomgående harmoniskt liv, en klar tolkning av människan såsom Guds älskade son, skapad till Hans avbild och likhet, styrd av Fadern. Denna Vetenskap, som förstör tron på villfarelse av varje slag, falsk ärelystnad inbegripen, uppenbarar härligheten av människans sanna tillvaro, vari sjukdom, synd och olycka icke hava någon del, och klarlägger sålunda det slutliga målet—varats verklighet—mot vilket alla människor måste sträva.

Mary Baker Eddy skriver i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 265, 266): "Sinnesförnimmelsens smärtor äro välgörande, om de bortrycka falska föreställningar om njutning och överflytta känslorna från sinnesförnimmelse till Själ, i vilken Guds skapelser äro goda 'och giva glädje åt hjärtat'. Sådant är Vetenskapens svärd, varmed Sanningen avhugger villfarelsens huvud och materialiteten giver rum för människans högre individualitet och bestämmelse."

Endast genom att ödmjukt underkuva den förmenta mänskliga viljan och brinnande önska att göra Guds vilja, samt bevisa detta genom att forma sitt liv efter Kristi mönster, kunna människorna uppnå "människans högre individualitet och bestämmelse". Denna väg innebär icke förlusten av något som är nödvändigt för individuellt framåtskridande, emedan Kärlekens planer för dess skapelse vida överträffa varje mänsklig förväntan på glädje. De dödliga förhoppningar, som offras på Kärlekens altare, äro ett intet jämförda med den stora andliga vinning detta medför. Den som ödmjukt bortlägger sina mänskliga metoder och i bön söker det gudomliga Sinnets ledning, behöver ej erfara någon känsla av sorg eller förlust. "Tröst och frid äro grundade på den upplysta förnimmelsen av Guds styrelse", skriver Mrs. Eddy på sid. 283 av *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*. Sålunda se vi, att i den mån som man blir eftergiven för den gudomliga Principens styrelse, genom ökad andlig förståelse, erkänner man visheten i Guds planer och vilar i ro.

En som studerade Kristen Vetenskap ställdes en gång inför nödvändigheten av att fatta ett beslut beträffande riktlinjerna för sitt handlingssätt. Hänryckt över vad det så kallade dödliga sinnet utmålade såsom en mycket lysande framtid, försökte hon först använda vad hon visste av Kristen Vetenskap för att rättfärdiga sin egenvilja. Ur stånd att uppnå harmoniska resultat härigenom, övergav hon Kristen Vetenskap och lät hela sitt tänkande och sin lycka mätas med denna erfarenhets mått. Slutligen blev hennes tanke så kaotisk, att hon i förtvivlan vände sig från sin egen självrådiga väg till Sanningen. Hon begrundade Kristi Jesu ord, "Inled oss icke i frestelse, utan fräls oss ifrån ondo", studerande dem i förening med Mrs. Eddys andliga tolkning å sid. 17 av *Science and Health:* "Och Gud inleder oss icke i frestelse, utan frälsar oss från synd, sjukdom och död". Beslutsamt vände sig den studerande ifrån de materiella sinnenas vittnesbörd och bemödade sig att erkänna och bevisa sin sanna, andliga individualitet och gudomliga bestämmelse—icke såsom en sårad, förvirrad dödlig, utan såsom ett barn av Gud, med glädje och förtröstansfull sinnesro mötande Sanningens härliga utveckling.

Steg för steg skedde förkovran. "Jag förgäter det som är bakom mig", såsom Paulus sade om sig själv i sitt brev till filipperna (3:13, 14). Så jagade hon "mot målet, för att få den segerlön, som hålles framför oss genom Guds kallelse ovanifrån i Kristus Jesus."

Hur stor var ej den studerandes tacksamhet när hon, mycket längre fram, ställd inför en liknande nödvändighet att fatta ett rätt beslut, utan tvekan vände sig till Sinne för ledning! För mänsklig förnimmelse föreföll uppoffringen stor, men då hon intagit sin ståndpunkt på Principens sida, visste hon och bevisade, att uppgivandet av en falsk uppfattning av glädje icke kunde förorsaka någon verklig förlust i hennes erfarenhet.

Må vi med ödmjuk trängtan vända oss till Gud för gudomlig ledning, när vi ställas inför nödvändigheten av att fatta ett beslut, vare sig stort eller litet. Människan, Sinnets eviga återspegling, är aldrig prisgiven åt någon annan skenbar makt, ty varje hennes handling kontrolleras av gudomlig vishet. Envar som med glädje anförtror sitt hopp åt Gud, förlitande sig på att Sinne allena styr människan, kan bevisa sanningen av psalmistens ord (121:8): "Herren skall bevara din utgång och din ingång från nu och till evig tid."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Gone to Sea By Freighter

PRINCE and Silver boats sail from Brooklyn. No fuss and feathers, no confetti or streamers. The Chief Officer glances around and says, "It looks like all our visitors have gone ashore."

The steward starts clearing up the salon, putting the sandwiches onto one plate, polishing the table where the last farewell party was held. The passengers go out on deck to see the pier gently drift away from the side of the vessel. The Captain is on the bridge with the pilot. The donkey begins its whine, reeling in the hawser.

One lone tug hauls away at a line aft somewhere. Sometimes four or five people gather on the stringer at the end of the pier. Occasionally, the only *bon voyage* visitor is a watchman who looks up to wave a friendly hand as your vessel slips into the stream.

The whistle gives a toot or two, the tug answers, and suddenly, sans ceremony, you're headed out to sea. No throngs at the end of a giant pier, no strings of flags or bunting, no band playing "Ahchors Aweigh." Nothing unusual seems to have happened; you've simply gone to sea.—From "Vagabond Voyaging," by LARRY NIXON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

To Me, the Loveliest Morning

GATHERING driftwood was a particular pleasure that morning. The sky was mottled gray, thinly infused with lavender. I had seen such an uneven gray in costly pieces of jade, behind glass museum cases. But this color was too soft to be likened to stone; it was as if the sky were full of light, downy feathers, giving the illusion of depth. The autumn had been dazzling us with bright blue skies, robin's-egg green skies, and sunsets that poured melted copper on still clouds. But now, staring up into its restful obscurity, I wondered if this sky were not loveliest of them all.

My rubbers crunched in wet sand as I walked slowly along. The receding tide was a dark greenish gray, wind-dulled but without waves. It was water of the hue of rock. Lace-like fish-weirs patterned the level distance of the harbor, and fish-boats at anchor huddled together in dark flocks. Black and gray had conquered; the world was almost a photograph. But in spite of the shadow that lay over everything, in spite of the voluminous folds of cloud, every faraway detail was clear. The horizon seemed to be underlined with ink. A crowd of gulls on a distant sand bar looked like spilled flakes of ash. The rigging on the fish-boats was of black cobweb, and the distant wharves crawled out into the bay like black centipedes.

Close at hand a breakwater loomed, its granite segments blocked out in forever-toppling design. The clouds made a fitting background for it, soft variegated gray behind hard immobile gray. Straggling beach-grass of nondescript hue leaned in all directions. A house on a hilltop, boarded up for the winter, stood as quietly as the rocks. In its isolation it seemed no longer a creation of man but a natural growth, its weathered shingles a part of the sand.

Two warm accents challenged the general drabness. From a dark clump of scrub pines a red bush sprang out in contrasting glory. And though I had not been paying much attention to driftwood, I had stopped to pick up a small piece of blue glass which glowed like a morning star, glowed as if it were lighted from within. I walked along holding the glass on my palm. The little flake of blue, like the red bush, was a perfect complement to the loveliest morning of the autumn. Yes, the loveliest.

I had no sooner awarded the prize to the feathery sky and India-ink distance, when I saw that the beach was no longer deserted. A neighbor passed me, also gathering driftwood. We exchanged greetings.

"Not a nice day," he remarked casually, as if there could be no question about it.

"Each to his own taste," I thought as I walked on.

E. B.

In Wide Skirts and a Little Fur Cap

WHEN you think of a woman explorer (if you think at all), you imagine somebody in breeches and boots—tough, loud-voiced, and with a gun in her belt. In other words, you think of a woman who looks manly.

That is because exploring new country has hitherto been mostly a man's job. True, there have been plenty of women pioneers (brave ones, too, enduring every kind of hardship and taking danger for granted); but these have mostly been married women who could not bear to let their husbands suffer and work alone. The great names in African exploration are those of men—Livingstone, Stanley, Burton, Speke.

So that on the whole you would not expect to find a woman on her own half-way up one of the . . . less well-known African rivers, steering a canoe full of cannibals, and looking all the time like a meek schoolmistress, in wide skirts and a little fur cap. All the same, had you been in West Africa about the year 1895 that is what you might have seen had you been lucky. And the woman with the canoe, cannibals, and cap would have been Mary Kingsley, known to the whole West Coast by the modest nickname of "Only Me."

She once wrote that she would rather take a 200-ton vessel up a creek than write any book. But the fact is, she was just as much at her ease with books as with boats. Both were in her blood. It was her uncle, Charles Kingsley, who wrote *Westward Ho!* and *The Water Babies*. Another uncle, Henry, wrote exciting books about Australia, where he served for years in the Mounted Police. Writing was in her family. For her courage and love of wandering you have to go further back, and imagine an ancestry of roving, fighting Norsemen, more at home on water than on land. . . . If there are not many women explorers, there are still fewer women who have been trusted by West Coast captains, as Mary Kingsley was trusted, to pilot their ships through difficult waters.

So there you have a kind of snapshot of her. She looked like a mixture of ship's figurehead and very old-fashioned governess. She was quite fearless and very funny. . . . "I was, and am, and never shall be anything but a muddler," she once wrote.

Yet . . . in a glass case in the Royal Geographical Society's building in London reposes, at this day, her little fur cap.—HELEN SIMPSON, in "A Woman Among Wild Men." (London: Nelson.)

Tulip Tree

TALL as the elm,
Taller than the oak,
Between two larches,
(Aged folk)
The tulip tree,
A giant taper lighted,
Reveals down below
The pear tree blighted.
High above
The leaf-strewn ground,
October lit it
On her last bright round,
And left one golden
Flaming mark,
A beacon for the swallow
And the lark.

MARION LEE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $12.00 Three months.. $3.00
Six months.... $ 6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 160-164 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1230 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 406 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 624 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 160-164 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

Farm Plan Is Flat—Hamilton; Republicans Jealous—Wallace

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 19 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace Oct. 17 charged the Republicans with promoting "a campaign of jealousy of the sharecroppers' little corn patch."

In a speech prepared for delivery at a Democratic rally here, the Secretary said the corn acreage harvested in the 12 cotton states in 1932 "was larger than the acreage being harvested in the same states this fall."

Answering charges that the AAA was shifting cotton acres into corn in competition with Midwestern farmers, he said:

"The reduction in cotton acreage in the South from 1932 to 1938 brought about a reduction in cotton seed production equal in terms of lard and feeding value to around 75,000,000 bushels of corn."

The address was one of two scheduled Iowa speeches in behalf of Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa seeking re-election, and Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel, also seeking to be returned to office. The Secretary speaks in Waterloo, Iowa, tonight.

Secretary Wallace declared farm imports, another GOP point of attack in the current Iowa political campaign, "always go up and down with farm income."

On the subject of agricultural expansion in the West through irrigation the Secretary declared the only new acres brought into production by this method in the last five years resulted from projects started before the present Administration came into power in 1933.

"The real problem is how to equip both domestic and foreign consumers with purchasing power for our abundance," the speaker asserted. He praised the Hull Reciprocal Trade Treaties as having 'probably increased foreign demand for our farm products by at least 5,000,000 acres.'"

MONTPELIER, Ohio, Oct. 19 (AP)—John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared yesterday, the Administration's farm program has "collapsed."

"A glance at the current prices of wheat, corn, cotton and other farm products is evidence of that fact," Mr. Hamilton asserted in an address prepared for a tri-state party rally here.

"What an incongruous situation we now have," he added, "with the New Deal and Mr. Wallace, on the one hand, demanding that farmers restrict their production—refrain from growing even enough grain to feed their livestock, and the New Deal and Mr. Hull, on the other, lowering our tariff walls so that foreign producers may ship their grain and their meats into this country.

"An economy of scarcity for the American farmer—a free market here for the world—that is what the conflicting New Deal policies total. It is like trying to ride at the same time two horses going in opposite directions. We are bound to fall to the ground."

Mr. Hamilton said the "American market must be secured for the American farmer" through tariffs on farm imports as a "common sense approach" to the farm problem.

He derided a proposal by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to dispose of farm surpluses by distributing them to needy persons at reduced prices, terming the plan "the idea that should end all New Deal ideas."

"Only one thing can be said in favor of such a scheme," Mr. Hamilton asserted. "It is that if we are going to dump the fruit of our soil any place, we might as well dump it at home where our own people in need of food and clothing may benefit."

Secretary Wallace, Mr. Hamilton declared is "befuddled and completely at sea" on the farm question.

Eskimo Boy Sees the World

Young Simon Ayaruar Forsakes His Dog Sled in the North for a While

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Simon (as the missionary called him) had never been out of sight of black treeless mountains and ice-filled seas and never expected to. Then suddenly he was transported into a wonderland of sights, sounds, and smells that exceeded his wildest imagining. Accompanied by his father, John Ayaruar, the Arctic seal hunter, and their friend, Alphonse Keilitsierk, he left Chesterfield Inlet on the northwest corner of Hudson Bay, traveled 500 miles by dog sled to Churchill, northern terminus of Hudson Bay Railroad, and there boarded a train for Montreal. By the time he had reached Montreal, 2,000 miles from home, Simon had long ceased to be surprised over anything. Even skyscrapers and moving pictures, ice cream and motorcars elicited nothing but noncommittal grunts.

But seven-year-old lads are much alike the world over and, if you ever chance to meet him back in the land of polar bears and kayaks, he will probably tell you that his greatest thrill was over first sight of a locomotive, and his supreme moment was when the engineer of the giant 6403 let him oil the drivers and climb into the engine's cab. Some day he may be an engine driver himself.

Then "Good-by, dog sled!"

U. S. Takes New Interest in Liberia's Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Extraordinary efforts are being made here to emphasize American interest in the Negro Republic of Liberia in an effort to deflect possible German colonial ambitions from that last relatively free section of Africa.

A new United States cruiser, the Boise, sailed from Norfolk on Wednesday with Monrovia, Liberia, its first port of call. On board the Boise when it sailed was Henry S. Villard, United States foreign service officer, who has been specially designated to represent the United States at special ceremonies celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of treaty relations between the United States and Liberia.

The cruiser, and Mr. Villard, will remain at Monrovia from Oct. 29 through Nov. 3 to aid in the celebrations which will include the opening of a new American Legation Building. The ceremonies will also include presentation to Liberia of a flag made from remaining fragments of the first flag of Liberia. A second flag, also from the same fragments, will be placed in the new legation.

There is no official admission that these rather elementary expressions of American fondness for Liberia have any motive other than as evidences of continued friendship for a country which was founded by American money as a place for the repatriation of American Negroes to Africa. But State Department officials make no secret privately of the fact that they are very much concerned over the future of Liberia and are doing what they can to throw a protecting American mantel over its shoulders.

Germany was interested in Liberia just before the World War broke out. There is no doubt in State Department circles that Germany is also interested now. Further, since Liberia is independent it could be used as a means of satisfying German colonial desires without any loss to any other major power. The fear is frankly expressed that Britain and France might encourage German aims in Liberia in the hope that they might thereby deflect German thoughts from its former colonies now under mandate to them.

Officially, Liberia is sovereign and independent. Unofficially, it has been a protectorate of the United States since it was founded after the Civil War with American money and by American Negro colonists. It is a generally accepted historic fact that it would have been absorbed into the surrounding territorial possessions of European nations long since had the United States not expressed its peculiar interest in Liberian independence.

This continued survival is desired by American diplomacy for two reasons—one sentimental and one practical. While American Negroes evidence no disposition whatever now to migrate to Liberia, they evidence an active interest in Liberia. The Negro press watches Liberian affairs closely. The post of United States Minister to Liberia is considered about the highest honor which a Negro can obtain. Vigilant defense of Liberian independence by an administration in Washington is sound politics. Any lapse would alienate much Negro support.

The practical reason is the Firestone Rubber Plantation. It comprises 1,000,000 acres of land and is just now coming into production. It is the only American source of rubber which is American controlled. The great bulk of the world's rubber now comes from British and Dutch possessions and is subject to their price and quota controls which might be contrary to American interests in the event of European wars.

Whale of a Job

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lieut. W. C. Hogan of the Coast Guard has been assigned to go to the Antarctic aboard the Ulysses, a whaling "factory ship." His assignment was made under an international agreement to prevent the slaughter of young whales.

STAY Hotels STATLER

Future of U. S. Irrigation Linked to Repayment Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—An elastic repayment law that would deal fairly with both the Federal Government and the water user, was the keynote of the seventh annual convention of the National Reclamation Association held in Reno, Oct. 11-13. More than 350 delegates attended from 15 western states.

O. S. Warden, President of the Association, recommended that $50,000,000 be expended annually for the next five years on "progressive western reclamation." He said transfer of $29,000,000 of naval oil royalties from the general treasury fund to the reclamation fund, under the Hayden-O'Mahoney amendment to the Reclamation Act was one of the most important steps in reclamation since the Federal Government entered the program in 1902. That amendment erased a deficit of $15,000,000 and left a revolving fund that "will revolve," according to Mr. Warden.

John C. Page, Reclamation commissioner, reported that 2,500,000 acres of land will be made available for settlement through projects now under construction; and he looked forward to future development of another 7,500,000 acres. He said the Reclamation Bureau is attempting to work out through the Farm Security Administration modified regulations for settlement of land by penniless but worthy drought refugees. "These projects," he said, "will not solve the problem, but they will help materially. They stand today as the shining hope of thousands for a new life and a new chance."

Repayment Held Key

Urging delegates to study recommendations of the Repayment Commission named by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, Mr. Page continued, "It is time that something be done to forestall sporadic moratoriums on construction charges, or the Federal reclamation policy may be permanently weakened. There must be no attempt to shift the cost of reclamation to the Federal Government, or the Federal reclamation policy will collapse," he warned. "The repayment contract is the foundation of Federal reclamation. It should be strengthened, not weakened."

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, urged that repayments on Federal reclamation projects be based upon ability to pay. "There were years and years of losses. The honorable thing for the Government to do is to assume those losses. Moratoriums have been applied, but payments on Government projects should be based on the ability to pay."

A report, prepared by a three-man commission created by Congress, recommending a revision of repayment contracts to fit conditions existing on each Federal reclamation project, was read to the delegation. If approved by the Association, the report is expected to be used by Congress in enacting new legislation next sesison.

"No repayment plan now in use is found generally applicable or acceptable to all projects," the report said. "The best comprehensive permanent plan . . . can be worked out for each project through procedure which takes into consideration factors influencing ability to pay for water rights or construction charges, particularly the efficiency of the irrigation system, right use of land and water, uncertainties in agricultural production, means of effective marketing, and which provides for adjustment of repayment contracts from time to time."

The Commisison recommended a plan fixed upon "an installment basis per acre or per acre-foot of water delivered, or based on ability to pay as indicated and regulated by the average gross return for lands."

Congressional bills to establish Federal corporate agencies and divide the Nation into regions for control of natural resources, were attacked as usurpation of states' rights by L. Ward Bannister of the Denver Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bannister urged appointment of a western man to the United States Supreme Court, and added, "this vast region comprises a third of the continental area of our country. It has millions of people and economic conditions, bodies of water, and mining laws unknown to the East."

McCarren Issues Warning

Delegates were warned by Senator Pat McCarren (D) of Nevada, that they must fight to retain water rights within their domains. "Today there is a movement to do away with the doctrine of prior appropriation of water, the doctrine which has made and reclaimed the West," he said. "When control of water is taken from the sovereign states, then those states have given up their sovereignty.

"The Government," he continued, "must allow farmers a chance to farm and not bear the burden of others' mistakes. The Government can well afford to see that reclamation farmers shall be assured of happiness and contentment and assure them that their energies will not be lost."

Mr. Ickes closed the convention with an address. "Adhere to a sound and wise reclamation program and you will protect the future of the West," he said.

HANAN presents
"STANDING ROOM"
a shoe you've been asking for

It is actually a "request style" by Hanan, designed in answer to your many wishes for just such a shoe. It has a generous forepart which gives welcome toe space to active feet, and the heel hugs the foot with a new degree of trimness. In suede . . . $10.75

HANAN
New York • Paris • Nice • London

Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Rochester, San Francisco

How to buy hosiery

NINE WAYS TO JUDGE QUALITY IN ADVANCE

The real test of hosiery comes in the wearing. Silk stockings perfectly satisfactory for someone else may fail you. Perhaps you are more active—walk more—handle hosiery carelessly—are hard to fit.

Careful buying will eliminate many of your hosiery troubles . . . give you hosiery suited to your purposes. Take time to inspect stockings before you buy. Look for these things:

1—Clear fabric. Hold stocking to light. See if knitting is even—thread devoid of lumps and knots—fabric free of shadows or rings.

2—Freshness. Feel silk. See if it has life and body.

3—Elasticity. Top should stretch up to 11½ or 13 inches at top—and spring back.

4—High-twist thread. Costs a lot more—worth it. Lessens snags because loose filaments are twisted in. (Ask for Grenine twist.)

5—No harshness. Stiff, harsh feel means that much filler has been used to conceal sleazy silk.

6—No skimping. If leg looks very narrow, stocking has been knitted short and stretched lengthwise after knitting. If foot looks short measure against other hosiery.

7—Well-reinforced. Seams closely sewed. Top and toe firmly knitted of strong yarn. Heels close-knitted, not thickened by coarse thread. Run-stop of closed type.

8—Proper length and width. Patterns shaped differently for different measurements through leg. (Realsilk makes more hosiery patterns than any other manufacturer.)

9—Fast colors. Clear, not muddy. Ask if colors are fast. Check quality of dyes used.

Realsilk has set up these quality standards

Fresh Silk . . . sold direct from mills to wearer, without intervening steps or delay. Fresh silk is more elastic—more resistant to strain. **Long-filament silk** . . . knit into a clear fabric, without knots or lumps. **Grenine twist** . . . Realsilk's exclusive twist—loose filaments tucked in. No fuzziness. Less danger of snags. More elastic. Threads twisted 32 times to left, then 28 times to right. **Ringless** . . . knitted from three spools in rotation—clear, even texture. **Honest knitting** . . . no skimping on silk by knitting narrower than indicated gauge—or knitting short and stretching to length. **Unusual reinforcements** . . . unique patented features, such as cradle-foot and hem-guard. New type closed run-stop. Seam closed at top. Deep hem and sub-hem. Smooth, strong reinforced toe and heel. Strong seaming thread.

Fine-quality dyes—exclusive and expensive process that is many times the cost of ordinary dyes. The result is an unusual degree of fastness.

Hosiery Answers

Why don't my stockings look as sheer as other women's?

This is an optical illusion. You are looking down on the stocking—see the expanse of fabric without the effect of skin beneath. If you want to know how your hosiery appears to others, view yourself in a full-length mirror.

Why does proper fit aid wear?

It lessens strain—at hem, garter, ankle and throughout stocking. (Realsilk makes more hosiery patterns than any other manufacturer—to suit differently shaped legs.)

How can I avoid twisted seams?

If material is loose in leg, skirts twist stocking seams. Proper fit is the answer. Fastening garters correctly is another.

●

To get Realsilk Hosiery, call your local Realsilk office and ask to have one of their representatives call on you at home or office.

REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS, Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana

REAL SILK
Shop-at-Home Service

It looks like Five Years from Now!

THE vast Buick factory is a grand place to visit, these days.

Down the roaring aisles, throughout the sprawling bays there's an electric something in the air, a sense of great things happening.

They're building something ultra, here at Buick, and they know it.

It looks like five years from now, they'll say of this dazzling 1939 Buick, and they're not talking of appearance only.

They're talking of "catwalk-cooling" that floods air under forced draft to ease the temperature of your engine.

They're talking of BuiCoil springing and the soft shock-smothering spirals that give you the true "full float" ride.

They're talking of that Dynaflash great *eight* engine, instant with life and wringing good from every drop of fuel.

They're talking of weight-balance and gravity-center that hold you to your line—of wheels that camber to let you take the curves more safely—of new *visibility*—up to 413 square inches more glass in SPECIAL and CENTURY models.

They're talking a thousand and one details of Buick that you'll never know nor need to know but that to their schooled eyes spell a better built automobile.

And they're thinking of *now* as they talk.

For they know that no car sells spectacularly when it's merely up-to-date. They know that for *big* years a car has to be *ahead*—that a car which looks like the future means better times for today.

You can see this car they're talking of at the nearest Buick showroom.

When you do see it, think of what the men who built it are saying, not boastfully, but with quiet sureness.

They *know*. You spot that in their glance.

It's a level glance—lighted by that spark you see only in the eyes of confident men!

★ ★ ★ ★

NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD HAS ALL THESE FEATURES

★ DYNAFLASH VALVE-IN-HEAD STRAIGHT-EIGHT ENGINE ★ BUICOIL TORQUE-FREE SPRINGING ★ GREATER VISIBILITY ★ HANDISHIFT TRANSMISSION ★ ROOMIER UNISTEEL BODIES BY FISHER ★ TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE ★ TIPTOE HYDRAULIC BRAKES ★ CROWN SPRING CLUTCH ★ "CATWALK-COOLING" ★ OPTIONAL REAR AXLE GEAR RATIOS ★ FLASH-WAY DIRECTION SIGNAL ★ SELF-BANKING KNEE-ACTION FRONT SPRINGING

BUICK 1939 PRICES ARE LOWER

"Buick's the Beauty!"

EXEMPLAR OF GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

SEE YOUR NEAREST BUICK DEALER

New England and Boston News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven | Trade Comments Pages 13-14 Financial News

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1938

Track Betting Assailed In Bay State and N. H.

Referendum on question vigorously contested by both sides in area around Springfield.

Both parties avoid issue in New Hampshire but social agencies press for action.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19—Critics and proponents of parimutuel betting are waging a vigorous fight in Hampden County as Nov. 8 and the referendum on the question draws near.

There are two tracks, the Crescent Kennel Club in West Springfield where the greyhounds run, and Agawam Park for horse races.

Determined to eliminate legalized betting, the Hampden County Committee of One Hundred, Inc., composed of leading clergymen, business and civic leaders organized last March. The opposition did not formally organize until September.

Harry B. Putnam of Westfield who helped draft the pari-mutuel law while he was a member of the State Senate, is President of the Racing for Revenue Committee. Mrs. Myra E. Chase is Secretary. Clarence E. Chaffin, President of the Bay State Thread Works, is President of the Committee of One Hundred. Edwin F. Weber, Vice-President of the West Springfield Trust Company, is its Treasurer. Both organizations have downtown offices.

Volunteer Speakers

Organized in every city and town in the county, the Committee of One Hundred is depending primarily upon volunteer speakers in its campaign. Both organizations are resorting to billboard advertising. The Racing for Revenue Committee is sponsoring radiocasts and has taken full page advertisements in local newspapers to show the alleged effect of racing on crime, savings deposits, and taxes.

Employees of the Crescent Kennel Club, urged to exert their political influence, are guests of the track management at banquet meetings held throughout the county.

Among the many organizations here recorded against pari-mutuel betting are the Parent-Teacher Council of Springfield, Chamber of Commerce, Pomona Grange, Hamp-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 19—While both political parties continued to shy away from the controversial subject of Rockingham race track, social agencies throughout the State today battered away at the gambling issue in hope of making it a positive factor in one or both major campaigns.

Official silence has met every effort to determine on which side of the fence any candidate for a State or Federal office stands. Even the Democrats, assailing mightily the policies of the State Liquor Commission, have found the question of Rockingham too troublesome to handle.

Meanwhile, many church and reform groups are disregarding every other issue for the moment and concentrating attention on whether gambling will be given a new lease by the 1939 Legislature. At Plymouth and Manchester last week end more than 600 young persons of various denominations denounced the "gambling mania promoted by race track interests" at the sixty-fifth annual Sunday School convention.

The State Grange, admittedly one of the two or three most potent factors in determining an election in New Hampshire, long ago passed a resolution deploring gambling conditions at Rockingham. Speakers from other agencies are circulating through the State with the banning of gambling as their only plea.

Although every demand for an official stand has been greeted with apparent indifference, the leaders in both Republican and Democratic camps are aware that the margin between victory and defeat might be found it the gambling situation.

On one hand, however, they have to consider that the track is located in the most heavily populated section of the State.

On the other hand, there is the opposition of the farm population and the majority of Granite State residents living north of Concord which must also be weighed.

Governor Murphy Finds Probation Success in N. H.

Of the 408 criminals on probation in New Hampshire, only four in the past year failed to live up to conditions regulating their freedom, Gov. Francis P. Murphy told members of the Women's Italian Club of Boston at a meeting in the Hotel Kenmore today.

"Of these four violators," the Governor said, "only one has committed another crime."

Comparison of Costs

In reviewing the swing to probation, Governor Murphy said about 2,390 persons are confined in New Hampshire penal institutions. It costs the State approximately $500 a year to maintain each of these convicts behind bars.

"This is in contrast with probation where cost of supervision falls between $30 and $50 a person a year.

Human Values Salvaged

"I do not for a moment wish to give the impression that the principal reason for the establishment of a modern probation system is financial in nature, important though the dollars and cents savings are. The great economy and advantage are in the human values which are salvaged.

"Probation is performing a great public service, in which all of us have an opportunity to participate, by helping those who cannot help themselves, in the undertaking, which all men face, of adjusting the capacities with which nature has endowed them to conditions under which they are obliged to live."

Disney to Do 'Peter Pan'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Walt Disney has acquired the film rights to "Peter Pan" for production as a feature-length color cartoon, it was announced Oct. 19. Hollywood has heard that Mr. Disney may consider producing a screen fantasy of "Don Quixote."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy weather, probably with rain beginning late tonight, continuing Thursday; somewhat colder Thursday; moderate southwest winds, shifting to west or northwest during Thursday.

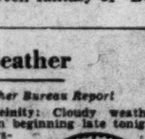
Maine: Rain beginning late tonight or Thursday; slightly warmer tonight, colder Thursday.

New Hampshire: Rain late tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer in southeast portion tonight, colder Thursday.

Vermont: Rain tonight and probably Thursday morning, colder Thursday and in extreme northwest portions late tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and late Thursday, colder Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds tonight shifting to west on Thursday, weather becoming overcast followed by rain late tonight and Thursday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	53	New Orleans	72	70
Chicago	52	52	New York	58	56
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	56	56
Helena	34	34	Philadelphia	60	56
Kansas City	43	42	St. Louis	56	56
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	68	66	Washington	62	60
Minneapolis	40	40			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 19
B—Minimum, Oct. 18

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:46 p. m.; height 9.8 feet
Thursday, 8:19 a. m.; height 10.0 feet

Light all vehicles by 5:27 p. m.

Schooners' Race Delayed Again By Bluenose Mishap

ABOARD SCHOONER GERTRUDE L. THEBAUD OFF GLOUCESTER, Mass., (via radio telephone) Oct. 19 (AP)—The third scheduled race between the Canadian defender of the International Fishermen's Trophy, Capt. Angus Walters' Bluenose, and the Gloucester challenger, Capt. Ben Pine's Gertrude L. Thebaud, was postponed today when the Bluenose's steering gear became disabled just before starting time.

The two schooners had gone out to the start of an 18-mile triangular course, which they were to have raced twice around, when the boat from Lunenburg, N. S., raised a red ensign, indicating trouble. A towboat immediately put a line aboard her and started back for the harbor.

Later examination showed a pin had broken in the rudderhead. Repair work was started immediately and Bluenose was expected to be in good shape by tomorrow, when the Race Committee has ordered the boats to meet again.

It was a perfect day for racing after several days of calm.

Dry Leaders

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Alice G. Ropes

(Above) President of the Massachusetts WCTU, who plans to retire.

Mrs. Florence Lawton

(Below) Chairman of the WCTU Milk Bar Committee.

WCTU Urges 'Milk Bars' For Boston

The Massachusetts Women's Temperance Union meeting in annual convention at the First Baptist Church in Cambridge today approved the popularization of milk drinking establishments in Europe and laid the groundwork for an intensive campaign to sponsor the building of "milk bars" along the thoroughfares of Greater Boston shopping districts.

Taking cognizance of the fact that "there are 65 dry restaurants" in her home city of Worcester and hence strong sentiment in favor of nonintoxicating beverages, Mrs. Florence Lawton, Chairman of the Union's "Milk Bar Committee" spoke in favor of the WCTU taking active part, if not actual proprietorship, in establishments designed to popularize the sale of milk.

There is a determined effort among farmers of New England to increase the sales of milk and place this traditional New Engand industry upon a firmer financial footing, according to Mrs. Lawton. By getting behind the farm movement through the establishment of "milk bars" Mrs. Lawton pointed out, the WCTU would also be serving its own ends of temperance.

Popular in Texas

Down in El Paso, Texas, according to Mrs. Lawton, the first "milk bar" was started in the United States not long ago and is now doing "a lively business." Business houses, she

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

U. S. Takes First Step in N. H. Toward Flood Control Work

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 19—Federal flood control in New Hampshire appears to be headed for something more concrete than a suggestion. Already the United States Army Engineers have purchased the first piece of property that will be incorporated in the flood control project that will be built by the Federal Government at Hill, a short distance from Franklin. The Federal plans for flood control in New England as approved for immediate action call for the construction of a second New Hampshire project, at Surry Mountain.

There is considerable opposition to the Federal plans, especially in the case of the Hill project. Gov. Francis P. Murphy has taken the lead of this group and has declared that if State rights are to be threatened by the projects that it will be fought through to the nation's highest tribunal.

The opposition takes the stand that the Federal plan touches on the possibility of little TVA's and that in the interest of Federal power, the Administration has blocked efforts of the New England states, including New Hampshire, to carry out a flood control project through interstate compacts and with joint State and Federal financial backing.

The Hill project, is opposed, in particular, because it will wipe out considerable valuable property including the center of the Town of Hill, considerable recreational property, farms, industrial plants, main highways and communication lines. There is a belief in some circles that flood control could be carried out effectively through contruction of storage reservoirs in spots where property values are low and natural scenery would not be disturbed.

It is believed that there is less opposition to the Hill project from Hill itself than from outside. This is based on the fact that the town has been hard hit industrially for a number of years with the result that many of the residents will be glad to sell their property and use the money to start anew elsewhere.

Hurley to Call Legislature In Extra Session

Legislative leaders are called to consider move to aid hurricane and flood victims.

Boston Today

Gov. Charles F. Hurley called a meeting of Republican and Democratic legislative leaders for this afternoon to set a date for convening a special session of the Legislature to provide funds for flood relief and rehabilitation of persons who lost all in the hurricane and flood of Sept. 21.

Conferees incluuded Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House and Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Senator Samuel H. Wragg, President of the Senate and Republican candidate for Sheriff of Norfolk County; Senator Edward C. Carroll, Democratic Floor Leader in the Senate; and Representative John F. Aspell, Democratic Floor Leader in the House.

They had before them the report submitted by Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the Governor's Relief Commission. This report contained two pages of recommendations on the situation, many of which require legislative action. The report estimated the total damage to property to be $300,000,000.

Based upon the report of the Moynihan Commission, it is expected the Governor will ask the Legislature to provide at least $20,000,000 to repair damage done to State property by the hurricene and flood.

The Legislature also will be asked to approve seven recommendations for special legislation to bring about speedy rehabilitation.

Both Sides Rest In Graves Trial

BULLETIN

Judge Harold P. Williams this afternoon denied defense counsel's request for entry of a verdict of not guilty in the Graves perjury case.

Defense and prosecution rested in the Graves perjury case shortly before noon today. Attorneys preparing to offer arguments to the court anticipated that the case would be in the hands of Judge Harold P. Williams this evening.

Testimony today centered on the "missing" $30,000, which the defendant, Frederick H. Graves, adjuster for a New York insurance firm, contends was retained by Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, representative of the company in the settlement of an $85,000 damage claim against the City of Boston in 1933 while James M. Curley was Mayor.

Teller Testifies

Charles F. Newell, Teller at the Old Colony Branch of the First National Bank, was called by the defense. He testified that on Nov. 28, 1933, Dr. Santosuosso called at the bank to cash an $85,000 check. Mr. Newell said he recommended depositing the check and allowing it to clear. Later the same day, he said, Dr. Santosuosso called at the bank with Mr. Graves, cashed a

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Foreign Policy Group to Meet

The recent dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and results of the Munich parley will be the subject discussed at the first meeting of the Foreign Policy Association of Boston at the Hotel Copley Plaza, Oct. 22, at 1 p. m.

Among the speakers at the luncheon discussion will be Elizabeth Wiskemann, history tutor at Cambridge University; Sarah Wambaugh, technical adviser and deputy member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission, 1934-35; Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association in New York; and Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman of the Association in Boston.

Future discussions will be held twice each month through next March.

Just Under the Wire for Nov. 8 Election

By a Staff Photographer

Scene at Election Commission Offices, Boston

A throng of would-be voters in the State election, Nov. 8, crowded City Hall as the registration deadline neared. Indications point to an all-time high in the number of ballots cast in the City.

Television Acts As Rally Agent For Saltonstall

Armed with a new and untried political weapon, Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Governor, today opened his campaign batteries with a television rally, the first time television has been employed on a campaign battlefield in the history of the State.

The television rally staged at the Massachusetts Television Institute, 568 Commonealth Avenue, was conducted by Mr. Saltonstall the principal speaker.

Last night, however, tactics more familiar to political minded Massachusetts citizens were brought into play by Representative Phillip G. Bowker, of Brookline, for Mr. Saltonstall and by James M. Curley, Democratic candidate for Governor, against Mr. Saltonstall.

Mr. Bowker, speaking in Lynn, termed each vote for Mr. Curley "a vote for vindictiveness, broken promises, abuse, threats and one-man manipulation." He then reminded his listeners of the 1935-36 Beacon Hill exhibitions of S-1 accidents, balloon and sub-sub-subsupplementary budgets, raid on the judiciary . . . brain trust dinners, gift contracts, dummy corporations, and such. "Contrast this," he said, "with the Republican standard bearer and his known record of clean decent achievement."

Meanwhile, at rallies in Medway, Walpole, Medfield, Franklin, North Attleboro and Foxboro, Mr. Curley pointed to over 100 years of Republican domination when it was possible for them to pass any legislation in which they were interested and during this time he said, "nothing of a helpful character, either to industry or to workers, has received the approval or support of the Republican Party.

"It was not until 1935," the former Governor continued, "when the Democrats gained control of the General Court, that legislation of a progressive, liberal and human character was enacted into law."

Labor's Non-Partisan League of Massachusetts, a CIO organization, proved its partisanship today in its announcement that Eli L. Oliver, National Director of the League, from Washington, will address more than 400 delegates in the Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Westminster, tomorrow when the League officially opens its campaign on behalf of Mr. Curley.

Mr. Oliver is expected to outline the steps that the League is taking to insure Mr. Curley's election.

Women as Wage-Earners

In practically one-sixth of the urban families in the United States the only wage-earners are women.

Five-Months Trip Told by Postmarks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amherst, Mass., Oct. 19

A burlap-wrapped package arrived at Massachusetts State College today with postmarks telling a story of a five-months trip from the interior of China.

The package, addressed to Dr. Charles P. Alexander, head of the Entomology Department at the College, contained 2,000 mounted speciments of crane flies collected on Mount Omer, one of the highest mountains in China.

Reading the story from the postmarks, Dr. Alexander said the package had started its journey in Szechwan, an interior province of China. Then, since Japanese occupation of the Yangtze River made it impossible to use this waterway, it was sent to Burma by way of Mandalay.

The trip down to India was made on the backs of coolies, the package was flown a short distance by airplane, and finally was deposited on a boat bound for the United States.

Postage due was $2 for "carrying charges."

Teaching of Latin In Boston Schools Upheld by Tobin

Boston school children should continue to learn, with the aid of Latin vocabularies, that "all Gaul is divided into three parts," Mayor Maurice J. Tobin believes. If the School Committee should follow Joseph Lee's proposal at its meeting last night, and should drop Latin and modern languages in favor of economics, labor problems, and law, the Mayor pointed out, the youngsters could not look forward to winning Bachelor of Arts degrees at Harvard or Boston College.

Commenting this morning on this one of several proposals advanced by Mr. Lee, Mayor Tobin—former member and Chairman of the Committee, himself—remarked:

"If Mr. Lee is accurately quoted when he says 'I would immediately stop teaching Latin and modern languages and spend the money on teaching economics, labor problems, and law" the very moment the School Committee set out such a program, Boston would cease to have one of the outstanding school systems of America. Our graduates would find it impossible to secure admission to Boston College or to Harvard for a Bachelor of Arts Degree. Ninety per cent of our graduates today have taken courses in Economics."

Boston Voters Break Records For Registration

The greatest registration for an election, local, State, or national, in the history of Boston was reported today by the Election Commission. More than 358,000 voters had been registered by early afternoon, and by 10 o'clock tonight—the deadline—an additional 4,000 is expected by officials.

In the Presidential election of 1936 a record at that time for the total number of voters in Boston was set at 356,118. Registration for this year's State election, featuring the Curley-Saltonstall race for Governor, will be at least 6,000 over the 1936 figure, election officials estimate.

While both Democrats and Republicans have been making a vigorous drive for votes in Boston, it appears to those familiar with election work at City Hall that Republicans are getting the larger part of the late registration.

Women are swarming to City Hall to register and in the last few days have outnumbered the men by 5 to 3.

While the last day for registration for an election in any year is always extremely busy at City Hall, officials agreed today that the Election Commission is being taxed to utmost capacity and could not handle a greater crowd of expectant voters than filled the offices throughout the day.

Jones Forecasts 3 P. C. Rate For Hurricane Loans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said yesterday New England victims of a recent hurricane and flood probably would have to pay three per cent interest for loans from the Disaster Loan Corporation after a four-month period.

Mr. Jones had been asked by New England representatives to reduce rates to aid in rehabilitation of orchards and dairies.

Mr. Jones estimated that $12,000,000 was available from the Disaster Loan Corporation for loans in the area.

He also announced at a press conference that RFC would aid in financing co-operatives interested in clearing forest debris left by the storm and termed the down timber problem "one of the most serious suffered in New England."

Waterbury Dam Given to State At Dedication

U. S. and State officials attend exercises—Value of Vermont flood-control project proved.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WATERBURY, Vt., Oct. 19—The third and largest of Vermont's three CCC-built flood-control dams, already thoroughly tested by major flood conditions, today became the official property of the State at dedication exercises here.

Attending the exercises were Robert Fechner, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps; Maj. Gen. William H. Wilson, Commander of the First Corps Area, who turned the dam over to Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont; Col. C. L. Hall, division engineer of the North Atlantic Division; Maj. Paul M. Ellman, army engineer in charge of the construction work, and numerous Federal, State, and Army officials.

The exercises marked completion of flood-control projects undertaken in the Winooski Valley by the CCC after the disastrous Vermont flood of 1927, when property destruction totaling $13,000,000 and 55 fatalities occurred in this Valley alone. While the entire flood-control program outlined for the Valley after the 1927 disaster by the United States Army Engineers called for seven dams, it was decided the three projects undertaken were the most necessary.

"Bonus Army" at Work

The dam dedicated today is the largest of the three dams constructed since that turning point in 1933, when President Roosevelt seized upon flood-control projects as an opportunity to employ members of the "bonus army" of war veterans who in 1933 marched on Washington to demand aid.

Since that time CCC juniors also have been employed on flood-control work so that during completion of the Waterbury Dam the crew of 2,000 was made up of half veterans and half juniors.

The Waterbury Dam will hold back more than 125,000,000 cubic yards of water, while the Wrightsville Dam above Montpelier has a capacity of 38,770,000 cubic yards and the East Barre Dam will retain 16,296,000 cubic yards.

It already has been proved that the three dams operating together practically eliminate major flood danger in the Winooski Valley from well above Waterbury, down through Montpelier, Barre, and St. Johnsbury, the territory so badly hit in 1927.

Value of the dams was amply proved by the 1936 flood, which caused approximately $2,000,000 damage in the Waterbury area, and by the 1938 flood in New England which caused little damage in the Winooski Valley although other sections suffered staggering losses.

Cost Considered Saved

Observers insist the 1936 and 1938 floods each would have caused as much as or more damage than the 1927 disaster in the Winooski Valley but for operation of the CCC dams. Thus the $15,000,000 cost of the structures already has been saved through potential damage avoided, according to this view.

Vermonters are particularly grateful that the work is costing the State only about $550,000. The remainder of the cost, including labor, materials and engineering, was borne by the Federal Government.

Massachusetts and Connecticut residents along the Connecticut River who suffered heavy losses in the floods of 1936 and 1938, and New Hampshire and Massachusetts residents along the Merrimack River similarly hit in 1936, are hoping that before new flood conditions arise their homes and businesses will be protected by dams similar to those in Vermont.

Government Bears Cost

The Federal Government is preparing to start work on some Connecticut and Merrimack projects under a program calling for Federal payment of the entire cost. This situation has arisen as the result of the Federal-state controversy over power rights at the dams, New England Governors insisting on state ownership and the Federal Govern-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Colonial—
"Yankee Fable," new comedy by Lewis Meltzer, presented by Cherry Crawford. Starring Ina Claire. Staged by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me" musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Daughters," with John Garfield, Jeffrey Lynn and the three Lane sisters. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable, Eleanor Whitney and John Arledge. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Repertory—
Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Joy of Living." Also "You and Me," featuring George Raft and Sylvia Sidney. Continuous from 10 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Mexico," "Fun with Rube Goldberg," "Trailing the Jaguar." Latest newsreels and other shorts. Also "The Seeing Fingers."

Brookline Village Theater—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Shirley Dean. 2:14, 5:13, 8:12. Also "Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 3:44, 6:43, 9:46.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bob Burns in "The Arkansas Traveler." Fenway: 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Boris Karloff in "Mr. Wong, Detective." Fenway: 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 8, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Garden of the Moon," featuring Pat O'Brien and Margaret Lindsay. Also Jane Bryan and Ronald Reagan in "Girls on Probation."

Uptown—
"Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis. 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9. Also "Carefree," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 2:10, 4:30, 7:30, 10:15.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Don Ameche, and Alice Faye. Also a new March of Time. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Strand—
Warner Baxter and Peter Lorre in "I'll Give a Million." Also "Adventurous Blonde," with Glenda Farrell. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor, Margaret Sullavan, Franchot Tone and Robert Young in "Three Comrades." Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," with Janet Chapman and John Litel.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mother Carey's Chickens," 9:48 a. m., 12:51, 3:54, 6:57, 10. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," featuring Victor McLaglan. 11:15 a. m., 2:18, 5:21, 8:24. Tomorrow: "Dracula," with Bela Lugosi. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein."

Exeter—
Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney in "Lord Jeff." 3:28, 6:15, 9:05. Also "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas and Florence Rice. 2, 4:50, 7:40. Tomorrow: Preston Foster and Madge Evans in "Army Girl." Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck.

Tremont—
Mickey Rooney in "Hoosier Schoolboy." Also Lily Pons in "Hitting New High." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Alice Faye and Tyrone Power in "Alexander's Ragtime Band." 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. Tomorrow: Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Four's a Crowd." Also "Safety in Numbers," with the Jones Family.

Keith Memorial—
"Room Service," starring the Marx Bros. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40. Also "Road to Reno," with Randolph Scott. 11:25 a. m., 2:20. Preview tonight of "That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin, 7 and 10. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with June Travis. 8:30 and 9:45.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also March of Time. 1:40, 4:15, 6:40, 9:15.

State and Orpheum—
Holding over Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Girl's School," with Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
Newsreels, Travel in Mexico, cartoons, sports, and other short subjects. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Held over for another week. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto," 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. 8:30.

Other Events

Tremont Temple—
"Fiesta Mexicana," presented by Mexican musicians and dancers in costumes. Angell J. Mercado, director. Arturo Cortes, tenor. 88 Tremont Street Matinee Thursday, 2:30. Evening performances 8:30. Oct. 19 and 20.

Rotary Club, Hotel Statler—
George H. Harris will be the guest speaker at the club meeting. 5:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Master of 'Seeing Eye' Dog Is Proud of New Freedom

Buddy II, or "Buddy Too," as his master originally named him, when he succeeded to the post vacated by his famous predecessor, made his acquaintance this week with Boston's most complicated crossings.

"Why didn't you help that blind man across the street?" the traffic officer scolded a pedestrian at a dizzy intersection near Park Square.

"Hm!" replied the knowing pedestrian, "he could have helped me to cross." Which was quite true. The "Seeing Eye" dog makes no mistakes, and the blind man is no longer blind.

"The thing I like best," said his master, Morris Frank, who is on the staff of The Seeing Eye, Incorporated," the school where the dogs are taught, in Morristown, New Jersey, interviewed at Hotel Statler, "is this: We are accepted among people. I don't get that smothering pity any more. Blind people don't want pity, but understanding of their problems. When you have one of these dogs, nobody says, 'There goes a blind man.' Instead, people say, 'There goes one of those "Seeing Eye" dogs. I think that is one of the most interesting things I have ever seen.'"

At lunch counters, added Mr. Frank, who is to be in Boston for the rest of the week, in a drive for renewed and increased membership in the "Seeing Eye" organization, clerks are no longer troubled as to how they shall let you know they are ready to wait on you, for if you have a dog with you they say, "Fine-looking dog you've got there," and that is the equivalent of, "What'll you have, sir?"

"Some unthinking people," said Elliott S. Humphrey, principal of the school at Morristown, who was with Mr. Frank yesterday, "will ask if the blind man doesn't become too dependent on the guidance of the dog. You had an opportunity here in Massachusetts recently to find out how dependent you had become on electricity. Yet because of that you would not say that you should eliminate electrical apparatus. Because you have come to depend on typewriters you would not recommend becoming independent of them by going back to the days of writing on birch bark with a piece of charcoal."

Since Mrs. Harrison Eustis, inspired by the work of training the shepherd dogs to assist the blind in Germany, founded the school in the United States, the work has grown beyond her resources and those of a small group who originally helped to finance it, and it has been necessary to place it on the basis of public contribution. To continue this growing educational and constructive enterprise, officials are campaigning for new members, who may subscribe any sum from $5 a year up.

New Hampshire Plans Use Of Felled Logs in Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 19—A number of owners of timberland where trees were felled by the recent hurricane have made known their intention of using this timber for new construction and other purposes with the result that it will provide employment in the construction and milling fields and reduce part of the surplus load facing the lumber industry.

Owners of homes in small communities outside the larger cities have found rentals greatly in demand. Such property also has been found marketable. So a number of such landowners, who also own timberland affected by the storm, plan to use their own timber in the construction of new homes. One such person points out that he can get much more out of his timber this way than any other way.

In addition to this there are many other cases where timber felled by the storm will never find its way into the usual markets. Such educational institutions as Dartmouth College, the University of New Hampshire, and St. Paul's School own timberland on which trees have been felled but instead of marketing the wood they are expected to put it to use themselves.

Such is also the case with the various boys' and girls' camps which own thousands of acres of land throughout the State. They will need much of this wood to repair storm damage to their buildings while the balance is expected to be used for future construction.

Many of the felled trees on town and city-owned land will never be marketed as it will be used for community purposes and for fuel for relief cases.

German Refugee to Speak

Max Brauer, former Mayor of Altona, Germany, and vigorous opponent of the Nazi movement will speak on "The German-Christian Refugee—A Man Without a Country" at the Ford Hall Forum, Sunday evening, Oct. 23.

STYLISH SHOES

Smart yet comfortable — carefully fitted — $7.50 to $10.50.

No foot too hard to fit

Model pictured on "Our Special Measurement" Last $8.75

We enjoy the patronage of many Monitor readers.

Kuhlen & Reardon

145 Tremont Street, Boston

Fourth Floor LIB. 6077

Mason & Hamlin

The Supreme Masterpiece in Piano Making

To hear a Mason & Hamlin is a delight to the sensitive ear. To play upon it is to experience the ultimate in tonal beauty and responsiveness.

Grands and Verticals *from* $595

Small down payment—balance budgeted over 2½ years if you wish

AMPICO HALL

MASON & HAMLIN • CHICKERING • AMPICO

146 BOYLSTON STREET • TEL. LIB. 8100

Connecticut Plan For Legislative Council Hard Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19—Connecticut's experiment in co-ordinating legislative action through a Legislative Council to function between Assembly sessions has been hard hit by the fortunes of politics.

Not one of the four members of the Council named from the ranks of the 1937 General Assembly will be back in the 1939 session. The Council, now working on a comprehensive report which will include a large number of legislative proposals, will go out of office when the new session opens, and will have no voice in the membersip of the new House and Senate.

Fear was expressed this week by the Connecticut League of Women Voters, in a letter to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, that the fate of the Council membership will lead many to doubt the wisdom of continuing the Council. The League asked that the Governor recommend enlargement of the Council membership at least to 11 members, so that there would be a greater prospect of some of them securing re-election.

The Council, against the advice of the Reorganization Commission which originated the proposal, was limited to the majority and minority leaders of the House and Senate. The Governor serves as a fifth member and chairman, but represents the executive rather than the legislative branch.

Members of the first council were Senator E. Gaynor Brennan, Republican leader of the Senate; Senator Raymond J. Devlin, Democratic Senate leader; Representative John D. Thoms, Democratic leader in the House; and Representative Noah H. Swayne, House Republican leader.

Representative Thoms, involved in charges growing out of the Waterbury grand jury investigation into distribution of stock to legislators, has been inactive, pending trial of his case, and did not seek re-election to the House. Senator Devlin, now a Common Pleas Court judge, was also not a candidate. Senator Brennan, defeated in a factional fight, failed to get the Republican nomination in his district. Town caucuses this week finished off Representative Swayne, the last of the four, when Republicans in his town, Darien, refused him a renomination.

Forest 'Danger Meter'

The United States Forest Service now uses a newly invented "danger meter" to warn forest rangers when conditions in forests become so dangerous that fires are likely to occur.

Two Exhibitions at Fogg Museum

The Arts in Boston

A memorial exhibition is being shown currently at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard College of works by the late Durr Freedley of the class of 1911. Summarizing the career of a painter, the pictures reveal his particular aptitudes, his temperament and predispositions. From his collected works we may discern his taste for past cultures.

Durr Freedley specialized in personal portraits. In making them he had no interest in pronounced naturalistic execution, but rather sought in his sitters the decorative motive, the ornamental detail, the symbolizing color. Even in size, he refused to follow naturalistic dimensions, for most of his portraits are considerably smaller than life size. He seemed to realize that the enamel-like method, a delicate and precise performance, was more desirable when scaled down. We are even reminded of miniature portraits, although he did not reduce his scale to such extreme degree.

♪ ♪ ♪

In keeping with his decorative imagination, Durr Freedley employed line as the chief idiom of expression, and consequently he ignored the rounded, full and plastic form. The pictures hold to the background, hold to the wall, for they are conceived in terms of flatness. They may remind us variously of the Orientals of Botticelli, of Holbein; in other words, as we analyze a style such as this we are likely to think back to kindred styles in art history. While Durr Freedley does not resemble any forbear very deeply, we can understand what qualities in his painting put these ideas into the thought of the onlooker.

The portraits are elegant, depicting grand dames, society folk.

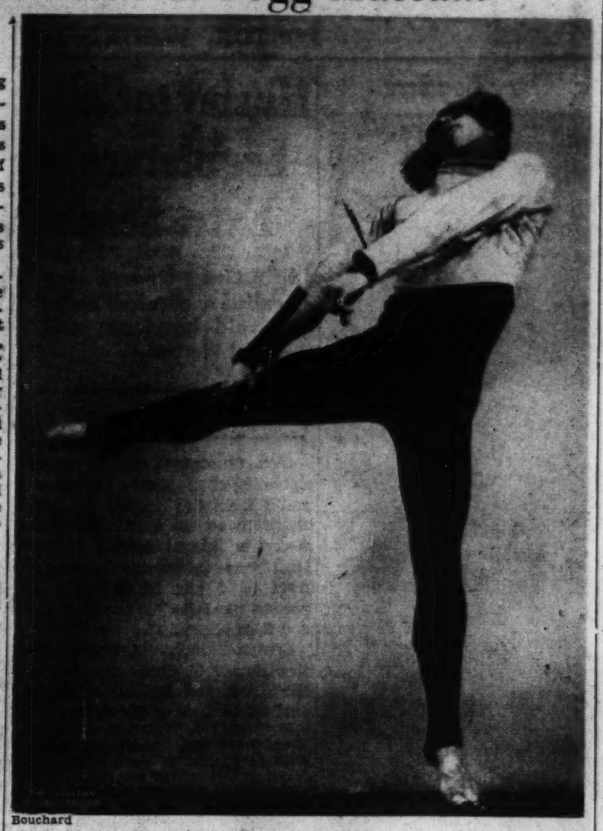
Mr. Freedley, whether wilfully or unwittingly, depicted them with the exaggerated touch of the caricaturist, for in their grandeur there is a stiffness; in their aristocracy a dash too much of pretense. In a sense these portraits are as pointedly revealing of one class of society as Toulouse-Lautrec's are of another.

♪ ♪ ♪

A second exhibition at the Fogg Museum consists of beautiful and skilfully made drawings of Herman Webster. He works in the manner of an old master, with the breadth of approach, the decisiveness of effect, the conviction in mood. Anyone who likes fine and expressive draughtsmanship will enjoy this display immensely.

Venice is a favorite theme and Mr. Webster in depicting the old edifices and bridges has indicated lines of construction, struck off details, with an expert pen, and with enhancing brush strokes. Another subject, treated often and with customary clarity and completeness, is the windmill, which holds so many interesting ideas for composition. There are mills of stone, mills of wood.

D. A.



Bouchard

Jose Limon

Soloist of the Humphrey-Weidman Company, who will be guest teacher at the Pauline Chellis Studio, Oct. 25-27. He will also appear with the Humphrey-Weidmans in their Jordan Hall concert, Feb. 10.

Buildings Listed To Bar Election Fraud

A survey showing every Brookline building was completed Oct. 18 in an effort by Town officials to eliminate fradulent voting.

The new system, directed by Sergeant Alexander Minnis, creates a master index showing 4,236 single dwellings, 10,397 buildings with more than one apartment, 755 stores, 38 garages, 25 gasoline stations, 19 churches, 7 banks, fire houses, hospitals and railroad stations.

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc), "Understanding Music—Songs and Dances of the Middle Ages," Donald J. Grout, Harvard University.

8:30 WBZ Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby": interviews with George J. Lacey, bullet collector; Mrs. Marie LaSalle, animal and bird trainer; V. T. Shattock, miniature locomotive builder; Paul Bechtold.

8:30 WIXAL (6.04mc), "Fundamentals of Economics," talk.

9:00 WNAC Fred Allen and company; interview with John Geary, parachute tester; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI Star Theater: Miriam Hopkins in drama; Adolphe Menjou, master of ceremonies; Una Merkel and Charles Ruggles; Jane Froman and Kenny Baker; choir; orchestra.

10:30 WAAB Charity auction of rare books with Christopher Morley, Clifton Fadiman, Franklin P. Adams.

10:30 WEEI "It Can Be Done": Edgar Guest interviews Dr. Richard S. Little, model department school head.

11:15 WBZ Recorded program: Beethoven's Concerto in D Major, with Fritz Kreisler, violinist, and London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Election Speakers

Democratic

8:00 WBZ Massachusetts Democratic State Committee.

Republican

6:25 WBZ Masachusetts Republican State Committee.

7:00 WEEI Massachusetts Republican State Committee.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Spy Trial"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Castillians"	'Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	Talk; music	Sport reports	Dinner music
7:00 Political talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Political talk	"One Man's Family";	College of Music: Cinn.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Musicale	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Press Time"; newspa-	"Varieties"; music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	per game	Dance music; talk
9:00 Symphony Orch.;	"Now and Then"; Frank	"Town Hall Tonight"	'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or	"The Question Box"
9:15 Howard Barlow	Hodak's Orchestra	with Fred Allen and	From London: J. Steele	"The Question Box"
9:30 Star Theater:	"Musical Festival"; M.	Peter Van Steeden's	P. Faith's Music	D. Ballantine, songs
9:45 Miriam Hopkins;	Spitalny's Orchestra	Orchestra	P. Faith's Music	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:00 Merkel - Ruggles;	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 Adolphe Menjou	choir; soloists	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Charity Book Auction	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Edward A. Guest	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	'Melodies from the Skies'	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	'Melodies from the Skies'	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Pancho's Orchestra	lem: variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez' Or	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Walter Miller's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Vincent Lopez' Or	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	George and Juanita	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Talk; music; talk	"Musical Clock"	Studio talk	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Bill Elliot	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Magic Hour"	"As You Like It"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; orch.;	Household talk	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	'Home Forum'; pol. talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	the Air"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Song Shop; organ	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Sidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith	News; feature; music;	"Magic Hour"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	stocks	The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," barilone	Italian music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita	Sport relay	Adv. Club luncheon
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Good Roads" luncheon	Adv. Club luncheon
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Good Roads" luncheon	Adv. Club luncheon
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Signor Carmello"	"Two on a Shoestring"	Song team
2:15 Enoch Light's Or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Organ recital	Hum and Strum: songs	"Jam Session"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sport report	"Federal Theater
2:45 of the Air"	Hymns of All Churches	Marjorie Mills	Sport report	Presents"; drama
3:00 U. S. Army Band	Network talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	"Grand Slam Revue"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
3:30 Ray Bloch's Orch.	"Four of Us"	Pepper Young's Family	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Sport reports
3:45 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Forecast; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00 Do You Remem-	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
4:15 ber?"; instr. ens.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; serial	Sport reports
4:30 W. Angel, songs	Club Matinee; variety	Dramatic sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Dean Dickens, songs
5:00 The Boston Hour	Music; Dance Revue	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport report	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport report	Sport reports
5:30 Comment; music	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport report	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Crossroads Hall"	Lowell Thomas, news	Talk	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Political talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	Elvira Rios, songs	Commentator	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Football comment	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Green's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"Old Gray Mare Comes	Valles Hour; with Conn.	"The Green Hornet";	Question and Answer
8:15 Jack Miller's Or.;	Back"; drama	Yankees; Raymond	dramatization	Game
8:30 chestra; Ted	Eastman School of Music	Massey; Hiram Sher-	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 Straeter Choir	Eastman School of Music	man, comedian	Wallenstein	"Sweet Music"; sports
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Political talk	"Good News of 1939";	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Disabled Veterans of
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Political talk	variety program with	'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or	the World War
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Political talk	Robert Young, m. c.;	We Want a Touchdown:	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	Political talk	guests; orchestra	football quiz program	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 Associated Indus-	'People I Have Known';	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 tries Banquet	orchestra; soloists	John Scott Trotter's	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:30 "Americans at	'People I Have Known';	Or.; Jean Bennett; W.	Concert Revue; soloists;	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 Work"; interviews	orchestra; soloists	Connely; J. Mercer	chorus; Harry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

In and About Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with the fall and winter social season blossoming all around, getting ready to get into full swing, one hears a lot about clothes. They being somewhat essential to the idea, you know—especially new ones. So naturally you just can't help but hear a lot about such things as sculptured silhouettes, slim loveliness, spool waists, and what not.

Now as you well know by this time, all this effect isn't acquired by working from the outside in . . . rather, you work from the inside out. Consequently, it's the foundation that counts. In other words, it's your girdle or corset that helps give you the lines you want to go with these new fashions; regardless of whether the skirt has oodles of fullness, or is long and lean. And purchases in this direction shouldn't be slipshod and hit-or-miss. You should know what your particular type calls for. If you don't, then don't try to educate yourself in one lesson . . . but do let an experienced corsetiere who has made a real study of the problem take care of your worries. Try shops such as Maud E. Emery's at 230 Boylston Street, the Gossard Corset Shop at 392 Boylston Srteet, or the Nu Bone Corset Shop, for just this type of service. Or any of the better department stores; where you make appointments for personal fittings, and personal interest. You may pay a bit more than you'd pay if you picked up a girdle from a bargain counter; but you'll make your thanks loud and long when you note the difference. And there's bound to be one! Incidentally, some of the new girdles incorporate some extremely convenient items into their make up this year.

♣ ♣ ♣

Here's a Raincoat That'll Please Oscar

So little Oscar is becoming slightly obstreperous as far as the matter of rainy days is concerned? We mean he'd much rather scoot off to school wearing his normal clothes, but as a concession to mother he will manage to arrive home, wet, but with the raincoat he's been having to wear ever since he started to school thrown over his arm! Which of course isn't the idea. We haven't a doubt but what the trouble lies in the dull, unimaginative raincoat itself. Not that we believe in catering to whims and fancies, but if and when he needs another rainy day outfit, you might plan on pleasing him. With nothing less than one of those typical "London Bobby" affairs. For $1.95, we add quickly; just in case it all sounds pretty expensive. It's a "Neverleek" raincoat set. A helmet that forms the hat, comes right down over the ears, frames the face closely, and follows down right over the shoulders. The coat has two nice deep pockets for everything . . . his little fists included. And a whistle! All included in the price we named. At Gilchrist's. Sizes from 6 to 16, and incidentally this is a Dupont fabric that doesn't mark up.

♣ ♣ ♣

Comfort in Shoes and Other Things

Tolay's jottings: If cobblestones and high-heeled shoes don't fit into your scheme of things, perhaps you'd like a bit of natural comfort . . . by way of the Flexible Cantilever Shoes from McGeary's Cantilever Shoe Store. At 145 Tremont Street. To be sure, we weren't all "born to the purple"; but you'll have no trouble getting into it this season. And getting out of the red at the same time, for that matter! With Volupte's hush shade of fuchsia, with a mauve undertone lipstick, called "Intrigue." One dollar at C. Crawford Hollidge's and Gilchrist's. If you're rearranging your dresser drawer, and fixing up your clothes, Prince Matchabelli's new Crown Sachets would be a nice way to make you feel luxurious without paying out a King's ransom. And nothing less than scented shoe tips for your evening slippers, by Price Matchabelli. Need we say more? At C. Crawford Hollidge's, and R. H. Stearns, now, too.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature

Harvest Festival Opens

A brilliant autumn spray of gaily striped gourds, yellow corn in the shock, and bright fruits hangs on the white door of the Women's City Club at 40 Beacon Street, as a reminder that the annual Harvest Festival is now underway and will close tomorrow.

Bite into Delight

Page & Shaw

$1.00 PER POUND

Sunday WBZ 10 A.M. — WOR 9:45 A.M.

TONIGHT

WEEI 9:30 P.M.

MIRIAM HOPKINS

AS GUEST STAR ON

THE TEXACO STAR THEATRE

with the regular All-Star Texaco Cast

Adolphe MENJOU · Ned SPARKS

Charlie RUGGLES Una MERKEL

Kenny BAKER · Jane FROMAN

Jimmy WALLINGTON

David BROEKMAN'S Orchestra

TEXACO STAR CHORUS

Dramatic sketch directed by the world-famous producer

MAX REINHARDT

PRESENTED BY YOUR TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF DEALER

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 20

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

30 DAYS TRIAL MEMBERSHIP

$1.50

Y M C A

316 Huntington Avenue

ANOTHER HOUSEWIFE DISCOVERS

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

"IT'S A REVELATION TO ME HOW LITTLE ELECTRIC COOKING COSTS"

"I always wanted an electric range and now I'm delighted . . . especially because I find it costs me less than the other kind of range I had before," says MRS. ARTHUR E. PAGE 27 Wilson Road, Stoneham, Mass.

Her 9-year old son Bobby is mighty enthusiastic about the fine-textured cakes and juicy pies that come out of the oven in his mother's electric range.

NOW IT CAN BE YOURS

This Beautiful New CRAWFORD Electric Range

FOR ONLY $79.50 *With your old range*

A GREAT BUY AT THIS PRICE!

AS LITTLE AS 14¢ A DAY *Payable Monthly*

Any way you look at electric cooking it's *economical!* Electric ranges are being offered at bargain figures (see the specially-priced Crawford at the left).

Operating costs are low too . . . customers say they are half as much as they thought. Meals are more delicious, food more nutritious because flavor-sealed electric ovens *retain* natural meat and vegetable juices—don't cook them away.

Best of all, electric cooking is simple as ABC. Cooking failures are eliminated forever. Switch to electric cooking now! Boston Edison and the electrical dealers are at your service! Come in today.

A few of the Many Modern Features of this NEW CRAWFORD ELECTRIC RANGE

- Cabinet type, recessed toe space.
- Full white porcelain enamel finish...a rare bargain at this price!
- Compactly designed. (36" width).
- Yet equipped with extra large oven.
- Large high-speed broiler.
- One-piece stain resisting top.
- High Speed Chromalox cooking units.
- "Shadow-tuning" temperature dial.
- Oven temperature indicator light.
- Low-low simmering unit.
- Combined thermostat and oven switch. (Setting thermostat automatically turns on electricity in the oven unit.)
- Large storage compartment.

NO DOWN PAYMENT *(except your old range)*

VERY LIBERAL TERMS *(to Edison Service Customers)*

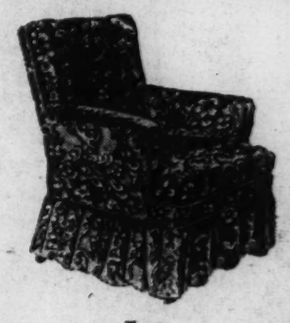
SALES MEAN JOBS

YOUR EDISON SHOP AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

CELEBRATION VALUE *for* Ferdinand's

AT DUDLEY ST. TERMINAL 2260 Washington St., Boston

69th ANNIVERSARY



While present stock lasts

Luxury

BOUDOIR CHAIR

$11.75

The handsomest chair we've had at the price and the most comfortable. Seat is 2 inches deeper than usual. Extra deep springs on web bottoms. Back and seat cushions thickly kapok-padded. Hardwood frame, doweled and corner blocked. And the covers! They're closely woven, highly dust-resistant and come in choice of seven lovely colors. A luxury chair, sensationally low priced. Just one of many memorable peak values for this 69th Anniversary event.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 10

We're glad to open charge or BUDGET accounts.

Around the Corner

Lion's Teeth—The brownstone lions on Boylston Street, that spend their lives watching the windows of the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, have maintained through the years a yearning and expectant expression. Whether they long for crumbs from wisdom's table, or more mundane blessings, is anybody's guess. But it seems safe to conjecture that the treatment they got the other day was not what they have been so eagerly awaiting.

A troop of some 30 girls evidently being initiated into the mysteries of collegiate intellectualism, descended on the stony felines. Each girl bore a cup of water and a toothbrush. Standing in line they took turns in favoring Leo and Leona with assiduous ablutions, extending their service from the mouths to other parts of the immobile animals.

For cats who have been unable to go through the customary gymnastics of washing by the tongue-and-paw method, it must have been quite a satisfaction.

* * *

"Mightier Than the Sword"—Up around Bangor, Maine, pens have been scratching through National Letter Writing Week—though we confess, we did not even know that Oct. 2-8 had been given that title.

Postmaster James G. O'Connor of Bangor circulated something of a masterpiece himself, to get the ball rolling, so to speak. "Write a Letter," he began. "It's only a few steps to the nearest mailbox—write a letter! Take a little chunk of your heart and spread it over some paper; it goes, oh, such a long ways!

"Write a letter to your mother or father, to your sister, brother, sweetheart, loved ones. Are they dear to you? Prove it with a letter. Write a letter and give them the same thrill you had when you last received that same kind of a letter. Think of the joy of opening the mailbox and drawing out a warm envelope enriched with old familiar hand-writing!

". . . Write a letter to the author whose story gave you that delightful half hour last night. Write a letter to the cartoonist whose serial strip you avidly devoured this morning; to the teacher who inspired you 20 years ago; . . . to your old employer to show him there was something more between you than a pay check. Be a human being—write a letter.

"There's a man in public life you admire, believe in, rave about. Write him a letter of praise, of encouragement. . . . We can't all be pioneers, crusaders, presidents—but we can help those brave men stay on the track and push through to a grand and glorious success. . . . Write an 'Attaboy' letter.

"Write a letter and—give. Give praise, encouragement, interest, consideration, gratitude. You don't have to give these things; but the real letter is one you don't have to write!

"Try it, you'll like it. Great joy and many surprises are in store for you. You'll get letters back. You'll get help from unexpected sources. All that you gave in your letters will be return to you a thousandfold. For a letter is 3-cent investment in bountiful good fortune. . . ."

Western Union says "Don't write—telegraph!" But what is birthday greeting number 3652 after this?

Sunshine Laundry

Telephone BEacon 1790

A timely reminder of our acknowledged fine work on

BLANKETS, CURTAINS, HANGINGS, RUGS, SLIP COVERS, COATS, FROCKS, GLOVES, KNITTEDS, SUITS

8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Tailored Two-Piece Knit Suit

$48.50

Here is a grand suit to wear daily in town or country, for sport and travel. Made in an excellent grade of wool to stand plenty of hard usage. Sizes 36-40, in Brown, Green, Navy, Rust, Black.

ROMANES & PATERSON

581 Boylston St. Boston

WCTU

(Continued from Page 11)

added, are placing them along the main highways. And even Boston's so-called "400" are introducing "milk bars" at their social functions to help encourage temperance.

"It is an encouraging fact," said Mrs. Lawton, "that a great many distillers of alcoholic beverages are actually beginning to be worried over the invasion of their territories by 'milk bars.'"

Cites Liquor Figures

Of the 27,555,000 children under 12 years of age in the country, Mrs. Lawton continued, 14,000,000 are untouched by any religious influence. These persons she called the "potential feeders" for the liquor traffic. And as evidence of the heavy drinking of liquors in this country, she cited figures of dry cleaners who said they had removed 3,000,000 liquor stains from suits and gowns left with them last winter alone.

"Shall we allow this to continue," she asked, "or will we tackle some such tangible methods of combating the liquor habit as the establishment of 'milk bars' with enough chromium plating and color on front to let the younger generation know that they are there?"

Is your bedroom furniture over 10 years old?

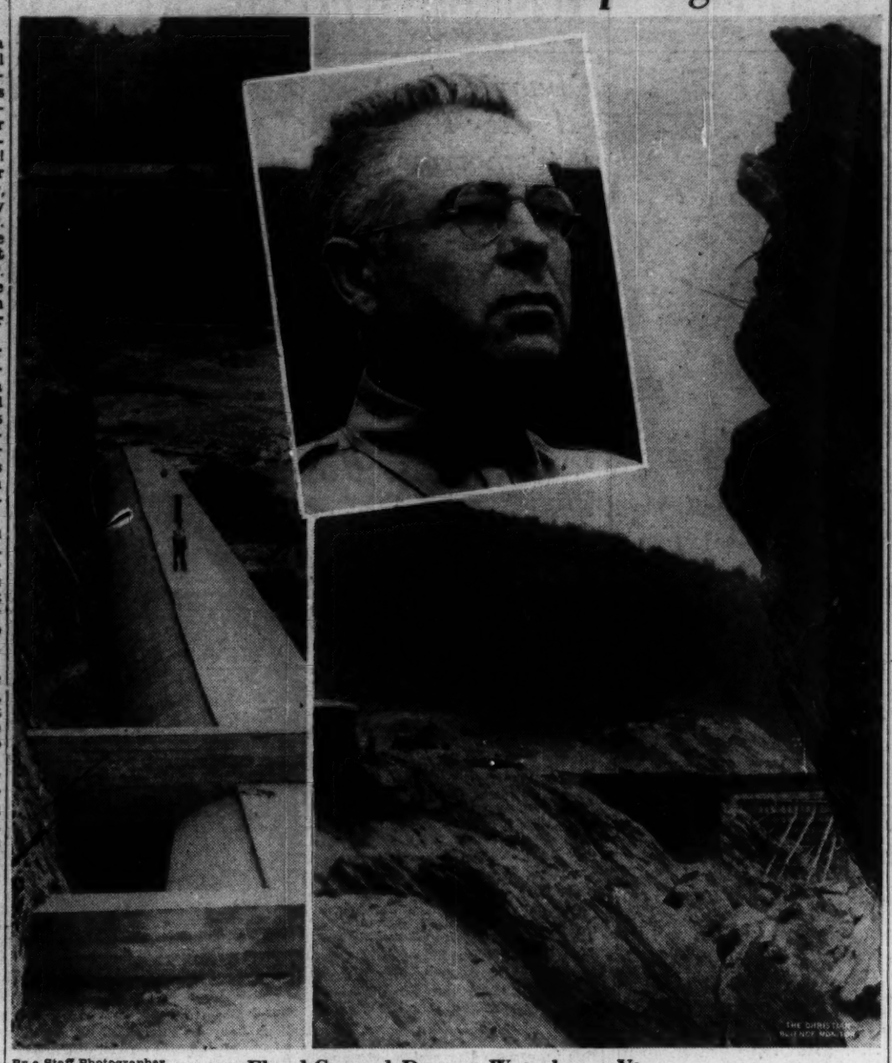
HOME Refurnishing PROGRAM

REFURNISH YOUR HOME ONE ROOM AT A TIME

If your bedroom furniture is over 10 years old, chances are it looks out of date. Why not begin this fall to make the bedroom look fresh and new?

Whether you want to refurnish along Traditional lines or in the Swedish Modern or Modified Modern designs, you'll find advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor ready to serve you helpfully. And they'll show you how purchases can be planned to go within your budget.

Vermont Floods Get 'Stop' Signal



By a Staff Photographer

Flood-Control Dam at Waterbury, Vt.

Left: Concrete control channel which preserves constant level of water below the dam regardless of flow of Little River above the structure.
Inset: Maj. Paul M. Elwell, United States Army Engineer, in charge of operations on the Little River.
Right: Picture taken during construction of dam, showing ledges of solid rock which had to be blasted away by Army engineers.

Both Sides Rest In Graves Trial

(Continued from Page 11)

check for $30,000, after asking for large bills.

"Did he take the money?" asked Attorney Lafayette R. Chamberlin.

"He did," answered the witness.

Mr. Graves testified yesterday that after the check was cashed, he and Dr. Santosuosso parted outside the bank. Later, he said, he was informed by Dr. Santosuosso that the latter had given Mr. Curley a "share" of the settlement.

Cousin on Stand

Dr. Santosuosso has testified that Mr. Graves received the money.

Maj. Ralph I. Graves, Treasury Department executive, testified late yesterday that he was introduced to Mr. Curley, then Mayor of Boston, by the defendant, his cousin, in the Hotel Mayflower in Washington in November, 1933. He saw his cousin talking with Mr. Curley at that time, he said.

The Former Governor earlier in the current trial had denied ever having seen either Mr. Graves until the City's suit against him and Mr. Santosuosso last year.

Samuel Silverman, Former Corporation Counsel under Mr. Curley, also called by the defense, stated Mr. Curley gave his approval before the General Equipment claim was settled.

Big Flood-Control Dam Dedicated at Waterbury

(Continued from Page 11)

ment likewise demanding Federal ownership. Thus, under the present program the states will pay nothing and the Federal Government will own the property and power rights.

In Vermont, the only flood-control dam built with a thought to future power possibilities is that at Waterbury on Little River. While it is not proposed to conduct a power plant there at present, the dam has been designed for possible power development later. The potential power capacity is 24,000,000 kilowatt hours a year, sufficient to satisfy the needs of a small city.

Another feature peculiar to the Waterbury Dam in relation to its two companion structures is that it not only will hold back waters of the Little River, large tributary to the Winooski, but will store the water to be released later through control valves to replenish the flow of the Winooski during droughts.

Youths Learn Trades

While the three dams constitute a major economic factor in Winooski Valley life, their construction also provided employment for thousands of men and boys. Many of the latter have become expert craftsmen through work on the dams, operating shoulder to shoulder with veteran tradesmen and becoming acquainted with fundamentals of such trades as blacksmithing, cement work, quarrying, carpentering, machine work, jack-hammer operation, and dynamiting.

Like the dams at East Barre and Wrightsville, the Waterbury structure is constructed to allow only the normal flow of water to enter the river during floods. This feat is performed by providing in the dam an opening sufficient to allow only a normal flow, the rest of the water being held back of the dam, which is 2,000 feet long, 175 feet high, and has a maximum width of approximately 900 feet.

More than 2,000,000 cubic feet of earth were required in the dam's construction. Clay constitutes the center portion of the dam, with gravel being placed on each side.

If flood conditions are such as to tax the capacity of the dam, the excess water will flow over a 220-foot spillway into the river bed.

Synchronized Addition Planned For Crane Library

The Thomas Crane Public Library to Quincy, designed by Richardson, and considered one of the finest architectural units in the nation, will have an addition; but architectural harmony even to matching stone 57 years old will be maintained, states Col. George E. Adams, Chairman of the Library Board.

Working on the problem of enlarging the library facilities, for more than a year because of an increasing demand, the board has been confronted with the task of copying the same style which has made the building famous from an architectural point of view. The original plans, almost 60 years old, have been unearthed and the contractor, who will soon proceed with construction, will follow the original lines entirely.

In an effort not to damage the appearance of the original structure, the new addition will be built as a separate unit and connected with a passageway. The cost, somewhat high, compared to the cost of a plain brick structure will be met by a PWA contribution and library reserve funds with no direct cost to the city. Estimated cost is more than $100,000.

All but 33 Smith Seniors Plan for Paid Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 19—Statistics from the Smith College Vocational Office show that only 33 seniors out of a class of 457 are not planning to accept paid positions.

At the time of graduation 14 per cent of the Smith College class of 1938 were placed in positions; 9 per cent were planning to do graduate work; 7 per cent had no report or unsettled plans, and the rest were seeking positions. The majority of 158 of the class stated a desire to get into business; with the largest preference in order for editorial or newspaper work, merchandising, secretarial, followed by advertising and publicity, statistical, translation, commercial art, and travel bureau.

$8.75

"round towners"

THE SWAGGER "ALL-PURPOSE" SHOES FOR FALL ACTIVITY

"Round Towners" are rapidly becoming classics. Beautifully fashioned of rich leather, their easy comfort and crisp good looks have made them one of our most popular styles. You'll like the smart stitching and pin point perforations, the soft linings, the built-up cuban leather heels. And they're equally at home in country lanes, football stadiums, or in city streets.

Model illustrated comes in black or brown alligator calf, or sturdy black or brown reverse calf. Also pump and step-in on this same famous last at $8.75.

47 TEMPLE PLACE - THIRD FLOOR

Coolidge Corner Wellesley Square

THAYER McNEIL

BOSTON

Miles of GOP Named by Hurley As District Judge

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today hurdled party lines and nominated Frankland W. L. Miles, former Republican candidate for party endorsement to the Lieutenant Governorship, as Justice of the Roxbury District Court, succeeding Judge A. F. Hayden, who resigned under the new law permitting retirement of judges at three quarters pay.

The new appointee is a graduate of Boston University School of Liberal Arts and Suffolk Law School. He was up for Republican party endorsement as Lieutenant Governor in the pre-primaries of 1936, but lost to Leverett Saltonstall.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Governor's Council, Dr. Clifton T. Perkins was confirmed as director of the State Department of Mental Health. He has been acting director for several months.

Bet

(Continued from Page 9)

den County Federation of Women's Clubs, Kiwanis Club, and Kodimah Men's Club and Sisterhood.

While the Racing for Revenue's billboards say, "Save Two Million Annually for Old Age Assistance" by voting "Yes" on both racing questions, the Committee of One Hundred reply that "the pose of the pari-mutuel operators as social benefactors as the source of Old Age assistance and as saviors from further taxation is as strange as it is shrewd and as shrewd as it is utterly false."

In the past four years $33,682,992 has been wagered at the two tracks; the total attendance was 2,210,747. According to the statement of the State Racing Commission, a total of $5,171,045 was wagered at Agawam Park this year in 43 days. Those betting at the dog track placed $4,217,472 in 50 days.

First among the local organizations to become active against legalized betting was the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The chamber is sponsoring a public forum on racing in the Municipal Auditorium, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Pedaling Along

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAUSALITO, Calif.—Preferring a "bicycle built for two" to an automobile, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Young recently returned to Sausalito from a 7,100-mile trip across the United States and back again on a tandem bicycle.

Mr. and Mrs. Young left April 22 on what they claim to be the longest journey made, on a tandem, on record in the United States. They returned home Oct. 2.

Worcester Seeks to Free School Jobs From Politics

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19—In a move to take appointments of teachers in high, junior high, evening and special departments of the Worcester School system out of politics, Superintendent of Schools Walter S. Young has announced he will ask School Committee authorization to plan a program of certification of applicants, listing them according to merit, with appointments to be made on a basis of merit. This is the so-called "iron-clad" system, which, it is claimed, has kept the elementary school appointments free of political taint for years.

Under the system prevailing in this city for decades, teachers in high and junior high schools and special departments have been appointed by vote of the School Committee. Although, theoretically, such appointments were supposed to be made solely on the qualifications of the applicants, the impression prevailed in many quarters that political influence and pressure were the ultimate deciding factors in such appointments.

School Committee sessions at which appointments were under consideration were often marked by heated wrangling between School Committeemen, and appointments were often held up for varying lengths of time.

British Public Opinion Viewed as 'Paralyzed'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19—Dr. Albert P. Martin, former Brown University professor and now with the American Friends' Service Committee, has made known to members of the Brown and Pembroke Peace Commission that British public opinion is "paralyzed and inarticulate" and while England maintains the machinery of representative government, the people are no longer consulted in making of its policy.

TO PARENTS

Little "Miss Vose" (the Children's Favorite Piano) just begs of you not to think that any kind of a piano is good enough for the children to practice upon. Tone is taught as well as technique.

Vose & Sons Piano Co.

791 Tremont Street, Boston

The new "UPSWEPT COIFFURE" is ready in our Parisian-dressed

BOBBED WIGS

From France, new arrivals in bobbed wigs made of the finest quality cut hair with five-inch natural partings, are specially dressed to be worn with the new hats. The coiffures are not extreme in any way, but they follow the new upward trend so important at this time. White, mixed gray, brown or blond. Our Hair Goods Consultant will be glad to help you decide the shade and coiffure best suited to you. Tenth floor.

Specially Priced $55

Stearns

BOSTON

Such aristocrats as Gobelin, Edgewater and Aubusson--- NOW at unprecedented reductions!

imported wool tapestries

and hand-loomed panels

A rare opportunity (which may never come again) to invest in these fine importations, famous for their beauty and decorative value. Many are direct copies of museum pieces and famous paintings. Only 60 panels (all we could get because of their scarcity)—wide range for nearly every size and shape of wall

Examples of the hand-loomed panels:

Regular price $39.50 ..... NOW, $18.50
Regular price $75 ..... NOW, $35
Regular price $95 ..... NOW, $50
Regular price $125 ..... NOW, $60
Regular price $150 ..... NOW, $75

Examples of the Museum Pieces:

Gobelin Tapestry, regular price $1000 ..... NOW, $400
Edgewater Tapestry, regular price $400 ..... NOW, $175
Aubusson Tapestry, regular price $2500 ..... NOW, $1000

Buy QUALITY on our Budget Plan

PAINE Furniture Company

81 Arlington St.

One minute walk from Arlington Street Subway. Opposite Hotel Statler

Boston

Something Due to Happen at Stadium This Saturday—Hockey Practice to Start

Harvard Ready to Upset Someone or Lose Badly

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This Harvard team cannot go on putting up such game battles, coming so close to victory and so often out-playing bigger and better opponents without one of two things happening. Those Crimsonites, one of these days, will upset someone or completely crack up themselves, and this coming Saturday may be the day.

Dartmouth heads into town with a team in prospect that borders upon greatness. Last year the Big Green went through a great season and pre-season promise assured at least a repeat this year. To date the Hanover machine has rolled along successfully, but rumor hath it that the finesse of last year has not returned as yet.

Expect Powerful Team

The simple essential of greatness for a football team, blocking and tackling, were reported weak in the Dartmouth game against Brown, but Harvard authorities are not being caught off guard by such reports. The Crimson expects and is preparing for a fast, hard-hitting Dartmouth team, proficient in blocking, tackling, and all other departments of football.

What is particularly encouraging to the Crimson supporters is the "lift" of the entire Harvard squad during practice sessions. The Cambridge contingent may not be a match for Dartmouth in numbers of men to the position, but the team play, co-ordination, and high-geared perfection being shown by the Crimson are unusual for the Harvard team at this time.

Rush Line

The Harvard rush line has stood up well against Brown, Cornell, and Army and should carry on against the Green. The defensive weakness all season at Harvard has been pronounced in the secondary. Long runs every so often have come about by perfect blocking that squeezed through the line and held off the backers-up, after which the ball carrier has run by the remaining Harvard defenders.

Frank Foley, Torbert Macdonald, Ben Smith, Mike Cohen, Bob Burnett, and Austie Harding are possible offensive threats for Harvard, but no one has gone into any detail concerning their thrilling tackles. Bob James, the latest backfield find, has not played enough to be judged and the only back of offensive possibilities who has shown a tendency to haul down opponents effectively has been Joe Gardella. Before long he may earn a regular post because of this.

Big Green Threats

Dartmouth can plug along all afternoon with its attack being bungled here and there, but just let Bill Hutchinson, Colby Howe, Capt. Bob MacLeod, Joe Cottone, or any of the others loose beyond the line of scrimmage for a moment, and look out! All those boys can run with a football and can turn a tight game into a rout at any time.

Another advantage Dartmouth will have is the insertion of frequent reserves. Against Brown the second team spelled the regulars and turned the tide of victory. Against Harvard the reserves are likely to be strong enough to give the starters a breathing spell and keep the Green at top speed all day. It looks like another tough afternoon for Harvard.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill Decides to Become Business Golfer

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19 (AP)—Mrs. O. S. Hill, who has won so many tourneys her trophy room looks like a storehouse for silver, became a business woman professional today.

The Curtis Cup player who won every major women's championship except the National and smashed course records all over the country, explained:

"It's different from being simply a professional. I'm not going to sell or teach, but devote all of my time and effort toward creating good will.

"I'm going to do a bit of playing in exhibitions with professionals, but exhibitions will be just a sideline."

Mrs. Hill will be on the promotion staff of a sporting goods firm.

As a pro she will find competition limited to only one major tournament—the Women's Western Open. As an amateur she won it in 1935 and '36, was medalist in '37 and a semifinalist this year.

Only three other prominent women golfers have turned pro—Joyce Wethered, former British champion who toured the United States a few years ago; Helen Hicks Harb, former U. S. women's titleholder, and Mildred (Babe) Didrikson.

Mrs. Hill never played golf until 1923. In three months she cut her score from 142 to 92 and won her club championship.

Only two years later she won both the city and Missouri Valley—now the Trans-Mississippi—tournaments. In 1928 she won the Trans-Miss and the North and South.

Hard-Running Harvard Back

By a Staff Photographer

Ben Smith

Gloucester, Mass., fullback at Harvard, who has earned a niche of fame for himself in the Harvard line-up. Smith played end his freshman and sophomore years, halfback last year, and now is battling Mike Cohen and Joe Gardella for the bucking back position.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Connie Mack's All-Time Teams

Connie Mack calls the 1938 Yankees one of the four great teams in baseball history. Before them he saw the Baltimore Orioles of the '90s, the Chicago Cubs of 1909-1910, and his own Athletics of 1910 to 1914. In Lou Gehrig, the first baseman, and Joe Di Maggio, the center fielder, he believes the Yanks boast two of the modern game's outstanding players.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mack's favorite infield has Gehrig at first, Eddie Collins at second, Jack Berry at shortstop and Frank Baker at third. Collins, Barry and Baker formed three quarters of the once-renowned $100,000 Philadelphia infield. The fourth link was Stuffy McInnis.

♪ ♪ ♪

Connie ignores his 1928 to 1931 A's in selecting great teams, on the grounds that they lacked a dependable Big Three pitching staff. Through those memorable American League years he had Lefty Grove, George Earnshaw and Rube Walberg. But Rube was the nervous type and could win only if he felt right.

♪ ♪ ♪

Al Schacht, the "clown prince" of baseball, earned in the vicinity of $25,000 this season. He is dickering for appearances in conjunction with professional football games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Angling for Buck Newsom, the ace Brownie, the Yankees offered Bump Hadley, Ivy Andrews and a write-your-own-ticket cash consideration. You guessed it. The Browns laughed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two former catchers, Ray Schalk and Muddy Ruel, are leading candidates for the open managerial post of the Browns. Frankie Frisch applied, but was turned down chiefly because he is a National Leaguer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Burleigh Grimes, Jimmy Wilson, Max Carey, Burt Shotten and Ray Blades are in line for the Cardinal vacancy, but not necessarily in that order. Since the World Series, the name of Billy Herman has dropped from the list.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sam Chapman, Athletics' rookie outfielder, has returned to the University of California to resume his studies. He was an all-America gridiron star there before joining the A's.

♪ ♪ ♪

Big league clubs are bidding high for Freddie Hutchinson, the 19-year-old right-handed pitching sensation of the Pacific Coast League. The boy won 25 games for Seattle during '38, his first season in pro ball.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Lelivelt, the Seattle manager, wants to keep the youth another year and then hang out a $100,000 price tag. Critics from California, who attended the World Series, call Hutchinson the most natural hurler ever developed on the West Coast. They say his change of pace includes four different speeds. The Red Sox and Yankees will be the leading bidders.

♪ ♪ ♪

The majors will watch with interest the attempted comebacks of Carl Hubbell and Dizzy Dean next spring. Our guess is that they will be in there firing as of old.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ranking them in order of their 1938 attendance, the American League's first division stands as follows: New York, Detroit, Cleveland and Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

Probably conscious of the fact that many of them will be toiling elsewhere next season, the Cleveland Indians voted Trainer Lefty Weisman only one half share of their third-place cash. Some of the players dug into their pockets, however, and raised Lefty's check to a full share.

Olympics Start Hockey Practice Tomorrow Night

Pre-season workouts for the Boston Olympic hockey team, members of the Provincial Hockey League, will begin tomorrow night at the Boston Arena with Coach Hugo Harrington planning to greet the largest squad of skaters that have ever turned out for a local amateur ice six.

With all of last year's veterans expected to return for another season's campaign, Coach Harrington has invited a number of outstanding former college hockey players to report tomorrow night.

Some of the new faces that are more than likely to be wearing Olympic uniforms this winter include Russ Martin, former New Hampshire State star, Ike Powers, flashy wing who played with Paul Guibord and Frankie Spain at Dartmouth several years ago, and Traf Hicks, Harvard's captain and clever defenseman last year.

The Provincial League this season will be made up of four new teams. Only the Olympics, Sherbrooke, and Valleyfield remain of the old guard with Springfield, Cornwall, Shawenegan Falls, and Lachine as the newcomers.

Last season's play in the new league afforded local ice fans with plenty of good entertainment and with this new set-up the Olympics anticipate a more interesting year.

In the first place there will be more games played in the league this year than last. Second, the competition will be of a higher caliber. Because of this and the fact that 1940 will be the year that the United States will be picking a hockey team to go to the Olympics, a number of leading amateur hockey players are sharpening their skates in the hopes of making a spot on the Boston Club.

The 1938-39 season starts early this year, with the first league contest scheduled for Nov. 9, or about only three weeks away. Besides their regular league schedule the Olympics will play the University of Toronto and McGill and possibly some of the local college sixes.

There is the possibility that the Olympics will have the benefits of a practice game with the Boston Bruins the latter part of this month with the proceeds going to charity.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Rabbit Maranville signed again to manage Montreal Royals, squelching reports he would get vacant post as manager of Boston Bees.

Three Years Ago

Crowd of 51,000 at South Bend saw Notre Dame defeat Pitt football team, 9-6, for first victory over Panthers in four years.

Los Angeles Offers 1938 Paddle Tennis Champion

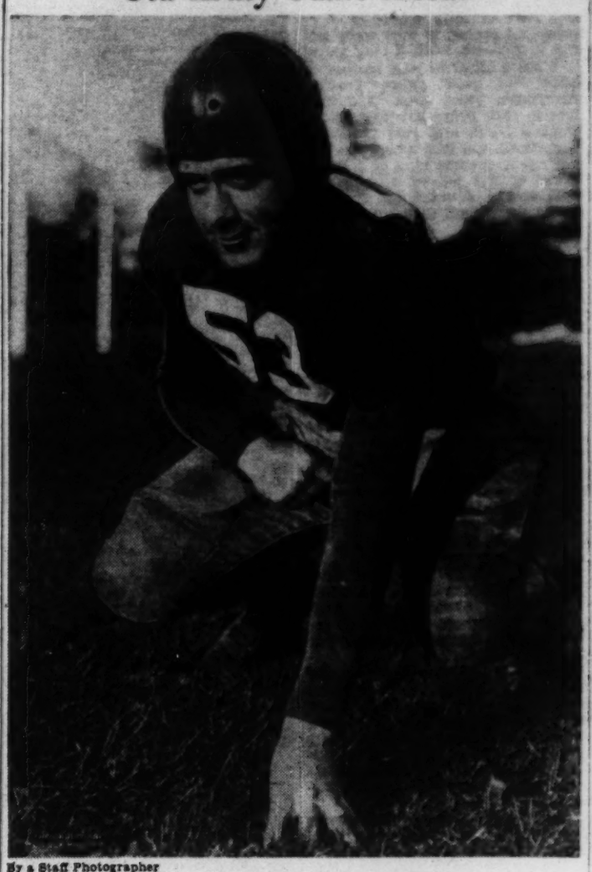
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Municipal playgrounds here, which have figured prominently in the background of many of America's tennis heroes, now offer their 1938 "paddle tennis" champion for world competition in big and little tennis. He is Don Hull, and the chief reason why so much attention is being accorded him is that it is just four years ago that his title was won by Bobby Riggs, the net star who this year helped the United States retain the historic Davis Cup in its international match with Australia.

Big Ten Conference

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	PCT.
Minnesota	2	0	0	14	6	1.000
Illinois	1	0	0	12	2	1.000
Wisconsin	1	0	0	31	13	1.000
Ohio State	1	1	0	6	0	1.000
Michigan	1	0	1	51	14	.500
Iowa	1	0	1	40	45	.500
Northwestern	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Purdue	0	0	1	0	7	.000
Indiana	0	0	2	2	18	.000
Chicago	0	0	2	21	72	.000

Old Army Game Ahead



By a Staff Photographer

Jim McDonald, B. U.

Terriers' hard-charging right end, who will see plenty of action against West Point on Saturday. Besides being a forward-pass-catching specialist, he also shines on the defensive, especially in the punt-blocking role. Two weeks ago he broke into the St. Lawrence backfield to block a kick which was converted into Boston University's winning touchdown by Irwin Kopecky, tackle.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

WEST POINT, N. Y.—With the entire squad on hand after a day's rest for the regulars, Army continued preparations for the Notre Dame game Oct. 29 with a stiff drill. Forward passing and the defensive assignments of the secondaries were stressed and the period wound up with a scrimmage in which the "B" squad used Irish plays. No special preparation will be made for Saturday's Boston University game.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—Fordham's full squad drilled on blocking and tackling to begin serious work for the Oregon game. The varsity subs went on defense against the freshmen in a brisk scrimmage, then the first stringers took the ball and went well on offense.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—Coach Herb Kopf of Manhattan stressed passing in the Jaspers' preparation for Georgetown. He mapped out a defense against the attack led by Jules Koshlat then worked on his own offense. John Supulski, sophomore passing star, was in the varsity backfield for the first time in three weeks.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—Columbia had two hours of aerial work with Sid Luckman doing all the pitching for the varsity. Coach Lou Little indicated the first team would be intact for the Penn game.

♪ ♪ ♪

PHILADELPHIA—Penn's squad went through a long tackling, charging and blocking drill. Halfback Mike Burke and tackle Rix Yard were given a day of rest while the varsity worked against Columbia formations.

♪ ♪ ♪

PHILADELPHIA—Temple's drill was divided between a long signal session and one on offensive tactics. George Honochick, fullback, and Johnny Kovacevich, who missed the Bucknell game, were in uniform and will be able to play against Boston College Friday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

VILLANOVA, Pa. — Villanova's squad was put through a long scrimmage in preparation for Sunday's clash with Detroit. The varsity backfield had an additional drill on pass defense.

♪ ♪ ♪

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Wilmeth Sidat-Singh, Syracuse passing star, left the infirmary to practice for the Michigan State Game. He and Whitey Piro exercised lightly while the rest of the squad began heavy drills.

♪ ♪ ♪

HAMILTON—Les Hart and Johnny Orsi, two of Colgate's greatest stars, now assistants to Andy Kerr, formed the scrub passing combination that tried Iowa plays against the Red Raiders. They connected for several long gains although the Colgate air defense so far has been very good.

♪ ♪ ♪

ITHACA, N. Y.—Walter Sickless, 165-pound sophomore, alternated with Hal McCullough in the Cornell backfield as it learned new tricks to try against Penn State Saturday. George Peck, Walt Matuszczak, and Ken Brown completed the quartet.

♪ ♪ ♪

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth Indians got their first glimpse of Harvard's baffling double and triple shifts yesterday but mastered them after a long study. Coach Earl Blaik was so determined that his players understand Dick Harlow's "magic" that he brought out the ghost ball, for the first time this season so that he could keep the squad hard at work until long after dusk. After a lengthy study, the Indians' second team puzzled out the baffling aspects of Harvard's double and triple shift plays and during the last half of the scrimmage the scrubs were checked at the scrimmage line on almost every play. Blaik lined up his varsity against the third team and MacLeod and Hutchinson, ripping through holes made by Zitrides, Feeley, and Dilkes, were seldom challenged on their touchdown dashes.

♪ ♪ ♪

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Yesterday was a partial day of rest for the first-string Brown Bears as preparations were continued for the intrastate tussle with the R. I. State Rams here on Saturday. All but the Bruins' ace halfback, Irving "Shine" Hall, were in uniform for a brief dummy scrimmage session against State plays as put on by the reserves. A late afternoon class kept Hall out of action. He came out of the Dartmouth game in comparatively good condition and will be ready to start Saturday's engagement. There was no contact work for the varsity but the reserves again scrimmaged against the freshmen.

♪ ♪ ♪

WORCESTER, Mass—Along, hard scrimmage between the Holy Cross varsity and the big Crusader freshman team yesterday featured the second chapter in "fight week" inaugurated by Coach Eddie Anderson following the one-point defeat from Carnegie Tech. The varsity won yesterday, 31-0, with touchdowns by Renz, Kelley, Whalen, Histen, Paraskis, and Gerasimas.

Varsity Club Dinner Oct. 28

The Harvard Varsity Club will hold its annual dinner Friday night, Oct. 28 at seven o'clock. The occasion will be the night before the Harvard-Princeton game and among the featured speakers will be President Harold W. Dodds of Princeton, E. E. Tad Wieman, Princeton coach, and Burnham Dell, Director of Tiger Athletics. Harvard speakers will be President James B. Conant, Dick Harlow, Bill Bingham and Bobby Green, captain of the Crimson football team. Dick Floyd will preside and Leo Leary will be toastmaster.

Shore in Excellent Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 19—Eddie Shore, veteran Boston Bruin defenseman, arrived here yesterday to begin training for his 13th season on ice for the club. Having worked from eight to 10 hours a day getting the wheat in the barns at his farm recently, Shore admitted being in excellent condition.

As if to confirm his admittance he donned skates within minutes after arrival. Despite thefact that he was only given permission to skate by Manager Art Ross, he soon had his hockey stick and engaged in the light scrimmages. Today he took his stand along side of big Jack Portland for a real workout.

"Some of those amateurs look pretty good to me," Shore said, "and I want to get a close look at them. One who caught my eye the first time I saw him is that Reardon (Terry Reardon, 19-year old center who broke all scoring marks for Brandon in a Manitoba Industrial League last year). I'm a little under my normal playing weight of 185 pounds right now, so I might show more speed myself."

The inauguration of bodily contact will mark the beginning of the weeding out of the rookies. By Saturday night when the Rossmen meet the Hershey Bears in their first exhibition tilt, the status of the score of rookies as well as the Providence "farm" contingent as represented by Red Hamill, Mel Hill, Jack Crawford and John Schewchuck should be pretty well established toward their chances of breaking into the all-veteran Bruins array.

Gliding in 1940 Olympics

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Finnish Olympic Committee has decided to include a gliding championship event in the program for the 1940 games.

By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Shore

Pittsburgh Shows More Interest In Forward Passing

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 19 (AP)—Believe it or not but Pitt, the greatest land-lubber of them all, has suddenly become air-minded.

Ever since the Panthers swept over Ohio State in 1936 without resorting to a single pass, the idea has been growing that the Sly Auld Scot, Jock Sutherland, was susceptible to aerials.

For example, the Panthers passed only once in beating Temple 28 to 6 earlier this season and in 10 games last year there were only three in which Pitt passed more than four times.

"The result," Sutherland said today, "has been that every team we play sets up a tight defense against our running attack and we've found it increasingly hard to gain.

"We're not going to try any passes behind our own goal line," he smiled, "but we're going to use passes a great deal more than we have in the past.

"We've been forced into it in order to open up the other fellow's defenses and now we're going to be prepared to play them at their own game."

All-America Marshall Goldberg, who has done most of the passing for Pitt's first string this year, completing four of the eight he has attempted, probably will continue to be in general charge of the air force. But Jock never does things half way and he has half a dozen other backs laboring on the firing line.

Sutherland's conversion to the benefits of the forward pass was not instantaneous although Wisconsin's effective blockade last Saturday probably determined him on putting his plans in force at once.

He already had experimented a week before with an historic flurry of 18 passes against Duquesne.

The Mustangs, with a reputation as an aerial circus, invade Pittsburgh this week end. It would be a rich Scotch joke on a lot of people if the Texans tried to cross up Pitt with a running attack and the Panthers retorted with some razzle-dazzle.

Big Ten Conference

Minnesota		Purdue	
15-Washington	0	19-Detroit	6
16-Nebraska	7	21-Butler	6
7-Purdue	0	0-Minnesota	7
7-Michigan	6	6-Fordham	6
45	13	46	25
Michigan		**Ohio State**	
14-Mich. St.	0	6-Indiana	0
45-Chicago	7	7-So. Calif.	14
6-Minnesota	7	0-Northwestern	0
65	14	13	14
Indiana		**Northwestern**	
0-Ohio State	6	21-Kansas St.	0
2-Illinois	12	33-Drake	0
0-Nebraska	0	0-Ohio State	0
2	18	54	0
Illinois		**Wisconsin**	
0-Ohio Uni.	6	27-Marquette	0
44-De Paul	7	31-Iowa	13
12-Indiana	2	6-Pittsburgh	26
6-Notre Dame	14		
62	29	64	39
Chicago		**Iowa**	
0-Bradley	0	3-U. C. L. A.	27
7-Michigan	45	13-Wisconsin	31
14-Iowa	27	27-Chicago	14
21	72	43	70

IC4A Cross-Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The annual cross-country championship race of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will be held over the Van Cortlandt Park course, Nov. 14. Michigan State College won the team championship last year while Howard W. Welch, Cornell, won the individual title.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Piping Hot BREAKFASTS

All of our cafeterias serve each morning a choice of delicious breakfast specials . . . priced from 10c to 35c.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS

AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

LUNCHEON DINNER

Rum-up-tu

The Best Cooking This Side of Home

55 Falmouth St. Opp. Publishing House

Lobster Claw

280 Huntington Avenue

Just above Mass. Ave.

FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS

Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

Please mention the Monitor

Free Indoor Parking Space for Customers

Brittany COFFEE SHOP

Menus that appeal to the discriminating

LUNCHEON TEA DINNER

222 Newbury Street, near Exeter

CORNER COFFEE HOUSE

86 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Breakfast, lunch, Dinner Specials

Also A LA CARTE

Air conditioned for your comfort

DINE AT Eichel's RESTAURANT

Bridge Parties Solicited

Walton's

20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS

Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.

Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.

Why Not Have the Best?

The GATEWAY

252 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

Near Publishing House

Excellent Food Moderate Prices

BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER

A La Carte or Table d'Hote Counter or Tables

The Mary Stuart

Enjoy the quiet, refined atmosphere.

Breakfasts from 25c. Luncheons from 50c. Dinners from 60c. Also Sandwich Counter.

THE MARY STUART

94 MASS. AVE., near Newbury St.

CHESTER, PA.

IN CHESTER, PA., IT'S THE WASHINGTON HOUSE RESTAURANT

Completely air-conditioned . . . where fine foods support an old historic reputation!

417 MARKET STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Wayne House

Germantown 5723

Real Old Fashioned Home Cooking

Luncheon 1 : Dinner

Reservations for Social Functions

6123 Wayne Avenue Germantown

READING, PENNA.

Famous all over Pennsylvania for the excellence of its foods!

The CRYSTAL RESTAURANT

537-545 Penn Street

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK CITY

Susan Prince

Luncheon

Dinner

Open Sundays

808 LEXINGTON AVE.

(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)

Rhinelander 4-9313

Always Something Good to Eat

Our satisfying quality foods at reasonable prices are mighty popular.

7 Course Dinner 75c 6 Course Luncheon 50c

Established Since 1899

147 W. 43 St. ROSOFF'S 152 W. 44 St.

AT TIMES SQUARE

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.

KING ST., CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.

THE BAND BOX

LUNCHEON 12 to 2

TEA 3 to 5 DINNER 6 to 8

OPEN THE YEAR ROUND

Sundays and Holidays, Only Dinner Served, from 12:30 to 4:00 P. M.

PHONE CHAPPAQUA 307

RENE SPROUL

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange

Luncheons 45c and 60c

Dinners 75c and $1.00

Tel. Orange 3-7702

TEANECK, N. J.

THE Cedar Lane Tea House

Simple, delicious food, carefully prepared, attractively served in harmonious surroundings.

No Liquor Closed Mondays

714 Cedar Lane Teaneck, N. J.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BLUE LANTERN INN

MRS. CECIL ADA SMITH, Mngr.

Famous for Food in Annapolis

ALSO ROOMS

211 King George St., Annapolis, Md.

Opp. U. S. Naval Academy, Gate No. 1

DUARTE, CALIF.

Chapel Inn

Picturesque—Romantic

Delicious Food

Luncheon—Tea—Dinner

Closed Tuesdays

Foothill Blvd. and Huntington Drive

Telephone Monrovia 1622

Kaufman

Deerskin Felts $2.85

9 STORES IN NEW YORK

also Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Dallas, Birmingham, Syracuse, Rochester, Providence, Hartford, Union City

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492

Friday 2:30 — Saturday 8:15

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor

6 Mon. Eve. Concerts

6 Tue. Aft. Concerts

Last Week of Season Sale

TONIGHT AND TOMORROW

MERCADO'S FIESTA MEXICANA

TREMONT TEMPLE October 19-20 Mat. Eve. 40c-$1.10

CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580

ALICE FAYE—TYRONE POWER

"Alexander's Ragtime Band"

Jane Withers, "KEEP SMILING"

Thurs., Fri., Sat.

"Four's a Crowd." "Safety in Numbers"

NEW YORK CITY

"SUEZ" Tyrone POWER Loretta YOUNG ANNABELLA

★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★

Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 7 p. m. ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St. THEA.

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

FRED STONE in LIGHTNIN

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK

in RODGER'S & HART'S Musical Comedy

I MARRIED AN ANGEL

With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters

SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est)	2,300,000
Previous day	2,466,280
1938 vol. to date	225,046,063
1937 vol. to date	228,945,630

Leading Stocks Off Fractions To 2 or More Points

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Selling forces overcame opposition in the stock market today and beat down leaders in most groups major fractions to two or more points.

Near the final hour prices were about ta the lowest of the day, although dealings slackened as an opening advance lost headway and turned into a retreat. Rails came to the front for a while, rising as much as 2 points, but later they also joined the decline.

Selling appeared to be motivated chiefly by the feeling the market's rapid advance from the September lows called for a period of consolidation, rather than by anything interpreted as unfavorable to the bull forces in the day's news.

Transactions approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Substantial buying orders had been placed overnight following the last-hour spurt yesterday on announcement General Motors would reemploy 35,000 workers and rescind salary cuts. There were numerous initial large blocks, ranging to 15,000 shares.

Most curb stocks held to a restricted path, with minor gains showing in Creole Petroleum, Lake Shore Mines, and Pan American 300,000 shares.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market travelled a steady course today, with an even sprinkling of plus and minus signs in all divisions of the list.

Nickel Plate 6s of '38, an exception to the rule, jumped sharply, and went into the final hour around 4½ higher. The road has declared operative a plan under which maturity of the 6s would be extended three years. Less than 15 per cent of the bonds remain undeposited under the plan. The maturity date was October 1 last.

Alleghany 5s of '49 and 5s of '50 advanced a point or more on sale of 60,490 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio prior preference stock by Chesapeake Corp., in which Alleghany owns a 71 per cent stock interest.

Also tilting upward were American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Goodyear 5s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s of '43, and Frisco 4½s of '78.

Lower were Shell Union 3½s of '51, Anaconda Copper 4½s of '50, American & Foreign Power 5s, New York Central 5s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Polish issues moved unevenly among the foreigns.

U. S. Governments were 5-32nds of a point higher to 4-32nds lower.

Wheat, Corn Prices Advance in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Notable expansion of European demand did much to hoist Chicago wheat and corn markets about a cent each today.

Sharp advances of British exchange rates were a factor. In addition, reports said that despite good crop conditions in Argentina farmers there were unwilling to sell, and that only moderate supplies were coming forward.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅜-⅞ higher compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 64⅞-65, May 66⅜ ½, corn ⅝-⅞ up, Dec. 44¾-⅝, May 48-47⅞, and oats ¼-⅜ advanced.

Du Pont Nets $2.31 Share in 9 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Earnings of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for the nine months ended on Sept. 30 amounted to $2.31 a share on each of the 11,042,003 shares of common stock, compared with $5.33 a share earned in the like period of 1937, according to a report by the company.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30, this year, indicated earnings were 95 cents a share on the common, compared with 71 cents in the second quarter and $1.92 in the third quarter of 1937.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Continued demand for industrial securities and the sharp overnight advance in Wall Street were factors in the upward movement of prices in the stock market today. Copper and other metal shares advanced sharply, and motor, tobacco and electrical issues were also purchased freely. British funds and trans-Atlantics made good gains while the oil section held steady. European bonds were mixed.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a steady tone today and industrials were higher. French rentes gained 15 to 40 centimes and Bank of France and Royal Dutch were about 100 francs up. Suez Canal closed easier at a decline of 70 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures, after opening lower due to the slow demand for cash grain, steadied on reports of continued drought in Australia and firmness in Winnipeg today. Final prices were ¼d to ½d net higher.

Cotton futures declined in sympathy with lower eastern markets and easiness of the dollar. Prices were 2 to 4 points lower at the close.

Diesel Truck Delivery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first truck of the largest fleet of Diesel-powered motor trucks ever ordered in New York City, has just been delivered. Generoso Pope, President, Colonial Sand and Stone Company, accepted delivery of the first of 69 Mack trucks, costing $650,000, from F. F. Stanniford, President, Mack International Motor Truck Company, at 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56⅛	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
123¾	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	46	45	46	
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	16	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
23	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	2	23	23	23	Oct 18
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	18	66½	64	65	— ¾
1⅛	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— 1/16
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	29	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¾	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	11½	11	11	+ ⅞
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	75	13¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	6	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	12	15	14¼	15	+1¼
19⅝	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	32	19	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
197	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	9	185	180	180½	—4¾
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	2	10½	10½	10½	Oct 17
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (⅝e)	7	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
12⅜	4½	Allied Stores	65	12¼	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛
69	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	68½	68	68	+ ½
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	57	53⅜	51¾	51¾	—1
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	19	18½	18⅝	
3⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22	22	22	Oct 18
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	20	67	65½	66	+ ½
28½	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	8	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
42¾	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	8	43¼	41½	42	— ¼
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	16	102¼	101	101½	—1¼
173	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	172½	172½	172½	
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	16	29⅝	28½	28½	—1¼
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	3	49	48⅞	48⅞	+1¼
23⅝	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.85e)	21	22¾	22	22½	— ⅝
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110½	110¼	110½	Oct 4
120½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	12	120½	119½	120½	Oct 18
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	9¼	8⅞	9¼	Oct 18
14⅝	9	Am Comi Alcohol	14	14½	13⅝	14	+ ¼
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	15	12½	11⅞	12	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	17	5⅝	5¼	5½	
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	17	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	17	17	17	
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	3	21¾	21	21	—1½
12⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	11	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¾
12¾	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	+ ½
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	12	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
30	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	29⅜	29	29	— ¼
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	42⅞	42½	42½	— ⅜
2¾	1¼	Am Ice	1	2⅛	1⅞	1¾	
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	2	16½	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
8¾	4⅛	Am International	12	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
25¼	12⅜	Am Locomotive	24	24⅝	23	23½	— ¾
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	70	69½	69⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	12	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Mst	42	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
45	22	Amer Metal (½e)	48	44½	43½	43⅞	+1
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	98	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
44¼	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	3	42¼	41	41	—1¼
39⅜	16½	Am P&L $5 pf(2⅛k)	8	37½	36½	36¾	— ⅜
19½	9	Am Rad & St S	135	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	93	19⅞	18¾	19	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	7	67½	67	67½	— ⅛
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
20⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	5	19½	18¾	18¾	— ¾
58⅛	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	72	57¼	53¾	54⅜	—2¼
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	132¾	132¾	132¾	+ ¼
60	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	Oct 18
35	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	44	34½	32¾	33	— ⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	6	18	18	18	Oct 17
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	5	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	107	107	107	+1⅞
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅜
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	146⅞	146½	146¾	+ ⅜
88⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	8	87½	86½	87½	+1⅛
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	15	89⅝	89⅛	89½	+ ⅜
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148½	148½	148½	+1
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	25	8	7¾	7¾	
14⅞	6	Am Water Works	173	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90	90	90	+ ½
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	3	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	16	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	41½	40	41½	Oct 18
42½	21	Anaconda	245	40⅜	38½	38½	—1⅝
57½	29	Anacon W & C	6	55¼	55⅛	55¼	—1¼
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	3	19⅞	19	19	— ⅜
20½	10	Andes Copper	5	20	19½	19½	— ½
4½	2	A P W Paper	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
7	3⅝	Armour Ill	33	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	4	49⅜	49½	49½	Oct 14
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	17	44¼	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
11½	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	32	12½	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	6	6⅜	6½	6⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	54	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Oct 14
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	34¾	34½	34½	— ½
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	70	40	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	8	61	58	58	—1⅜
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	33	26½	24⅝	25	— ⅛
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	7	8¼	7¾	8¼	+1
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	13⅜	13	13¾	+1¼
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	26	24¼	23½	24	+ ¾
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	108¼	108	108	
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	14	8⅜	8⅛	8½	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ½
62	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	60	60	60	
7⅛	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7½	7½	7½	Oct 14
6½	2⅜	Auburn Auto	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Austin Nichols	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
5¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18⅛e)	122	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜

B

12⅜	5	Baldwin Loco ct	255	13	12¼	12¼	
11	4	Balt & Ohio	61	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	33	10⅜	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
26	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	— ½
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	48	23	21⅞	22	— ½
13½	5	Barker Bros	8	13⅜	13	13½	+ ¾
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	128	17⅞	16½	17⅝	+ ⅛
19	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅛e)	61	19½	18⅜	19¼	+ ½
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	102	102	102	+5
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅛e)	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
33	75½	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
25	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	361	25⅜	23¾	23¾	—1¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	3	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
54	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	16	53	52⅜	52⅞	+1⅜
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	131	64⅞	62⅜	62⅜	—1⅞
17⅞	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	9	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
108½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	107	106	107	+1
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	3	28¼	28	28	—1
21¼	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	16	18	16¾	16¾	—1¼
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	132	29½	27	27⅜	—1⅞
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	8	30	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 11
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	23	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
36⅛	16⅜	Borg-Warner	86	36⅜	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅞
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
27	14	Bower Roll Bear	6	26¼	25½	25½	— ¼
8⅜	4	BrewingCorA.M (1e)	2	6	6	6	
13¼	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	27	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ¼
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	51	36¾	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	38	38	38	Oct 18
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	40	40	40	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 18
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8¼	8	8	+ ¼
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	14	11¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	32⅜	32½	32⅞	+ ⅞
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	13	21⅝	19¾	20⅛	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	35	35	35	
11⅜	8½	Br'wick Balke (½e)	8	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	21	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	97	6⅝	6	6	— ⅜
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	71	5¾	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
23¾	13¼	Bullard Co	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ¾
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	3	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	96	20¼	19½	19½	— ¼
3½	1⅛	Bush Terminal	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	7	8½	8½	8½	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	20	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	19	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	9	19	18¼	19	+ ½

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	9	21½	21	21	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	5½	Calumet & Hec	27	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ½
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	25	19¾	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
21½	12⅜	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	30	18	17	17	— ¾
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	50	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36	36	36	
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	9	8¾	8½	8½	Oct 14
18½	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	4	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅜
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	6	97	93⅜	93⅞	—3½
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	15	54½	53¾	53¾	— ⅜
106⅜	100½	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Oct 5
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	40	23⅛	22¼	22¼	—1
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93	93	93	Oct 17
29⅜	12½	Celotex Corp	6	29¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
28	12⅜	Cent Aguirre (1¼)	2	24	24	24	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	18	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	36	55⅜	53½	53¾	—1
12⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	42	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	2	27½	27	27	—1¼
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	2	10½	10½	10½	Oct 14
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	152	36¼	34⅝	34⅝	+ ½
69	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	10	81½	80⅜	80½	+ ⅜
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	10	44¾	43¾	44½	+2½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 13
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	3	3	
1¾	⅜	Chi & N West	30	1	⅞	1	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	4	4	4	Oct 18
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	6	⅝	½	⅝	Oct 18
5⅝	2¼	Chi Great West pf	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	Oct 17
15⅞	6⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13	13	13	— ⅝
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	8	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17⅝	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	15	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
37⅛	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37	37	37	
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	5	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅝
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 18
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 18
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
19¼	13	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	14	17⅜	16¼	17	+ ½
10⅜	3⅝	Childs Co	30	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
83⅜	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (⅜e)	215	83⅜	80¼	80¾	—2⅝
13½	8⅛	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅛	2	City Stores	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
27	10⅜	Clark Equip	6	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¼
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	4	28	27	28	Oct 18
50⅞	33½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	34	50⅜	48½	50	
26⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	4	22	21½	21½	— ½
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	2	132	131¼	132	Oct 18
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	61	61	61	Oct 14
14⅝	7⅛	Colgate Palm P(⅛a)	57	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
103	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Oct 18
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	21	39	37	37	—2¼
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	55	18½	17⅝	17¾	+ ¾
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	4	18⅜	17½	17½	—¾
23⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	17	17	17	
9⅞	5½	Col Gas & El	163	9¼	8½	8½	— ¾
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	80	78	80	
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	11	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ¾
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	33¾	32½	32½	Oct 17
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	5	96⅛	94	95	Oct 18
55¾	33	Comi Credit (4)	19	55½	54¾	55	— ½
105½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	6	105	104½	104½	Oct 14
59½	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	20	50⅞	50½	50½	
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	2	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 7
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	47	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
2½	1	Com'with & South	119	2	1⅞	1⅞	
50¼	25	Com & So pf (3)	28	50½	48½	48¾	—1¼
28	22½	Comwlth Ed (1.60)	26	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	6	7½	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	13	28¾	27½	27½	— ½
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 8
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	56	18¼	16¾	16¾	—1⅝
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	9	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
34¼	17	Cons Edison (1¾e)	128	32¾	31¼	31¼	—1½
102¾	88½	Cons Edison pf (5)	14	102	101	102	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
11⅛	4½	Consol Film pf (⅜k)	18	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	149	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 15
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	4	4	4	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
91½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	93	92¾	93	+1⅞
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	16	17¼	16⅞	16⅜	— ⅜
26⅞	8¾	Cont Bak A	68	24½	22¼	22¼	—1½
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	13	2¾	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	95	95	95	—1⅞
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	15	45	44½	43⅞	+ ⅜
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	— ½
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fibre	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	34⅞	34	34¼	— ¼
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	75	28¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¾
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	9	68⅜	68

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

'New Deals' Found Utterly Ruinous To New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19—New Zealand has furnished a perfect and striking example of the inevitable consequences of "New Deals," the American Hardware Manufacturers Association and the National Wholesale Hardware Association were told here today at a joint meeting of their annual conventions. The narrative was brought to them by Mrs. Leila M. Blomfield, of New York, a native of New Zealand, who has become an American citizen, political economist, industrial research and public relations expert and staff speaker for the New York Economic Council.

Mrs. Blomfield traced the story of the "first-class selected Britons, self-reliant and independent," who colonized New Zealand 5 years ago, and the Utopia-to-be they set up with their first New Deal three decades ago.

That one, with its vast loans for public works, brought the nation almost to ruin, she said.

"It proved the futility of Government pump-priming and spending; it proved that business returns decline in direct ratio to Government spending. It was summed up as 'borrow, boom, and bust.'

"But after that, in their broken desperation, they turned to new experiments. They have had two more 'New Deals' with government reorganization, state socialism, government ownership, virtual dictatorship, and social security systems. When another of those New Deals broke down in 1931 its originators were surprised to see it soon adopted in America.

"But the people themselves now would have nothing of permanent reform. They were trained leaners on the Government, and woe betide any Administration that tried to take away their pensions and their subsidized public works for the unemployed.

"Their latest saviour promised them 'the life of American millionaires' and was elected despite all their bitter experience and although the whole scheme was economically unsound and by their own acturial accounts impossible to handle.

"Capital is leaving New Zealand. The people whose self-reliance and resources are the only hope of the country are steadily leaving it. It is an exodus of brains. Less than 25 per cent of Rhodes scholars from New Zealand ever return, the lowest record of any nation.

New Zealand has descended from a self-reliant republic to a nation of socialized dependents on the state. Dictatorship already has reached out for suppression of free speech and government control of radio.

"There is more virtue in Nazism more honesty in Sovietism. The New Zealand public has been trained to distrust all legitimate private enterprise, and labor has been trained to detest it."

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			1
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	¾@1	¾@1	
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼ %	1¼ %	1¼ %
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	⅝
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	⅝
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	⅝
4 months	½@⅝	½@⅝	⅝
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝

London Market

Short bills	¾@1 %	¾@1 %	%
3 mos bills	1 @1⅛	1 @1⅛	%
Bar gold	145s 8½d	146s 2d	140s 6½d
Bar silver	19⅛d	19⅛d	20d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	8	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4½	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Oct. 19

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.77⅛	$4.75¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.77⅛	4.75⅞	8.2937
France—franc	.0267⅛	.0266	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2274	.2270	4
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4097	.0444	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5442	.5443	.4020
Sweden—krona	.2460	.2449	.4537
Norway—krone	.2399	.2389	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2132	.2125	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0267
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.0220
Ca'ch'ria—koruna	.0345	.0345	.2382
Finland—finn'k	.0351	.0351	.2148
Hungary—pengo	.1965	.0212	.0426
Poland—zloty	.1845	.1845	.2961
Portgal—escudo	.0438½	.0438½	.1899
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0101
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2513	.2500	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0595	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2150	.2125	.2060
Uruguay—peso†	.4100	.4100	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2786	.2773	.8440
India—rupee	.3589	.3555	.8180
Java—florin	.5455	.5457	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2987½	.2954	*
Shanghai—dol	.1590	.1590	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5600	.5545	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9900	.9856	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015x	.2015x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 17: Receipts, $19,233,362.82; expenditures, $72,602,866.03; net balance, $2,736,910,743.62, including $2,138,943,699.16 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $16,324,370.39. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,464,124,625.20; expenditures, $2,683,968,-614.68, including $822,891,561.74 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $879,443,988.48; gross debt, $38,422,312,-197.13, a decrease of $7,467,849.48 below the previous day; gold assets, $13,997,779,-761.95.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3⅜s '43 June	105.21	105.21	105.21
11 3⅜s '47-43	110.7	110.6	110.6
11 3¼s '45-43	109.28	109.27	109.28
25 3¼s '46-44	109.30	109.30	109.30
1 2¾s '47-45	106.28	106.28	106.28
3 3s '48-46	108.11	108.11	108.11
2 3½s '49-46	109.2	109.2	109.2
28 4¼s '52-47	119	119	119
1 2¾s '51-48	105.13	105.13	105.13
40 2½s '52-49	102.15	102.12	102.12
4 2½s '52-50	102.20	102.17	102.17
7 3s '55-51	107	107	107
35 2½s '60-55	104.18	104.16	104.18
6 2¾s '59-56	103.16	103.15	103.16
5 2½s '63-58	102.26	102.25	102.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3¼s '64-55	107.8	107.8	107.8
7 3s '49-44	106.20	106.18	106.19

Home Owners Loan

7 2¾s '49-39	102.22	102.21	102.22
38 3s '52-44	106.18	106.15	106.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	99	99	99
10 Alleghany 5s '44	73	73	73
16 Alleghany 5s '49	63¼	62¾	63
73 Alleghany 5s '50 st	34¼	23¼	33½
28 Allis Chalm 4s '52	112½	111¾	112
103 Am&For P 5s 2030	59	58½	58¾
36 AmICChem 5½s '49	103¼	103	103
10 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112¾	112¾
23 Am T&T 3¼s '66	104½	104¼	104¼
23 Am T&T 3¼s '61	104¾	104½	104¾
21 AnacondaCop4½s'50	106¼	106	106
17 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	97½	97½
6 Arm Del 4s '55	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
18 AT&SF 4s '95	106½	105¾	106
1 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101	101	101
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4'58	106	106	106
1 Austin & N W 5s '41	70	70	70
14 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	98¾	97½	98¾
35 B&O rfg 6s '95	20¾	20½	20½
23 B&O 1st 5s '48	49¾	49	49
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	20⅝	20	20
16 B&O 5s '96 F	20⅝	20	20⅛
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	20½	20¼	20⅜
64 B&O cv 4½s '60	16	15¾	16
33 B&O 4s '48	49	48¾	49
23 B&O 5s S W '50	32	31¾	32
9 B&O 4s T C '59	34	34	34
1 Bang & Aroo cn 5s'51	101½	101½	101½
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
10 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	129	129	129
32 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107	106½	107
71 Beth Stl 3½s '66	100	99¾	99¾
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	96⅜	96	96⅜
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	26¾	25¾	26¾
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	24½	24¾	24¾
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	65	65	65
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106	105½	105½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	79	79	79
2 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	99¾	98⅞	99
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 Bush Term 5s '55	26	26	26
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
8 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	55	55	55
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 CanNat 5s '69 Oct	118¼	118¼	118½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	118¼	118¼	118¼
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114½	114½	114½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114½	114¼	114¼
10 Can Pac 5s '54	114	114	114
8 Can Pac 4½s perp	97½	97½	97½
8 Can Pac 4s perp	96¾	96¾	96¾
21 Caro C&O 5s '52	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	83	83	83
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59	103½	103	103
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	91½	91½	91½
1 CenIll E&G 5s '51	97	97	97
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	101½	101½	101½
19 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	29¾	30	30
16 Cen Pac 5s '60	106½	106½	106½
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	58¾	58	58
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	74	73½	73½
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	24	24	24
13 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	84	84	84
10 Chi & Alton 3s '49	95½	95	95
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	13½	12⅞	13
8 CB&Q gen 4s '58	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 CB&Q 4s Ill2'49	97¼	97	97¼
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	103	103	103
24 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	97⅞	97¾	97¾
20 Chic Gt West 4s '59	15⅞	14⅝	15
3 Chi I & L 6s '66	21¾	20¾	20⅞
6 Chi I & L 6s '47	6	6	6
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	15¼	15	15¼
52 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6	6	6
20 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	10½	10	10¼
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	3½	3¼	3¼
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	25	25	25
8 CM&SP 3½s '89B	25	25	25
12 Chi&NW 4s '36	20¾	20½	20½
12 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	17	16¾	17
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	5¾	5¾	5¾
9 Chi&NW 4s '87	9¾	9¾	9¾
19 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 CRI&P 4s '88	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
15 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	17	17	17
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	8½	8½	8½
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	105¼	104¾	105½
14 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	90½	90½	90½
12 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cin UnTerm 5s '57 C	107¾	107⅝	107¾
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77	109	109	109
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	86	86	86
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	77	77	77
2 Col & So 4½s '80	72	72	72
10 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	43½	43¾	43½
13 Colmbia G 5s 1961	97	96⅞	96⅞
3 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	94⅞	94¾	94¾
9 Comi Cred 3¼s '51	109¾	109¼	109¾
9 Comi Cred 2¾s '52	103	102¾	103
22 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	103¾	103¼	103⅜
9 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	105⅝	105½	105⅝
77 ComwthEd cv 3½s'58	109	109	109
10 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	111¼	111¼	111¾
60 Com Ed cv 3½s'58 nw	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7 Con Edis 3½s '48	111½	110¼	110½
7 Con Edis 3½s '58	106	105⅞	106
16 Con Edis 3½s '56	103⅜	103½	103½
2 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	105	104⅞	105
1 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	49	49	49
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	108½	108½	108½
1 Consum Pow 3½s'66	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
2 Consum Pow 3¼s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	103¾	103¼	103¾
5 Container 5s'43	98	98	98
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	56½	55½	56⅛
1 Del P&L 4½s'69	106½	106½	106½
10 Del P&L 4¼s'69	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
26 D & R G 4s'36	13¾	13	13
6 D & R G W 5s'55 As	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Det Ed 4s'65	111½	111½	111½
1 Det Ed 3½s'6	110	110	110
1 Det T Tun 4½s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Dul Missabe & I 5½'62	104½	104½	104½
9 Duquesne Lt 3¼s'65	111	110¾	111
17 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 Erie rfg 5s'67	14	13½	13½
26 Erie rfg 5s'7 5	13¾	12¾	12¾
1 Erie 1st 4s'96 reg	36	36	36
17 Erie gen lien 4s'96	20¾	20¼	20½
1 Erie cv 4s'53 A	17¾	17¾	17¾
23 Erie cv 4s'53 B	18	17¾	17¾
1 Erie & Jer 6s'55	46	46	46
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	101	101	101
4 Fla E Cst 5s'74	8	7⅞	7⅞
1 Gen Cable 5½s'47	100	100	100
10 Gen Mot Accep3¼s'51	105½	105½	105½
10 Gen Mot Accept3¼s'51	105	105½	105½
14 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	61½	61	61
17 Goodrich 4¼s'56	99¼	99	99
1 Goodrich 6s'45	99½	99½	99½
16 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103⅜	103½	103⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s '61 D	79	79	79
4 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜
10 Gt Nor 4s'46G	94	93¾	93¾
2 Gt Nor 3½s'67	72	72	72
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Hud Con 4½s '62A	32½	31	32½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	51	51	51
22 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	14¾	15
7 Ill Cen 4s '52	51¼	51¼	52¼
17 Ill Cen 4s '53	48⅛	47½	47½
47 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	44½	43¾	44½
67 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	51½	50¾	51
26 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	47¼	47	47
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	56½	56½	56½
2 Interb RTr rg 5s '66	58	57½	57½
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	88¾	88¾	88¾
14 Int Gt Nor s f 4s '52	5	4⅞	4⅞
10 Int Hydro El 6s '44	77¾	77	77
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	50½	50	50
3 Int Paper 6s '55	89	88⅞	89
3 Int Paper 5s '47	94	93¾	94
16 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100¾	100¼	100¼
24 Int T&T 4½s '52	70¼	70	70
14 Int T&T 5s '55	74½	73¾	73¾
3 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	58½	58½	58½
1 KCFt&M 4s '36	25½	25½	25½
1 KCFt&M 4s '36 ct	22	22	22
5 K C Sou 5s '50 B	70	69½	69½
2 K C South 3s '50	71	71	71
2 Keith B F 6s '46	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Kinney Co 5½s '41	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 K Kings Co Lt 5s '54	98	98	98
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	56	56	56
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	84½	84½	84½
1 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	32½	32½	32½
18 Leh Cn 4½s '54A	70¾	70¾	70¾
5 Leh C&N Hd 5½s '54C	71	69	69
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	42	42	42
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	16	14⅜	14⅜
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	15½	14⅞	15
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15¼	14¾	15¼
7 Lorws 3½s '46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Long Dock 3¾s '50	60	60	60
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	82¼	81¾	82¼
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127	127	127
8 Louisv & Ark 5s '69	82¼	82	82¼
1 LouisN 4½s 2003	89½	89½	89½
32 LouisN un 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 LouisN 3¾s 2003	82	82	82
1 LouisN 8o Jt M 4s '52	69	69	69
18 Manhat Bdg 4s '57	30½	29½	30½
13 Manhat Ry 4s '90	25	28¾	28¾
2 McKes&Robb½s'50	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	110	110	110
2 Mid Cen 4½s '79	72	72	72
3 MidEntAdAc'61B	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	4¼	4	4
5 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	40	39¾	39¾
27 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	18	17¾	18
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	57	57	57
10 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	35	35	35
35 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '65A	19¾	19¾	19¾
14 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¾	19¼	19¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	18½	18½	18½
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19½	19½	19½
14 Mo Pac gen 5s '75	6	6	6
21 Mob & Ob 5s '38	23¼	22½	23
24 Mob & O 4½s '77	29¾	28	28
41 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97⅛	97	97⅛
4 Mt St T&T 3½s '68	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
8 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104	103⅝	104
15 Nat Gyp 4½s '50	103½	103⅜	103⅜
10 Natl Steel 4s '65	108	107⅞	108
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	101	101	101
2 No Tex&M 5½s '54	33	33	33
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64	62½	62½
25 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58½	57½	57½
5 NYC cn 4s '98	66	66	66
5 NYC 3¾s '46	77	77	77
12 NYC 3¾s '52	68½	68¼	68¼
30 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58½	58	58
10 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83	83	83
61 NYCCh&StL 4½s '74A	86½	85	86
9 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	50½	46¾	49¼
8 NY Conn 4½s '53	44½	42¾	43
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	102	102	102
5 NYEdis 3¼s '65	58	58	58
3 NYGEH3½P 5s '48	107	107	107
26 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	124	124	124
9 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16	15⅛	16
10 NYNH&H 4½s '56	14½	14½	14½
2 NYNH&H 3½s '56	13	13	13
3 NYRy 6s '58 st	13	13	13
21 NYS&W rfg 5s '37	104	104	104
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	11	11	11
3 NYW&Bost 4½s '46	104	104	104
15 Norf Sou 5s '61A	4½	4½	4½
11 NorAmCo 5s '61	14¾	13½	13½
2 NorAmEd 5½s '63	107⅝	107¼	107⅝
1 NorAmEd 5s '57A	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '59C	104	104	104
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
21 Nor Pac 3s 2047	70⅝	69	70⅛
20 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	52	51¾	52
18 Ogden&L Cha 4s 48 st	105½	105½	105½
3 Ohio Ed 4s'67	5¼	4½	4½
7 Ohio Ed 4s'65	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Okla G&E 3¾s'66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6 Okla G&E 4s'46	103	103	103
6 Or Sh Line 5s'46	115½	115½	115½
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	115½	115½	115½
1 Ore Ch Line gtd 5s'46	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Uacif Cst 1st 5s'46	55¼	55¼	55¼
7 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	104½	104	104
7 Pac G&E 3¼s'61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
6 Para Pict 3¼s'47	84½	84	84½
3 Pen Co 4s'63	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
37 Pen P&LL 4½s'81	103¾	103¼	103½
2 Pen RR gen 5s'68	104	104	104
27 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	96	95⅝	95⅝
10 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	85	84⅝	84⅝
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	93	92¾	93
3 Pen RR 4s'48	107	107	107
24 Pen RR 3½s'52	111½	111½	111½
12 Pere Marq 5s'56	81¼	81	81
21 Pere Marq 4½s'80	62½	62	62½
5 PhilBal&W 4½s'57 C	104½	104½	104½
9 Phila Co 5s'67	95¾	95	95
9 Phil Elec 3¾s'67	109¾	109⅝	109¾
6 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13¼	13	13
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	14½	14⅜	14⅜
78 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	109	110
1 PCC&SL 5s '70 A	101½	101½	101½
1 PCC&StL 4½s '77	93¾	93½	93¾
2 PCC&SL 4½s '40 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	81¾	81¾	81¾
14 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16½	16	16
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	97¼	96½	97¼
7 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	102⅝	102¼	102¼
1 Republic Stl 5½s '54	109	109	109
1 Republic Stl 4½s '56	91	91	91
2 Republic Stl 4½s '56	91	91	91
4 Revere Cp&B 4½s '56	101	101	101
3 Richfield Oil 4s '52	103	103	103
9 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	18	17¾	17¾
3 Safeway Strs 4s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 StLSF 5s '50 B	13	12½	13
2 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	10½	10	10½
8 St LSF 4½s '78	11¼	11	11¼
12 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	9½	9½	9½
1 St LSW 5s '52	20	20	20
1 StLSW 1st 4s '89	56	56	56
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	58½	58½	58½
5 San Diego G&E 4s '65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
59 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9¼	9¼	8¼
35 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
16 Sea A L 4s '50 st	16	15⅞	16
1 S02¼ rfg 4s '59	7	7	7
34 Sea-AllFls 6s '35A ct	4	3¾	4
9 Shell Un 3¼s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Simmons 4s '52	98⅝	98½	98½
37 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103½	103½	103½
18 SononyVacOil 3½s '50	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
2 So Bell Tel&T 3½s'62	106	106	106
2 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107	107	107
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	99	98¾	99
1 Sou Pac 4½s'68	53	53	53
78 Sou Pac 4½s'81	53¾	52¼	52½
5 So Pac 4½s'69	53¾	52⅝	52¾
26 So Pac rfg 4s '55	70¾	70	70
30 So Pac cn 4s'49	55¼	54⅞	55
30 So Pac 3¾s'46	65¾	65¾	65¾
30 So Pac 4½s Ohe '77	60½	58¾	60
28 South Ry 6½s'56	69½	69	69¼
23 South Ry 5s'56	66	64¾	64¾
6 South Ry cn 5s '94	78	78	78
96 South Ry gen 4s '56	52⅞	52¼	52⅝
6 S W Bell Tel3s '68	102⅜	102½	102⅜
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	17¾	17¾	17¾
26 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¼	103¾	103¾
82 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	101¾	101¼	101⅜
34 Studebaker 6s cv '45	84¾	82½	82½

Commerce and Finance

Some Elements in Stock, Commodity Markets Inducing Caution

Business and Industry

Babson Holds Bull Market Has Basis For Further Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—Declaring himself as emphatically optimistic on sales prospects over the next six months and bullish on the stock market outlook, Roger W. Babson, speaking at the closing session of the Babson 25th Annual National Business Conference, said that if peace can be maintained there is every possibility of a period of activity beyond anything the world has seen for many years.

Discussing stock, bond, and commodity prices, he said: "Although we have had considerable rise in the stock market during the last few months, the bull market is not over. It is true that many stocks are selling at an all-time high; but on the basis of future possibilities, there are still many issues which should be added to a diversified list. Better business, spend-lend programs, possibility of the democracies being free from war, threats of inflation—all these spell higher prices for stocks.

"As in 1929 I said "Beware of the stock market," today my advice is to "Beware of the 'Gilt Edge' bond market." High-grade, short-term bonds that can be held to maturity offer the only known way to avoid fluctuations in principal value. Medium grade utility bonds appear to offer the most in the way of income. During this recovery period, railroad bonds offer probably the most in the way of price appreciation with the exception of convertible issues.

"The broad trend of wholesale prices should continue upward. While forecasting irregularly higher commodity prices, the extent and speed of the rise is uncertain. The upturn in nearby months may be moderate; with sharp price advances the exception rather than the rule. Many commodities are in a favorable buying zone.

"There can be but one answer to the present and the proposed vast spending programs—inflation. The speeding up of armament efforts may be the final force needed to plunge this country further into a period of outright inflation. If you have not already protected yourself by inflation hedges, do not wait another day.

"The real leader of the present recovery swing should be the building and construction industries. However, the thing that gives me most encouragement is the number of other industries which also have a promising outlook. These include: electrical equipment, household products, railroad equipment, metals, chemicals, tires and rubber, steel, textiles, machinery, automobiles and automobile accessories."

Court Sets Second Trial for Big Oil Case May 8, 1939

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley has set May 8, 1939, as the tentative date for the second trial of the huge oil-conspiracy case in Madison, Wis. The number of defendants who will appear before him then will depend on the outcome of a mandamus action brought by the Government and an appeal taken by 17 defendants whose convictions were sustained by Judge Patrick Stone in Madison.

The 17 defendants have appeals pending. The 12 corporations among them were fined $5,000 each and the five individuals, $1,000 each.

G. E.'s Sales Drop 26 P. C. Below 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of General Electric Company billed in the first nine months of this year amounted to $192,501,173, compared with $260,773,533 during the corresponding period of 1937, a decrease of 26 per cent, according to Gerard Swope, President of the company.

Net income available for dividends for nine months amounted to $17,548,256, compared with $39,663,931 in the nine months to Sept. 30, 1937, a drop of 56 per cent. This was equivalent to 61 cents a share on the outstanding common stock, compared with $1.38 a common share, correspondingly a year before.

Dividends aggregating 30 cents a share on the common stock were paid for the first half of the year, and an additional 20 cents a share will be paid on Oct. 25 for the third quarter. This will be a total of 70 cents for the first nine months, compared with $1.20 last year at the same time.

Orders received in the nine months to Sept. 30 this year aggregated $188,756,958, compared with $305,276,556 in the 1937 period, a decrease of 38 per cent.

The number of shareholders on Sept. 23 was 208,805, compared with 197,194 on the same date a year ago, an increase of 5.9 per cent.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS made selling non-inflammable Christmas Tree Grass Mats, also Christmas Card Box Assortments and Name Imprints. C. N. ARMO, Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also, marvelous value $1 Box Assortments. General Card 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. X-519 Chicago.

CHRISTMAS Card Seller! Latest fad, $1 Assortment 21 beautiful folders with sender's initial in embossed Gold—Silver. Profit 50c. Many other smart assortments. Name-imprinted folders, 50 for $1. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 488 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Big profits selling leading $1 assortment Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination offer. Exchange unnecessary. Request samples. Doehle Pittsburg 8-56 Main.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 10E, 15 Edinboro St., Boston.

SELL "America's Favorite" Christmas Card Assortment, 21 beautiful folders, $1 retail, 100% profit. 7 other sets. Large selection Personal Christmas Cards, low as $1 for $1, with name. Free sample offer. WETMORE & GODDEN, 748 Monroe, Dept. 93U, Rochester, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Observers Point Out Bearish Factors for Bulls to Weigh

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the optimism which developed in the stock market Tuesday afternoon, a good many people in the Street are turning a shade bearish.

This feeling arises both from the action of the market and from the business news. Here are some of the reasons for the feeling.

The stock market has already had a run-up as pronounced as that of June-July. The market seldom gets as high and stays as high as this for long without some misgivings. These second thoughts are a trifle more sedate. So it happened in previous similar rises like that of the summer of 1932, and that of last June and July.

"Inner Action" Dubious

The so-called Dow Theory talks about waves of a tide. Each wave is higher and after each comes a slight ebb. The current bull market has had two good-sized waves, one in June-July, one in the last three weeks.

Furthermore the "inner action" of the market is thought faintly dubious. Under cover of great strength in the utilities, aircrafts, and metals, the "pivotal shares" do not gain ground. And the advance in these three groups can be upset by news any day. Already the metal share advance has come a cropper when the world copper cartel lifted the final restrictions on copper output.

The recent inching up of the price of domestic copper, from 10 cents to 11⅛ cents, has come to an end, and copper futures here, on the Commodity Exchange, Inc., tumbled Monday 50 points in the most active session on record and tumbled 20 points more Tuesday. The recent rise looked a little like the foothills of the rise in copper which began in the fall of 1936 and ended in April, 1937, with copper at 17 cents. A second mark-up in lead may still come but it is now doubtful; producers are trying to hold down speculative buying.

Copper Takings Enormous

Metal brokers figure that the takings of copper by fabricators since June, i. e., riding through the pre- and post-Munich disturbance, have been 150,000 tons in excess of their requirements, or about two months' consumption. World "apparent" consumption of copper in September was an all-time record; but the trade has become skeptical of these figures; it used to call them "consumption" but now it calls them "apparent consumption" because a large but unknown proportion is going into military reserves in Germany and the republican countries.

The utility shares are also easily vulnerable to news upset. Recent rise has been predicated partly on the window-dressing of better relations between the Government and the companies. A further explanation is that it may be easier to integrate some of the big holding company systems than had been thought.

Bond & Share people, for instance, believe they might get inside the law by spending a mere $20,000,000 for politically inspired transmission lines tying their properties into three units. One would be in the Pacific Northwest, the core being American Power & Light properties; one in the South Central states, tying Texas Power & Light up with Electric Power & Light properties; and perhaps one in the Southeast, built around the hardly profitable Florida holdings; the American Gas & Electric holdings might be let go.

Prices Subject to Politics

Whatever the details it seems to sound bullish; but the veriest gust of political disfavor might blow down the new level of prices. As for the grandiose Washington program of standby generating stations for defense purposes, this could hurt the utilities as much as help.

The airplane shares seem least vulnerable newswise, depending as they do largely on war prospects. But their recent run-up has been breath-taking, so that their recent rate of climb, it is felt, might take the wind from under their wings.

The bond market does not act well for the stock market. It too seems in an incoming but wavelike tide, and one of the recent waves has begun to recede.

Commodities give little support to the share market. Metals have had their fling and seem through. The leading farm commodities are bogged in the vagaries of the latest Department of Agriculture ratiocination; cotton and wheat are virtually standing still and their only significant fluctuations since midsummer have been in response to war threats, not domestic political or weather developments.

On the business side of the news a blow has been dealt to confidence by the recent price cuts in steel. Three times in 10 days now substantial price slashes have been announced, and the explanations seem lame. The accelerating automobile program does not seem to provide the stiffener to prices that might be expected.

Steel Drop Disappointing

Tinplate operations are a sad side of the steel picture. They are lagging around 20 per cent. They were at 30 per cent this summer. Can makers are presumably waiting for the $5.35 per 100 pounds to be cut, but even without a cut they would presumably be buying if they had orders to fill. A leading commodity statistical service here has recently advised customers to put off buying tin and tinplate.

And the two-point drop in steel operations this week was definitely a disappointment to Wall Street. It was quite unexpected. Hope had been that a peak would not be reached in the recent advance for two or three more weeks—that operations would get on up to 55 or 60 per cent.

The market rise Tuesday afternoon seemed a result of the bullish statement of President Sloan of General Motors. General Motors hasn't always been right on business prospects. Last fall President Sloan told Motors stockholders that the corporation's policy was based on the belief that the downturn at that time "will be found to be merely an adjustment of temporary character," while he made the front pages last June just before the bull market really got under way, with a bearish statement.

On the other hand, Monday's papers carried an estimate from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with a very good forecasting record, that improvement in the demand for industrial goods during the next few months will probably be at a slower rate than in more recent months.

But none of the bears here seem to expect more than a brief dip. Some say the next upswing will be after elections. And of course some admit they don't know what will happen.

Advance in Power Output Continues

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended October 15 totaled 2,182,751,000 kilowatt hours, an advance of 1.3 per cent over 2,154,449,000 in the preceding week but 4.1 per cent below 2,276,123,000 in the like 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage declines from a year ago according to major geographic areas—with the exception of an upturn of 1 per cent in the Pacific coast region—were reported as follows by the institute: New England .2, middle Atlantic .5, central industrial 9.3, west central 3.5, southern states 1.3, Rocky Mountain 14.5.

Jones & Laughlin Names Kittredge to Boston Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Several changes affecting its sales organization in the Boston district have been announced by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Francis B. Kittredge has been appointed district sales manager at Boston. He has been assistant district sales manager of that office since April 1, and succeeds Samuel A. Fuller, who has been appointed district sales manager at Chicago.

Park B Turner, recently of the firm of Turner, Gill and Crouther of Philadelphia, has been appointed special representative of the eastern offices of the corporation, which include Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Atlanta. It was also announced that V. A. Jevon has been appointed assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales with headquarters in Pittsburgh. He has been district sales manager at Baltimore since April 1 of this year.

Other changes in the sales organization announced affect offices in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo and New York.

Tri-Continental Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Tri-continental Corp., an investing company, reported net assets as of Sept. 30 were $34,244,562 before deducting bank loans and funded debt, equal after allowances for the loans, debentures and preferred stock to $3.61 a commonshare. This compared with $33,402,126 or $3.26 a common share Dec. 31 last.

Corning Oil Price Lowest in 5 Years

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18 (AP)—The South Penn Oil Company today reduced Corning grade oil in Buckeye pipelines 10 cents a barrel to 97 cents, the lowest price in five years.

Oil circles reported the cut was in line with recent reductions in the Mid-Continent fields.

The reduction was the second in two months, a similar cut having been announced last Sept. 6. The new price is the first time Corning grade crude has been below $1 since Sept. 6, 1933, when the price was 95 cents. The high for the years 1933-38 was $1.42 a barrel.

Chicago Board of Trade Hearing Starts Oct. 26

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Commission announced hearing of charges filed by Cargill, Inc., against the Chicago Board of Trade would open here Oct. 26.

The Commission named Jack W. Bain, Agriculture Department attorney, as referee in the case. He has authority to adjourn the hearing from place to place for the convenience of involved parties.

Cargill, Inc., a large cash grain company, has charged the Chicago Board of Trade with violations of the Commodity Exchange Act in 1936 and 1937.

The firm's action followed expulsion by the Board of Trade of the Cargill Grain Company of Illinois, a wholly-owned Cargill, Inc., subsidiary.

Decline in Investors' Holdings of U. S. Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—Investors' holdings of United States Steel common stock as of September 30 totaled 6,645,014 shares, or 76.35 per cent of the 8,703,252 outstanding, contrasted with 6,741,757 or 77.46 per cent on June 30 last, the Steel Corporation announced.

Investors' holdings of U. S. Steel preferred at the end of last month totaled 3,217,276 shares, or 89.30 per cent of the 3,602,811 outstanding, against 3,227,542 or 89.58 per cent three months earlier.

"Big Steel" shares in brokers names, as a result, tilted up a shade.

Changes in foreign holdings of both steel common and preferred were negligible.

An International Currency Seen As Boon by Tourists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The many holiday makers who have now returned from Europe after struggling with "registered marks," "tourist lire," French francs, Belgian francs, Swiss francs have become firm advocates of an international currency. But if they had returned from a trip on the West Coast of Africa, they would have more reason to advocate this.

A recent journey from Cape Town through Portuguese, Belgian, French, Spanish and British territory showed there were monetary snares for the tourist at every frontier.

South African money is, for some reason, universally unpopular outside the Union, particularly in the form of coins. In spite of the similarity between English and South African money, the natives are quick to know the difference and refuse to accept the South African. Even the banks will have nothing to do with it. No private people, white or black, will look at the notes, and the banks will only change them at a commission of two or three shillings in the pound. So the traveler whose pockets are full of Union money is in an unhappy position.

Limited Circulation

In Portuguese Angola, the coin is the Angolar, quoted officially at 110 to the pound sterling. But in actual fact it is not accepted outside the territory, even in Portugal itself. The currency is issued by the Bank of Angola which is the only legal medium of exchange.

Unfortunately it is unable, or unwilling, to redeem its own coinage, so that traders who have made fortunes in the county cannot take them out of Angola; they may not even be able to pay for their steamer passage to Europe unless they have been able to collect sufficient foreign money by surreptitious exchange with passing travelers.

Just across the river from Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, is Brazzaville, capital of French Equatorial Africa. In both these countries there is a franc, but unfortunately not of the same value. Nine Belgian francs are equal to ten French francs.

There is continual traffic between the two towns, so that French and Belgian notes, which look very much alike, are found on both sides of the river. One may, without knowing it, be given a French five-franc note in Leopoldville; but if one tries to buy something with it one is soon told that it is only worth four and a half Belgian francs.

On the other hand, if one pays for something in Brazzaville with a Belgian note, one is not refunded the difference, but pays franc for franc. So one loses both ways.

Many Currencies

Traveling overland from the Equatorial to France, one finds that even through this corridor of French territory there is no single currency. All the colonies have the ordinary French coins except the Cameroons which have special issue not accepted anywhere else. But the notes are all different.

Thus the banks of French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, French West Africa and Algeria all have their own notes which are only valid in their respective territories, and none of which are valid in France itself. The further away from the country of origin one gets, the less favorable the exchange becomes, so that one does not dare to keep money long after passing the frontier. Thus money has to be changed four times on this trip and one loses on each exchange.

In Spanish Guinea the civil war has added a new difficulty to the currency problem. The notes, which are issued by the authorities at Burgos, are distrusted by the natives who have taken to hoarding metal. Burgos replied by ordering that all coins should be returned to the government and now there are none to be had, in the whole of Spanish Guinea.

The smallest note issued is for 25 pesetas, equivalent to 12/6 in English money. Since there is no change to be had, the visitor must spend all or nothing. And if he has any pesetas left when he goes away, they are useless; nobody will exchange good foreign currency for doubtful Burgos notes.

Container Corp of America

CHICAGO (AP)—Container Corporation of America reported net earnings of $16,144 for the third quarter, equal to slightly more than 2 cents a share. The net for the third quarter of last year was $426,462, or 55 cents a share. The coproration reported losses for the first and second quarters of 1938.

STATE MUTUAL

". . . an institution for savings, whose careful management has maintained a 42-year record of continuous dividends of never less than

4%

on Free-Share Savings Accounts

We invite your enquiry by mail, phone, or personal call. Our statement for 1938 is available.

The State Mutual Building Association

809 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Maryland

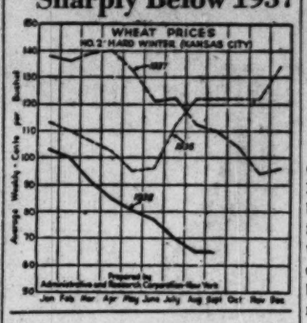
BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

42 Washington St., Boston

Write for folder "Banking by Mail"

Interest Begins OCT. 21

Wheat Prices Drop Sharply Below 1937


WHEAT PRICES
NO. 2 HARD WINTER (KANSAS CITY)
Average Weekly Cents per Bushel
1937
1938
1939
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Bookings of Many Steel Mills Ahead Of September Total

NEW YORK (AP)—Incoming steel tonnage has been "variously affected" by the recent slash in steel prices, said Iron Age in its weekly review.

"In those products that have declined," the steel trade journal commented, "there has been an increased volume of 'bargain' buying as many consumers and jobbers recognize that such low prices might not be long available. But there has been hesitant buying of other products that have not been affected beyond the occasional irregularities prevalent for some weeks.

"Aggregate bookings of many mills have increased during the past week and are running ahead of those of September. Automobile tonnage in larger volume is an important factor, but miscellaneous business has also been better."

Ingot production was reported one half point lower than last week at 51 per cent of capacity.

"Whether the price decline will have any repercussions on steel wages is an open question," the review added, "but a wage cut appears to be as far away as it was before the price break, notwithstanding the fact that steel companies' losses in the fourth quarter may be larger than in the third quarter even with higher operating rates."

Iron Age said a further decline of $2 a ton in prices of hot and cold rolled sheets, hot rolled strip, enameling sheets and long ternes has developed on top of the $4 a ton break early last week, making a total reduction of $6 a ton from the published prices of two weeks ago. The weakness in sheets and strip has extended to cold rolled strip, which is down $6, and to galvanized sheets, which are $4 a ton lower.

"Though none of the steel companies has made public announcement of the current quotations, they are generally recognized as the going prices," according to the review.

Commercial Loans In Nation Expand

WASHINGTON (AP)—Banks throughout the country increased their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans in the week ended Oct. 12.

The Federal Reserve Board said, after surveying banks in 101 leading cities, that increases were reported in 11 of the 12 Federal Reserve districts. In the 101 cities, the increase amounted to $28,000,000.

A $7,000,000 increase was reported in the St. Louis district and $6,000,000 in the New York district. Other districts, except the Cleveland area which had a $1,000,000 decrease, also reported gains.

This was the third consecutive week that the 101 cities had reported gains in business loans and was the largest for any week in several months.

N. Y. Central Deficit $878,643

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad reported for August a deficit after charges of $878,643, compared with net income of $262,669, in August last year. A deficit of $20,515,149 for the first eight months of the year compared with net income of $7,011,298, or $1.09 a share, in the comparable 1937 period.

Syndicate Offers $80,000,000 Bonds Of Illinois Utility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An $80,000,000 issue of Public Service Company of Northern Illinois first mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent, series due 1968, is being offered publicly by one of the largest groups ever organized to distribute an issue of corporate bonds. In addition to the 116 original members of the underwriting group, there is a selling group of 599 dealers, making a total of 715 members actively engaged in the distribution of the issue.

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., heads the group of underwriters, the other leading members of which include Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; The First Boston Corporation; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.); Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Lehman Brothers; F. S. Moseley & Co.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Central Republic Co. The bonds are priced at 103 and accrued interest.

Other members of the underwriting group include Clark, Dodge & Co., Mellon Securities Corp., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Bacon, Whipple & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Blair, Bonner & Co., Coffin & Burr, Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, The Illinois Company of Chicago, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Schroder Rockefeller & Co., Inc., Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., G. H. Walker & Co., White, Weld & Co., Dean Witter & Co., A. C. Allyn and Co., Inc., H. M. Byllesby and Co., Inc., Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc., Alex. Brown & Sons, E. W. Clark & Co., Paul H. Davis & Co., R. L. Day & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Estabrook & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Newton, Abbe & Co., Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., R. W. Pressprich & Co., Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., Schwabacher & Co., The Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc., Shields & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., Union Securities Corporation, Wertheim & Co., Whiting, Weeks & Knowles Inc., Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., J. E. Baker & Co., Baker, Weeks & Harden, Bartlett, Knight & Co., Bodell & Co., Burr, Gannett & Co., William Cavalier & Co., Dempsey-Detmer & Co., Dick & Merle-Smith, Eastman, Dillon & Co., Edgar, Ricker & Co., Farwell, Chapman & Co., Ferris & Hardgrove, The First Cleveland Corp., First of Michigan Corp., Fuller, Cruttenden & Co., Carter H. Harrison & Co., Hayden Miller & Co., W. E. Hutton Co., Jackson & Curtis, Kean, Taylor & Co., Kelley, Richardson & Co., Laurence M. Marks & Co., McGraw & Co., Inc., Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., The Milwaukee Co., Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc., Mitchum, Tully & Co., Charles K. Morris & Co., Inc., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Nichols, Terry & Dickinson, Inc., Otis & Co., Pacific Company of California, Putnam & Co., Riter & Co., Sills, Troxell & Minton, Inc., Starkweather & Co., Stroud & Co., Inc., Thrall West Co., Tucker, Anthony & Co., Washburn & Co., Inc., Babcock, Rushton & Co., Alfred L. Baker & Co., Biddle, Whelen & Co., Boettcher & Co., Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co., Burr & Co., Inc., John W. Clarke, Inc., R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc., Doyle, O'Connor & Co., Equitable Securities Corp., Fred W. Fairman & Co., Hickey & Co., Hoyne, Mellinger & Co., Alfred O'Gara & Co., Reinholdt & Gardner, Singer, Deane & Scribner, Smith Bros. & Co., Straus Securities Co., Watling, Lerchen & Hayes.

Syndicate Sells C. & O. Preferred Stock $79.50 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—A Wall Street banking group announced a public offering tomorrow of 60,490 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway 4 per cent preference stock at $79.50 a share.

Leaders of the syndicate were Kidder, Peabody & Co., First Boston Corp. and Lazard Freres & Co. The stock was purchased by the syndicate from Chesapeake Corp., a holding company which controls C. & O. Railway, at an undisclosed price.

Chesapeake Corp. received the preference shares as a stock dividend in 1937.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The syndicate which purchased a block of 60,490 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio preference stock from the Chesapeake Corporation announced shortly after it was reoffered this morning that it had been sold. The reoffering price was $79.50 a share.

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 3700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Cotton Farmers to Vote On Crop Control Dec. 10

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's 2,225,000 cotton growers will get another chance Dec. 10 to express their opinion of the new crop control program.

They will take part in a referendum on establishing marketing quotas on next year's cotton crop. Last March they voted nine to one to invoke quotas on the 1938 yield.

Coming at a time when the Administration's efforts to restore agricultural prosperity are under attack in several quarters, the election will be watched by both supporters and foes of the New Deal.

The results, said officials of the Agriculture Department, may have an important bearing on Congressional efforts to substitute outright price-fixing for the present legislation.

Two-thirds of the farmers voting must approve quotas in order to make them effective. Their purpose is to restrict production and sale of farm products when excessive supplies exist. Growers who produce more than their quotas are denied Government subsidies and are assessed tax penalties if they market in excess of their quotas.

The cotton referendum may be followed by similar elections on tobacco and wheat marketing quotas.

Federal officials said a favorable vote on the cotton quotas undoubtedly would strengthen the Administration's hand in the event advocates of price-fixing make headway at the next session of Congress. They conceded that rejection of quotas would give those advocates a "powerful weapon."

Senator Harry S. Truman (D-Mo.) said he did not agree with members of Congress who have declared the crop control act would have to be re-written to meet the recent protests.

It is possible, he said, that eventually a processing tax will have to be adopted to finance farm aid.

"The need now, however, is for clarification of Administration of the present farm act," he added.

Decision on the cotton referendum date was disclosed while Agriculture Department officials were making supplementary plans to solve the problem of surplus cotton, vegetables, fruits, dairy and livestock products and meat.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace told reporters that a gigantic program for disposal of such surpluses to relief and low income families at "cut-rate" prices was being developed.

His view is that sale of farm surpluses to families of limited means not only would raise their standard of living but also would help remove supplies which are depressing prices, to the dissatisfaction of farmers.

Ready to do a good job for you as

Office Manager

Rated as a "very competent" office manager, traffic manager, accountant and auditor. Young man, 36, married, well educated, steady worker. Excellent references. Good record of accomplishments.

Write for details. Box B-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

BRONXVILLE RENTAL

Owner will rent comfortable, well-furnished home in Bronxville, excellent location, easy walk to school and station. Three master bedrooms and two baths, servants' rooms and bath and extra toilet and play room. Two sun parlors, glass conservatory, oil burner and every convenience, two-car garage. Must be seen to be appreciated. Reasonable rental to desirable tenant. ALFRED S. AMER, 10 Ellison Ave., Bronxville, N. Y. Phone Bronxville 0123.

DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER

WATCH

Washington

IN ACTION

AT your broker's you can watch an instantaneous "moving picture" in print of all vital developments in Washington.

Congress, Supreme Court, important officials, Departments, Commissions—what they do and say—unfolds before your eyes on the Dow-Jones News Ticker *as fast as it happens.**

Go to a Dow-Jones Ticker today for instantaneous, accurate news of the entire business and financial world. *And see Washington in action.***

**Why not have this service in your own office. Particulars from Dow-Jones, 44 Broad St., N. Y.*

***The Dow-Jones news bureau in Washington covers, more intensively than any other news agency, all sources of information relating to business.*

DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER · DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER · DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER · DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER

DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER

This is an announcement and is not to be construed as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy the securities herein mentioned. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

$80,000,000

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois

First Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series due 1968

To be dated October 1, 1938 To be due October 1, 1968

Price 103% and accrued interest

The Prospectus may be obtained in any state in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers and are offering these securities in compliance with the securities laws in such state.

HALSEY, STUART & CO. Inc.

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. INCORPORATED — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — GLORE, FORGAN & CO.

HARRIS, HALL & COMPANY (INCORPORATED) — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. — LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION

LEHMAN BROTHERS — F. S. MOSELEY & CO.

A. G. BECKER & CO. INCORPORATED — BONBRIGHT & COMPANY INCORPORATED — CENTRAL REPUBLIC COMPANY

October 19, 1938

General Classified

(Continued)

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST 24a Clearway Street.

HOUSES FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA—For rent, concrete stucco bungalow, all electric; large lot; nicely located; garage; ideal for two; Christian Scientists preferred. Box 344.

MOVING AND STORAGE

RAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe 465 West 150th St., New York City.

PHOTOGRAPHY

25 MM. FILM

Fine grain developed and each good exposure enlarged to approximately 3½x5 in. only $1.00.

UNIVERSAL PHOTO SERVICE
La Crosse, Wisconsin

ROLLS PRINTED—Choice regular or double size and 8x7 enlargement 25c coin; reprints 3c. CANDID CAMERA LABORATORIES, Box 6089, Metropolitan Station, Los Angeles.

REAL ESTATE

INCOME BUYS, EXCHANGES, Eastern for Local. RENTALS, HOMES, INSURANCE, LONG TERM LOANS.

EDDY D. FIELD
3619 So. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

INCOME PROPERTY ONLY

Years of successful experience in serving our clients. To buy or sell we offer the facilities of this organization without obligation

A. M. BEAVER, REALTOR
8200 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. WA 1103

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
R. KING KAUFFMAN
Real Estate investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board.
San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg.
Main 1210

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

N. Y. C.—Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th). Route 9—Automobile tourists; excellent beds; $1 daily. Tel. UN. 4-5242. Ask for Miss Nelson.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring & [illegible]reses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. [illegible]FFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7862.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick. Self double value Christmas Cards, 1938 Leaders, Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments. Season's most complete line. Commission up to 100%. Experience unnecessary. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 53-D, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager; experienced public, commercial and retail auto, seeks position with future; go anywhere. C. B. HEINZ, 127 Washington Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED, cultured, American woman, refined, dependable, loyal; exceptional character, excellent cook, seeks position as housekeeper or companion to lady; drives car; city or country; references. Mary E. Foreman, Mercersburg, Pa.

WANTED TO BUY

WHAT gift articles can you make different from those generally sold in stores? Samples and wholesale prices given due consideration. BARBARA'S, Stockbridge, Mich.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

BOSTON—Small furnished and unfurnished apts. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Tel. KENmore 4033.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Near Memorial Hall; for permanent occupancy; 2 rooms, bath, etc. fireplace; first floor; private entrance. Tel. before noon daily, KIR. 5258. Refs. exchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sublet for winter, attractive, sunny, furnished apt. accommodates two people. 7 Craigie Circle, Kirkland 0443. References exchanged.

PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church. 3-4-5 rooms. Jesse Tirrell Estate, 23 St. Stephens St., Boston. KEN. 8187.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

NEW YORK—Attractively furnished one-room apartment, piano; kitchenette, bath; Nov. 11 for one month; quiet, airy, accessible; reasonable to right party. Write Box K-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TO SUBLET Nov. 1, one room kitchenette apt., well furnished, desirable location. Box C-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—433 West 21st St.—Four rooms, quiet, attractive, cross ventilation, wood-burning fireplace; 9th floor; view of city.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 65 Gainsboro St., Boston.

RIKER GARAGE & CAB CO.—Always open; parking, storage, washing, taxi. 12 Lackawanna Plaza, Montclair, N. J.; MO. 2-0029.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM CARPETS AND RUGS
N. E. DAHLMAN, Main 4-9426
56 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City — Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIOS
15 W. 67 St. TR. 7-9480
Creative modern dance for children; also corrective posture for children and adults. Ballet, tap and theatre routines; ballroom; latest dance steps; voice, corrective tone production. French conversation, dramatics; fundamental theatre experience, diction.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080

SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 755 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., supplies first class household help. Bu. 8-1656-57. Anna T. Anderson, Prop.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE owner disposing of Oriental rugs, various sizes, reasonable. Phone Trinity 3017, Philadelphia, Pa.

FURNITURE

Fine Values in Storage and Factory Furniture. Rugs, etc.
BETTER HOMES INSTITUTE
10 Union Sq., Somerville
WATERTOWN FURNITURE CO.
70 Main St., Watertown

FURNITURE FOR SALE

GOLDEN-BEECH COMPANY
66 Canal St., Boston, near No. Sta. CAP. 0172
Fine Furniture and Floor Coverings
Our taxes are marked at competitive retail prices from which you get a special Monitor discount.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats. Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer
12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

HAIRDRESSERS

PERMANENT WAVING
A completely modern shop featuring the very latest hair stylings
TUDOR HAIRDRESSERS
300 East 42nd Street, Suite 200
MU 6-1313 NEW YORK CITY

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housemaid; $15 per week; Christian Scientist preferred. Hartsdale, N. Y. P. O. Box 262.

HOMES WANTED

BOSTON, MASS.—YOUNG MAN GOING TO COLLEGE wishes to give his spare time in exchange for a home; comes from a fine old New England family; does not use tobacco or liquor; an honor student; has had experience in tutoring, typing, rides horseback; personal interview, without obligation, finest of references. Box C-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

Local Classified

HOUSES FOR SALE

LEXINGTON, MASS.
$2,700 down will buy modern Georgian Colonial home 8 rooms, 3 baths, toilet in basement, garage under house, screened summer house; 17,000 ft. of land, perfectly landscaped; conveniently financed, moderate monthly payments.
TEL. WELLESLEY 2177 or MYSTIC 2838

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., N. Y.—New house; 7 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage; plot 70 x 125; marvellous view; Beacon Hill near Hillcrest Road. Owner, Virginia 7-6638.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Medium sized, modern, furnished, up-to-date house; near Christian Science church; reasonable rent to right family. Hours, 6-10 P. M. 14 Gray Gardens West.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

DESK SPACE—Separate half office with telephone message service. Room 403, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time; Madison Ave. at 43rd St. Call MU. 2-2072 after 1:30 p. m., or Astoria 8-8819.

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET home of culture for Christian Scientists. THE BONNIE WEE COTTAGE, Aiken, S. C.

TRUEX HOME
Comfort, Service, Reasonable
New York City—AC. 2-7133
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Oakwood 1678

PIANOS FOR SALE

CHICKERING GRAND Excellent Tone. Real Bargain. Terms. Baldwin Pianos. 150 Boylston St., Boston. $125

PIANO TUNING & REPAIRING

PIANO TUNER and practical piano maker; over 30 years experience. P. E. Goddard, 65 Mertz Ave., Hillside, N. J. Tel. Waverly 3-7371.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1304
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

OWN YOUR OWN HOME IN THE COUNTRY. South Abington Township, 10 miles from SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA. Good little house, completely remodeled in modern manner. Tel. Scranton 2-1410.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD.—Large, well heated front rooms, adjacent to bath; excellent table; private home; on two car lines. Madison 5286-J. 2831 W. North Ave.

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway—Beautiful rooms; meals optional; rate $5 per week and up. MR. ALPHIN. Tel. KEN. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 121 States Ave.—Half block from "Walk"; attractively furnished rooms with bath; also high class 5-room apt. with porch.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Vacation at Hotel Troy; quiet rest and study, near church; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON-BROOKLINE—Rooms with or without board, of the better type. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St.

BOSTON, 226 Bay State Rd.—Nicely furnished front room; semi-private bath; business person. KEN. 2364.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 61 Garrison Rd.—Spacious, comfortable room near bath; suitable for two; fireplace; newly furnished and decorated. Long. 8858.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant room, preferably for gentleman, in private home; shower; convenient location. ASP. 7262.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (9-A)—Cheerful, new, outside studios; single-doubles; innerspring mattresses, club chairs, water; refined environment.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 111th St. (Apt. 25)—Light front; 57; furnished-unfurnished; rooms well furnished, $5 up. MO. 2-8673.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 157 (Apt. 31)—Outside, large; private washroom, phone; buses, subways; single $6, two $7.

QUINCY, MASS.—Loving home; salt air; 2 children or elderly person seeking rest and study. Mrs. Berry, Parkhurst St.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pleasant sunny room, with breakfasts and week-end meals. $25 monthly. 4108 Maryland Drive, Brookmont, Md. Wis. 3279-J.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman desires quiet, comfortable room, breakfast; private home, near Boston; reasonable. Box C-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Few rooms with privacy for elderly clergyman and wife in modest private home; meals served in rooms and housework done; New York or Connecticut; 100-mile radius N. Y. C. Write Box T-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Butler (colored), single; travel; city-country; references. Tillinghast 5-0762, or write Box J-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRINTING AND OFFSET EXECUTIVE with thorough knowledge estimating and production work, wishes to make change; trained in finest plants; valuable also in sales capacity. Write Box L-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

TEXTILE WASTE MATERIALS
Experienced man open for position with producer, dealer or consumer. B-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dependable, refined woman, companion, nurse, housekeeper; go anywhere. G. Undutsch, c/o Funk, 916 Prospect Place. President 4-1758.

COMPANION-Housekeeper or light nursing; refined woman desires position; willing to travel; go anywhere; drives car; good reference. Box H-1, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION-Housekeeper to Christian Scientist; good cook, light housekeeping; free to travel. Box C-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE housekeeper, companion; capable; complete charge; drive car; will travel. Write Box A-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FILING clerk desires position anywhere; many years experience; excellent references. Box C-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PENHURST 1076, except Saturday and Sunday afternoons; companion-housekeeper, expert needle woman; willing to travel. 600 East End Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED, middle-aged lady desires to give loving service and companionship to lady living alone; small remuneration. Box B-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience; full or part time; go anywhere; references; hotel training. Box A-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, care of children or elderly person will travel; highly recommended. Box B-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CHARLES LAGOURGUE STUDIOS
For Better SINGING and MUSICIANSHIP
Send for Information
35 West 57th Street, New York City

ELIZABETH BENNETT, Teacher of Piano. Graduate of American Institute of Applied Music. Pianist First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hackensack, N. J. Private and class instruction. Studio, 660 Oradell Ave., Oradell, N. J.

FRENCH GEORGETTE JOLY, B. S., 14 Orkney Rd., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Asp. 8486, 9-11, after 6 P. M.

FREE SONG RECITAL, Oct. 30th, 8:30 p. m. ROBERT MALONE, 1105 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED, CHORAL SOCIETY.

MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE
THE SPEECH ARTS
Classes and private instruction, children, adults. 31 Park Drive, Boston, Kenmore 1957

SONG AND SPEECH CLASS
Starting Tuesday, Oct. 25th, 7:30 P. M.
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
170 W. 73rd St., N. Y. C. End. 2-7910.
Invitations to opening lesson on request.

STENOGRAPHY private lessons hourly; 100 words per minute in 2 months. MISS HALE, 149 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-7565.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., D. C., Md. Tel. Somerset 0078-0034-W. 11 Cara St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Worn fur coats—cash. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th, opposite Empire State Bldg., New York City. Wis. 7-7900.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's Invites You to an Exhibition and Sale of

Heirloom Silver
½ and less

estimated original prices

Treasured pieces from many prominent old families of New York City. Hollow ware and flatware, much of it bearing the mark of famous makers, names that you will instantly recognize.

7TH FLOOR

KENTS
DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonably Priced
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Other Kent Restaurants
Established 1903

CHATHAM

Chatham Market, Inc.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Choice Meats and Groceries

Free Delivery Chat. 4-0600

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppe
We Satisfy the Most Discriminating
636 Haddon Ave., Collingswood
190 W. Clinton Ave., Oaklyn

CRANFORD

READING Koppers Coke

Loveland Coal Co.
362 North Avenue, East
Cranford, N. J.
Telephone Cranford 6-1144

REEL-STRONG COAL CO., Inc.
JAMES A. STRONG, Pres.
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have You Had the 1938 Pastime Picture Puzzles
Post's
Rent Them by the Day
370 Main St. 622 Central Ave.

Chas. T. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

FALL DRESSES
in Newest Styles and Colors
From $7.95 to $14.95
ANNA KAMPMEYER
1 No. Arlington Avenue
Minor Alterations Free of Charge

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
534 MAIN STREET
EAST ORANGE

Springdale Service Station
387 Springdale Ave. Tel. Or. 3-9510
One-Stop Service
Cars Called For and Delivered
COMPLETE INSPECTION WORK
BRAKES—LIGHTS

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

The Toy Shop
of the Oranges awaits you with the largest assortment of Hallowe'en Suits, 69c to $2.95.
East Orange Toy Shop
519-521 MAIN STREET

HOMEMADE
Ice Cream and Candies
Breakfast *Lunch*
SCHRO-THEERS
374 Main St. OR 5-9729

BLUE BELL TEA ROOM
Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner
Abbot's De Luxe Ice Cream
651 Central Ave. OR. 3-9586

ELIZABETH

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
Halloween Specialties
Cakes and Cookies
Pumpkin Pies Doughnuts
PHONE EL. 2-1432
318 Morris Ave. Elizabeth, N. J.

BOOKS GIFTS
Greeting Cards *Circulating Library*
Join Free—10c for 3 days
Ritz Book and Gift Shop
1140 E. JERSEY ST., ELIZABETH, N. J.
EL. 3-3131

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

The Philmore Store, Inc.

Dresses
Coats . . . Suits
45 W. Palisade Avenue
Englewood, N. J.
Phone Eng. 3-3312

HACKENSACK

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON ST.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER. 3-8100

LEONIA

COTTAGE MEAT MARKET
Prime Meats
Fresh Fish
Fancy Poultry

347 Broad Avenue
Leonia, N. J.
Free Delivery Leonia 4-2330

MAPLEWOOD

BLANKEN HARDWARE, Inc.
1988 Springfield Ave. SO 2-1259
Seasonable Items
Storm Sash, Sherwin-Williams Paint, Furnace Pipe

LOUIS CRACCO
Carefully Made Shoes, Careful Fitting for Men, Women and Children
Women's Hose and Socks for Children
ESTABLISHED 1906
175 Maplewood Avenue

Rug Cleaning Specialists
Expert Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Mothproofing, Storage
Stewart & Van Duyne
Newark, N. J. Bigelow 3-5040

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS

Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MADISON'S
Books, Stationery, Gifts
Engraving—Printing
Cameras—Photographic Supplies
427-429 Bloomfield Avenue

FASHION FUR SHOP
Ladies' Tailors
Suits, Coats, Tailored Dresses. Quality and Expert Workmanship Guaranteed. Repairing, Remodeling, Storage.
223 BELLEVUE AVE. Telephone
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. M 2-1242

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

J. BROWN
25th Anniversary Sale
All Furs Specially Priced
467 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Mont. 2-4266

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Sun Dried Laundry
HAS MOVED
We invite you to call us to take those clothes and give them high class laundering.
PRICE WILL SUIT YOU
324 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
M 2-1092

C. Johnson & Co., Inc.
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Custom Venetian Blinds, Curtains, Draperies, Upholstery
GIFTS AND ACCESSORIES

Cooper Studio
Artists and Interior Designers
545 Valley Road, MO. 2-9179
Upper Montclair, N. J.
We repair practically everything in Wood, China, Marble, Glass and Metals

NEWARK

Rest your feet
WHILE YOU WALK!
AIR-O-PEDICS
Dress Your Feet and Ease them too!
Sizes 4 to 10
AAAA to EEE
Most Styles
6.50

Air-O-Pedic Shoe Shop
119 Halsey Street, Newark

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

So. Orange Printing Service
JOHN SIDEY, *Proprietor*
Late of Sidey Bros.
329 Academy St. SO. 2-8656

BELLIN'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
A Large New Assortment of Desirable Fall Wear for Women and Children
61 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-3354

1905 1938
SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Thirty-third Anniversary Sale of Canned Goods, Oct. 10 to 20
Royal Scarlet Brand
White Rose Brand } PRODUCTS
Monarch Brand
55 So. Orange Av. SO. 2-4070

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women, and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street 188 Main Street
Paterson, N. J. Hackensack, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenbaum's invites you to open a charge account
A convenient way for you to shop
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
285 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8582 Plainfield

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

(Continued)

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
COKE COAL OIL
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St., Plainfield, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
AIRTEMP OIL BURNERS
Telephone Hack. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

C. C. SIMPSON
SERVICE STATIONS INC.
Esso
Esso
Cars go for it!
10 Godwin Avenue RI. 6-3345

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.

Gladden Every Day With Flowers
96a Park Ave.
Ru. 2-1552

COOK'S
invite you to inspect their attractive display of CHINA, GLASS, POTTERY, ELECTRIC CLOCKS, TOASTERS, etc.
Vacuum and Radio Repairs
114 PARK AVE. RU. 2-2329

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies, Batteries, Radios
75 Park Avenue, at Ridge Road
Telephone Ru. 2-1519

SUMMIT

B. H. FRUMKIN, INC.
"Personal Service—Quality Merchandise"
Women's Sport Apparel
Complete Assortment of Matching Sweaters and Skirts
408 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-2229-J

G. I. McNEIL
Fine Upholstering
Draperies
Furniture—Carpets
55 Union Pl. Sum. 6-4068

W. L. BAKER, Inc.
New Fall Styles in Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
New Stetson Hats $5 and up
Stetson Jr. $4
426 Springfield Ave. Summit

FLOOD & JONES
Electrical Appliances
Refrigerators
Washing Machines
Radio Sets and Supplies
10 BEECHWOOD ROAD
For Service—Phone Sum. 6-1358

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TEANECK

HOME TOWN LAUNDRIES
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers *Dry Cleaners*
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

Butterworth Dairy
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411

Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

TRENTON

SANHICAN CONFECTIONERY
T. N. SHARPLEY, Mgr.
Everything Good to Eat
West State St. and Sanhican Drive
Trenton, N. J. Tel. 3-9279

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1893
9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INGRAM, Inc.
Complete Automobile Service
226 No. Ave., Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE 2-1166
All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done In Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

(Continued)

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe

All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

LIBERTY FOOD STORE
NICK CUNICELLA, Prop.
DEALER IN PRIME MEATS
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
522 Central Ave., Westfield, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

BIVONA
VARIETY FISH MARKET
LOBSTERS OYSTERS CLAMS
SCALLOPS SHRIMP CRABMEAT
25-27 East Broad Street
Phone WEstfield 2-3042

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

OVER 70 VARIETIES
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
CHEESE
FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE
925 HAMILTON STREET

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
These Famous Shoes Meet at
Wetherhold & Metzger
719 Hamilton St., Allentown
Arch Preserver — Walk-Over
Peacock — Dr. Locke
Vitality — Rhythm Step
Arnold — Balance in Motion
Authentic — Bilt-Rite
Florsheim

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

JARRETT and MEYER
15 and Chew Sts., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 2-8013
Goodrich and Pharis Tires
Shell Gasolines and Oils
Accessories Batteries

BETHLEHEM

New Spinet Pianos as low as 195.00
(full keyboard)
GOODENOUGH'S
451 Main St., Next to Hotel Bethlehem
Steinway, Kimball, Chickering, Musetic Agents

CHESTER

Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings!
STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

SMART TAILORING
Suits and Topcoats for Men or Women —$29.75 up. Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Invisible Mending, Fur Coats Renewed! Free delivery.
Phone Chester 25412
JOS. REHRMAN
610 Welsh St., Chester

ERIE

Chas. O. Johnson & Sons
924 PEACH ST.
The latest things for Milady's wardrobe
Daytime, afternoon, formal wear
Furs—that command attention
Quality — at saving prices

Frost, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
61st Anniversary
Now in Progress.
Shop for Bargains

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth St.
Everything for the New Arrival
Found in Our New
Infants' Shop—Second Floor

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

CREME LILAS
A non-greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

HAROLD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
May we serve you?
NEW LOCATION
2nd and Walnut Streets
3407 Derry Street, Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

The Chatter Box Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT
Painting
Interior Decorating
Furniture Refinishing
Philadelphia and Suburbs
J. HOWARD HAYE, Inc.
DECORATORS
Tel. Ogontz 154
475 York Road

BRAUER CHEVROLET
Announces 1939 Models on Display October 22
815 Greenwood Avenue
Majestic 0265 Ogontz 172

A. S. Farrenwald
Flowers
We invite you to visit us at our newly enlarged quarters.
Opening October 15th
York Road and Greenwood Ave.
Ogontz 2442

Flo-Jean
APPAREL SH

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

A 10% Discount to Purchasers of $5 or More Christmas Cards If Bought Early

3627 N. Broad and 5603 N. Broad

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP

Millinery

18 W. Chelten Avenue 12th Floor

New RCA-Victor Electric Tuning From $14.95

JOHN M. ROSE

PHILA., 5439 GERMANTOWN AVENUE GERMANTOWN 6149

HASSINGER Manor Delicatessen

Germantown's Largest Delicatessen

Homemade Potato Salad and Soup

Domestic and Imported Delicacies

323 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown Victor 9215 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH

Personalized . . . Christmas Cards

25 Cards $1.25

25 Engraved Cards, $3.50

Box Assortments, 21 cards, 50c

MABLE O. COWAN

214 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.

Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue

Phone Hiland 3000

Prompt Delivery Service

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7943

9:00 to 11:00 A. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Clothing Since 1914

WEINER'S

MAURICE H. WEINER

759 PENN STREET

Manning-Armstrong

Foot-Craft Shoes

Foot-Saver Shoes

Reading Allentown

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY

Cleaner Coal

Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry

SAYLOR'S

Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

POMEROY'S

GOLDEN HARVEST

A rare opportunity to save on everything you need for your family, your home, or yourself.

SCRANTON

For 66 Years

The THIRD NATIONAL has adhered strictly to sound, conservative, yet progressive banking methods, while providing always the facilities which enable it to care quickly and quietly for the needs of its customers.

Third National Bank and Trust Co.

Member F. D. I. C.

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery

(Ann K. Strauss)

Snappy Styles for the Fall and Winter Days

121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY

WOODLAWN MILK

ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM

DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM

Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

SELECT FRUIT MARKET

Old Dutch Cleanser

We appreciate your patronage.

510 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY

ESTABLISHED 1874

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Walnut Automobile Company

See the New 1939 CHEVROLET

Electric Wiring & General Repair Work

HANDY'S ELECTRIC SHOP

432 Beaver St., Ph. Sewickley 388

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

"My! It's GOOD When It Comes From"

Kleindienst's Home

436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

Buick Anderson Automobile Co.

"BUICK'S THE BEAUTY"

PRESTONE, ESSO, QUAKER STATE OILS

BROAD ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 461

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Authorized Refrigerator and Home Laundry Appliances

A. C. DRYNAN & SONS

427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 58

SEWICKLEY SALES and SERVICE

TOWING

Day and Night Service

205 Chestnut St. Tel. Sewickley 542

SWARTHMORE

Insurance

George W. deForest

1938 Dodge and Plymouth

on Display at

RUMSEY'S

Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

UPPER DARBY

The Bonnet Box

cordially invites your inspection of seasonable millinery, hosiery, handbags

Minerva Crt. Bldg., 138 Garrett Road UPPER DARBY, PA.

Cadwallader

For Quality Paints and Painters' Supplies

7040 Terminal Square Blvd. 934

MABEL C. PAGETT

REPRESENTATIVE

Real Silk Hosiery Mills

FINE HOSIERY, LINGERIE

MEN'S HABERDASHERY

806 Walnut Place

Upper Darby Tel. Hilltop 3755-J

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

Latest Methods in Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators

2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg. Market St. Blvd. 1553

BYWOOD MARKETS

790-7053 Garrett Road

Sincere Courteous Delivery

Our store is as near as your phone. Call Blvd. 289—619

Headquarters for Birds Eye Foods

FOR A PERFECT

figure regardless of size, boning is unnecessary in a foundation garment.

Call Hiltop 1103 for free demonstration

The Collin's Store

Lamps, Tables, Gift Wares, Occasional Furniture

Open Evenings 111 Fairfield Ave.

UPPER DARBY Highland Park

PARK AVENUE PASTRY SHOPPE

PARK AVE. at W. CHESTER PIKE

FRENCH and DANISH PASTRY

BREYERS ICE CREAM

Open Evenings Sunset 3171

HIGHLAND PARK

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

The Very Latest Thing

SALLYE HARMER

Cosmetics made to order just for you. Cost no more than ordinary ones.

SALLYE HARMER, Lansdowne, Pa., representative in your city

Phone Madison 4462 for Appointment

Phone Madison 530

Interboro Laundry, Inc.

Quality Launderers

ALL FAMILY SERVICES

Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing

Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave Lansdowne, Pa.

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.

Baltimore and Melrose Avenues LANSDOWNE, PA.

Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631

Saratoga 7700

YORK

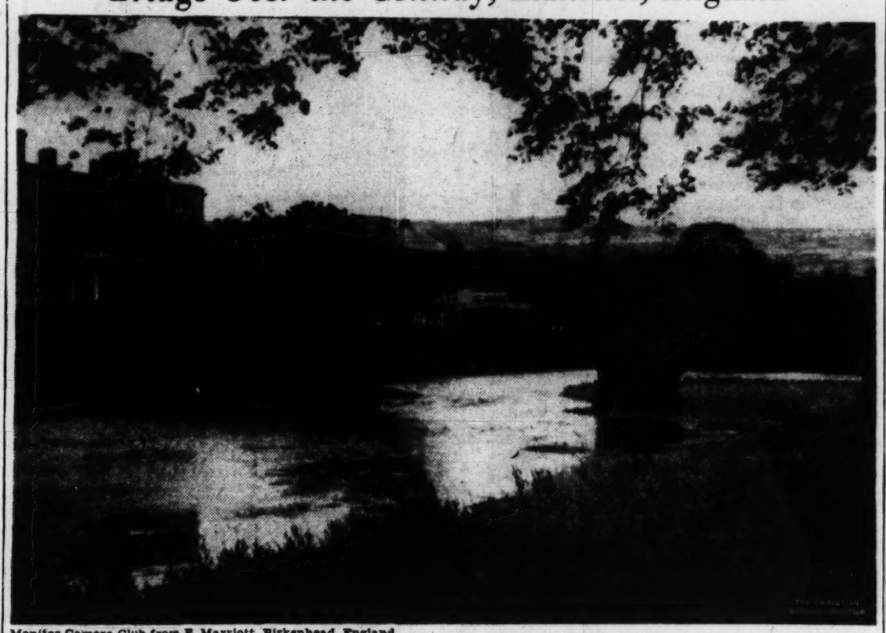
Kickernick

THE LINGERIE SHOP

11 SOUTH BEAVER ST., YORK, PA.

Daily Features Page

Bridge Over the Conway, Llanrwst, England



Monitor Camera Club from F. Marriott, Birkenhead, England

This Stone Structure Leading to the Picturesque Town of Llanrwst Was Built by Inigo Jones, in 1636

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes Eclipses?

The moon and the earth, which resemble solid balls revolving about a lighted lamp, constantly cast shadows into space as a result of the light that falls on them from the sun. When the moon's shadow falls on the earth there is an eclipse of the sun, and when the earth's shadow falls on the moon, there is an eclipse of the moon, as shown in the idealized diagrammatic illustration.

The earth revolves about the sun once a year, and the moon revolves around the earth once in a little over 27 days. The path of the earth around the sun lies in its "orbital" plane. If the path of the moon around the earth were in exactly the same plane, there would be an eclipse of the sun at every new moon and an eclipse of the moon at every full moon.

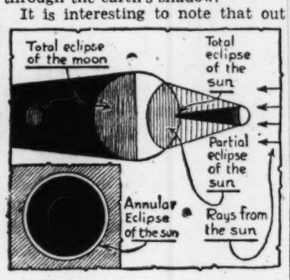
However, the plane of the moon's path makes an angle of a little more than 5° with that of the earth's path, and as a result there are very few eclipses, or times when the sun, moon and earth are all in a straight line.

Eclipses of the sun may be partial, total or annular. When the moon is directly between the earth and the sun, and its shadow falls on the earth, those within that shadow see a total eclipse of the sun; that is, the sun's disc is blotted out completely by the moon. If the moon obscures only a portion of the sun's disc, it is called a partial eclipse.

Both the path of the moon and the apparent of the sun are eclipses, not circles. And when the moon is in line with the sun and it and the earth are at or near the maximum distance from the sun and from one another, the moon's shadow fails to reach the earth and an annular eclipse is seen, that is, the moon is not large enough to cover the entire disc of the sun, leaving a bright ring showing all around.

The moon is eclipsed when the earth comes between it and the sun, causing the moon to pass through the earth's shadow.

It is interesting to note that out of 70 successive eclipses, 41 will be of the sun and 29 of the moon, yet at any given point on earth, more total lunar eclipses than total solar eclipses will be visible. This is because the lunar eclipses are visible over the whole hemisphere facing the moon, while the solar eclipses are total only over a narrow strip about 150 to 170 miles wide. Partial solar eclipses are visible over a much wider area.



W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

Reward for Silence

Around a big table sat the great men of the Peace Conference, intent upon an important task, the appointment of a Secretary General for the League of Nations. Mighty voices argued, suggested, opposed.

As was his custom when bored, Clemenceau, the old Tiger of France, dozed in his chair while at intervals the discussion waxed and waned. Presently, from beneath half-closed eyelids, he noted a singular fact: of all the men in the room, only one beside himself had remained silent.

"Who is that man?" the Tiger inquired, leaning toward Lloyd George.

"Why," replied the British Premier, "that's my secretary."

"Fine," replied Clemenceau, "let's give him the job—he never says anything."

And so it came to pass; and Sir Eric Drummond, the fortunate man, proved to be an excellent choice.

Brevities

Wall Street Journal: Many a woman stops before a shop window merely to reflect.

Hamilton Spectator: Already they're protesting that the Munich agreement was a case of peace at any slice.

Toronto Daily Star: How is it that we hear almost nothing of Mrs. Jonah, Mrs. Jekyll or Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Paul Bunyan, Mrs. Donald Duck, or Mrs. Average Citizen?

In Lighter Vein

Pawns and Yawns

"He is the secretary of a chess club."

"But what does he do?"

"He reads the hours of the last meeting."—Montreal Star.

What They Think

What they think when little Oswald starts to school for the first time:

His mother: "Just think, my little darling is almost grown up."

His father: "I hope he makes a fullback."

His older sister: "That means I've got to walk to school with him."

His teacher: "I hope he's smarter than he looks."

His neighbors: "Now we can have peace for a few hours a day."

His dog: "Yo-o-ow-l-l-l."—Wall St. Journal.

Oblivious to Cold

It had always been MacDougal's ambition to own a fur coat, and after years of skimping he had achieved it. On the first day of its possession, as he was striding down the street, a friend approached him.

"Mornin', MacDougal," the friend remarked, his teeth chattering from the wintry blasts. "'Tis a cold day for Scotland!"

MacDougal lifted his chin regally from the depths of his fur collar.

"Hm-m, I dinna' ken that," he replied carelessly, "I havena' looked at the newspaper, today."

Brief Review

First dramatic critic: "What did you think of the sentiment?"

Second ditto: "Oh, fair to maudlin."—Humorist.

Eventually, Why Not Now?

Sam, who was ambitious but penniless, desired to be a junk dealer. He went to the village banker to seek the necessary sum to start in business.

The banker sympathetically heard the Negro's story.

"But don't you think it could be done on less than the $100 that you ask?" queried the would-be benefactor.

"No, suh," replied Sam. "A horse and wagon would cost mos' of dat."

"Well, what guarantee can you give me for the money?"

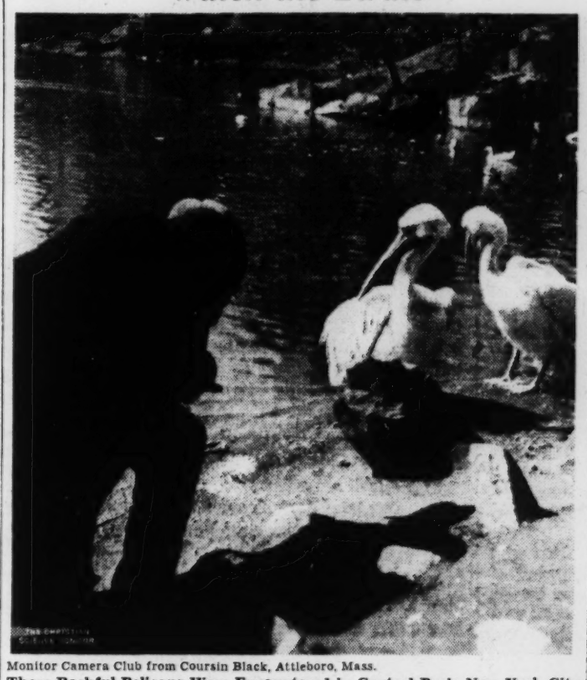
Sam thought for a moment.

"Well, suh, Ah could have youah name painted on th' wagon."

Quotation for Today

WISDOM is ofttimes nearer when we stoop than when we soar.—WORDSWORTH.

"Watch the Birdie"



Monitor Camera Club from Cousin Black, Attleboro, Mass.

These Bashful Pelicans Were Encountered in Central Park, New York City

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Way of a Youth With a Hat

New York

Tall buildings and narrow streets in New York make a choice playground for the tricky winds that so often surprise the pedestrian.

Walking sedately along Fifty-first Street the other day, a dignified woman was the victim of a mischievous gust that lifted her hat neatly from her head and sent it whirling off toward Fifty Avenue. She stopped dismayed, and put her hand quickly to her head before she could realize it was her hat wheeling gaily over and over down the street. She could never overtake it at that pace—her best hat, too!

"Don't worry," sang out a gay young voice, "I'll get it for you." And away dashed a long-legged youth after the fugitive. It was amazing that a hat could travel so fast; it was having the chance of a lifetime for a lark, and was making the most of it. The youth captured it just as it was veering off into the street where the cars would have made short work of it.

He was laughing as he came back. "Had to sprint for it," he said, a little out of breath. "Here it is." Then, quickly, as he spied the dust on the brim, "Oh, wait a minute; you can't wear it like that. Just a second; I'll fix it for you." And whisking out a fresh white handkerchief, he flipped off the traces of adventure from what was now a surprisingly good-looking hat. He presented it to her with a little flourish.

The woman was laughing too, but with a suspicion of a tear in her eye as she tried to say how grateful she was.

"That's nothing," said the youth. "I enjoyed the chase and needed the exercise. Well, so long." And with a friendly smile, and lifting his hat, he was gone.

"Some good mother should be proud of him," said the woman to herself, as she continued on her way. She always smiles when she puts on that hat. It reminds her of an episode she loves to remember.

Helping Good to Reign

By desiring what is perfectly good we are part of the power against evil, widening the skirts of light and making the struggle with darkness narrower.—George Eliot.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Somebody Ought to Find Out!*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY — WHAT'S A DODO BIRD?
A DODO BIRD? DO YOU MEAN TO STAND THERE AND TELL ME YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT A DODO BIRD IS?
SUSIE, I'm ASHAMED OF YOU! AND YOU'RE SO SMART IN SCHOOL!
AND HERE YOU GO AROUND ASKING WHAT A DODO BIRD IS? ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS THINK A MOMENT...
OH.... YES.... ER... I GUESS I REMEMBER
DODO BIRD — HMM — I WONDER WHAT IN THE WORLD IS A DODO BIRD?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*To the Rescue*

By CARMACK

It was raining to beat the band this afternoon, so Sarah made a bundle of the Boss's raincoat and asked me to take it to him at school
Which I did —
Boy! Was he glad to see it!
So were a couple of other fellows that he shared it with —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Who Can It Be?*

By THE HAGERS

"OCTOBER 24TH, REPAIR TO DRAKEVILLE'S DOWNTOWN PUBLIC SQUARE.
A STATUE WE WILL THERE UNVEIL TO ONE WHOSE WORK WE ALL SHOULD HAIL.
A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR HE; HIS NAME, TILL THEN, A MYSTERY."
THE DRAKEVILLE NEWS EXCITEMENT STIRRED. WHO IS IT, ANIMAL OR BIRD?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Understanding Britain

AS MORE of the background of the recent crisis comes to light it becomes clearer that the United States, although possibly more fully informed by newspapers and radio, did not get the full import of the situation as it was felt by the millions who stood in the immediate shadow of war threats. Americans, as spectators, may have seen more of the game than the players, but they could not *feel* it.

Even pictures of trenches in St. James's Park and letters from English friends do not provide full understanding. Yet efforts to understand are needed even for America to chart her own course intelligently in a world profoundly changed. And particularly is it necessary for Americans to try to understand what has happened in Britain. For even the anglophobes must recognize that the United States' world position is determined principally by her relations with Britain—relations largely fixed by tradition and trade regardless of any personal or party preferences.

If proof of this were needed it is quickly found in the new demands for American arms increases. Feeling a new sense of being unprotected, Americans see more clearly how great a bulwark Britain has been not only to democratic ideals but even to America's place in the world. They understand now why the American Navy could be shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They see that today as in 1823 British power is helpful in support of the Monroe Doctrine.

This new appreciation of Britain as a bulwark for American ideals and interests should indicate the need for better understanding of the British position and purpose. Even among Americans who, from a greater distance, still cannot believe that Germany would actually have plunged Europe into war, it should be plain that bitter criticism of Britain's course will not now serve the common interest.

Surely it is unjust for those who have been unwilling to risk even a small measure of co-operation in defense of democracy to indulge in thoughtless remarks about those who have stood in the front lines. And it is unwise when the need for co-operation is increasing. If there is need for understanding and appeasement as between the democracies and the dictators, clearly there is need as between the two greatest democracies.

We believe the American people are making an effort for such understanding and that as they come into closer touch with the situation in Europe, events will carry them—within certain limits—to a more active co-operation with Britain.

Despoiling the Spoilsmen

THE turning of civil service reformers' attention from the President to the Congress of the United States is symbolic not only of the pressing need to remedy conditions in the field of public service but of a considerable amount of progress toward a service free from the evil influences of the spoils system. It comes about as a result of executive orders by President Roosevelt which will take thousands of jobs from patronage dispensers and will leave to them few if any civil service plums not actually preserved for political dessert by acts of Congress.

The Monitor's Washington bureau explains how Congress has been able to pack these plums into convenient jars which can be readily opened and the contents dispensed to those who vote "right"—that is, vote the winning ticket. In a rider to an appropriation measure, or in a phrase inserted into a bill, exemption of thousands of jobs from merit-system standards has been written into law. New agencies set up by Congress have been especially prolific sources of such posts.

Of course, Mr. Roosevelt's "covering-in" under merit-system rules of the staggering number of jobs dispensed under patronage during his Administration has political as well as purely "reform" aspects. The politically "faithful" are thus to be saved, in so far as it is possible to save them, from dispossession following some future election which may go to another political Party. Nevertheless, civil service reform advocates see this "covering-in" as a gain for the merit system ideal, even though they may differ as to whether or not it will mean greater or less efficiency in the service in the near future.

Practically every such gain for the merit system is likely to be made at the expense of the "out" Party and in favor of the "ins." This is recognized by those who have a nonpolitical interest in the civil service. But many such people feel that the removal of "spoils" from this service not only will improve the Government service but will improve the quality of politics itself to the extent that issues exert a larger, and patronage a smaller, influence on the outcome of political campaigns.

The new drive on Congress is based on a demand for a constitutional amendment which would place above patronage all positions other than those few policy-making posts which the President, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission, might exempt. Such a drive looks like a long-term affair. But it should attract to civil service reform the amount of public attention and public support that that reform has long deserved.

Men on the March

MUSIC for marching feet sounds in the drum-like throb of busy machines and shrills from the fifes of steam whistles over factory buildings more inspiringly than from the brasses of a military band as an army of 35,000 workers prepares to answer the bugle call "Back to Work."

General Motors Corporation's announcement that it will rehire thousands of workers because of the improved outlook for automobile business this fall has plenty of good reading right on the lines, but more good reading between them. For 35,000 people, earning needed money again, are only a minority of those who will benefit.

These people are more than cogs in industry's production machine; they are motivating factors in society's machine of distribution. The pay checks they receive are lubrication which will smooth and hasten that part of the economic process whose tendency to bind every now and then throws out of commission practically the whole system by which mankind provides for his material wants. Butcher, baker and electric-bulb maker will share in the effects of this reharnessing of erstwhile idle man-power.

But, too, we may expect that this announcement will bolster confidence in other quarters, as it did in the New York stock market where traders turned from the so-called armament shares to center their attention on automobile stocks as the news began to seep out. It may well forestall lay-offs where they may have been contemplated, and—together with a simultaneous announcement by the same company of restoration of pay cuts—it may result in the postponement, which can also mean the abandonment, of contemplated pay cuts in other factories and in other lines of business.

Nothing succeeds as does success, nor gives confidence as does confidence expressed. It is understandable that 35,000 men on the march are being cheered by 100 times that number along the route to better times.

Easy Does It

"DON'T look now, but isn't that the Queen Mary trying to dock without us?" Imagine the striking tugboat workers' embarrassment when they finally did look—and saw the world's largest ship lying serenely alongside her New York pier. Many thought what never had been done couldn't be done, but it took Commodore Robert B. Irving exactly thirty-four minutes to dispel that supposition.

"You see, it's like this," the skipper must have said, taking an 83,000-ton moving object a fifth of a mile long to illustrate the maneuver much as one would juggle knives and forks across a table cover. Presto, the whole tugless process was performed at the price of one parted hawser. One new hawser subtracted from the usual cost of twelve tugboats at $50 a tug leaves a tidy sum on the black side of the Cunard Line's ledger. It is a question as to who registered the more consternation during the self-docking, the insurance underwriters or the tugboat strikers. Anyway, it was quite a show. Well done, Commodore!

Railroad Realism

A RAILROAD is worth only what it will earn, the Interstate Commerce Commission says in effect in approving a reorganization plan for the Western Pacific Railroad, the fourth to "go through the wringer" of Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

The plan practically writes off about $50,000,000 owed to stockholders and unsecured creditors and excludes these former stockholders from participation in the company. It is equivalent to foreclosing a mortgage and placing the property in the hands of the bondholders with a reduced capitalization of $93,726,517, only two-thirds of which will now carry a fixed interest charge. Rather severe, but the Commission held that the original construction of this road was "an ill-advised undertaking," that its failure was "due to an inherent lack of earning power," and that "the capital structure . . . must be realistically related to its actual earning power."

The same language would apply to numerous other railroads in receivership or to portions of systems threatened with it. This is one of the contentions of labor representatives in the arguments just completed before the President's fact-finding commission on the proposed railway wage cut. Union spokesmen have charged that the railroads' plight is due more to the managements than to the men and that savings made in wages are not passed along to shippers but paid out in debt charges or dividends.

This newspaper has expressed the opinion that labor as well as capital and management must share some of the sacrifices necessary in order to bring back a larger volume of traffic to the rails. But labor's point is well taken that sacrifices on its part will not operate to invite shipping and travel if the savings go to pay overloaded debt charges instead of to reduce rates and improve service. A number of further reorganizations are in order on the I. C. C.'s realistic basis.

Frontier Judge

Book News of the Day

ALASKA'S Elder Statesman has paused in his illustrious career as frontier judge, Alaska's first Delegate to Congress, explorer, and long-time northland authority, to write a book, OLD YUKON, Tales, Trails, and Trials (Washington, D. C.: Washington Law Book Co. $4) long overdue.

Judge James Wickersham is one of Alaska's greatest story tellers, and indeed his experience gives him much to tell of the early days of preserving and making the law in the Territory. If the judge had narrated his tales in writing as he tells them before an open fireplace, "Old Yukon" would be a best seller.

* * *

As it is, his book, written from long habit in the precise manner of a jurist, is full of excellent historical data on pioneer justice—something that only Judge Wickersham himself could record, and something that is necessary in preserving accurate knowledge on the establishment of law and order on the last frontier of the United States.

The book holds its greatest charm for the non-Alaskan in the excerpts from the judge's diary of his treks over the trail in sub-zero weather to settle mining claim squabbles, and in his stories of "Solomon-like" decisions between Indian chiefs over such problems as who stole the sled-dog and how to punish the offender. Settlement of these seemingly insignificant disputes nevertheless established the rule of the white man along the wild Yukon River country then populated with Indians who resented the white man's coming nearly as strongly as did the Indians of the early American plainsmen days.

* * *

It is to be regretted that Judge Wickersham did not elaborate on his attempt—the first ever made—to ascend North America's highest mountain, 20,300-foot Mt. McKinley. The pioneer judge is too modest in putting his adventures on this peak into print. His attempt, fruitless as it was for him, showed later climbers the acceptable route.

With thirty chapters of well seasoned material and sixty-four pioneer Alaska Pictures taken from his library—probably the largest and best Alaska library ever collected by an individual—Judge Wickersham's "Old Yukon" is a "must" for anyone who desires accurate information on early-day Alaska. R. A. G.

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Trade Cycle

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All recent cycles have been world-wide because the world market governs prices. The reason that government activity has had no effect is that every government does something different from the rest. The efforts of the various governments thus cancel out to zero. If the problem be tackled jointly and honestly by all governments acting together, there is no reason why the trade cycle cannot be abolished. It is just another case of collective security v. nationalistic suicide.

W. H. ARKENBURGH

Schenectady, N. Y.

Wealth and Taxes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How much of the wealth of New England has been donated to the Federal Government in taxes since the New Deal was inaugurated to be used to build up systems of work and enterprise which are tending to undermine the integrity and thrift of this section of the United States? Are we experiencing again taxation without representation? Or are these the heavy taxes of peace? Is it necessary to make these sacrifices in times of peace? (MRS.) HATTIE B. HOOK

New Haven, Conn.

After Dan'l Whidden?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Who is this Harry Hawk, whose name appears above an editorial in your columns? The editorial asks: "Was he not one of the famous company that rode with Uncle Tom Cobleigh and all to Widdicombe Fair?" The answer is: "No, he was not." The hero who comes after "Peter Gurney, Peter Davey, Dan'l Whidden . . ." and before "Uncle Tom Cobleigh and all . . ." was 'Arry 'Awk.

Washington C. E.

Neighborhood

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What is desperately needed is to see the world as a neighborhood, with every individual in it a neighbor to be cherished as one cherishes himself and his own particular interests. Less nationalism and more humanism. In no other way can peace be ushered in.

Boston L. B. C.

"Autumn or Fall?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

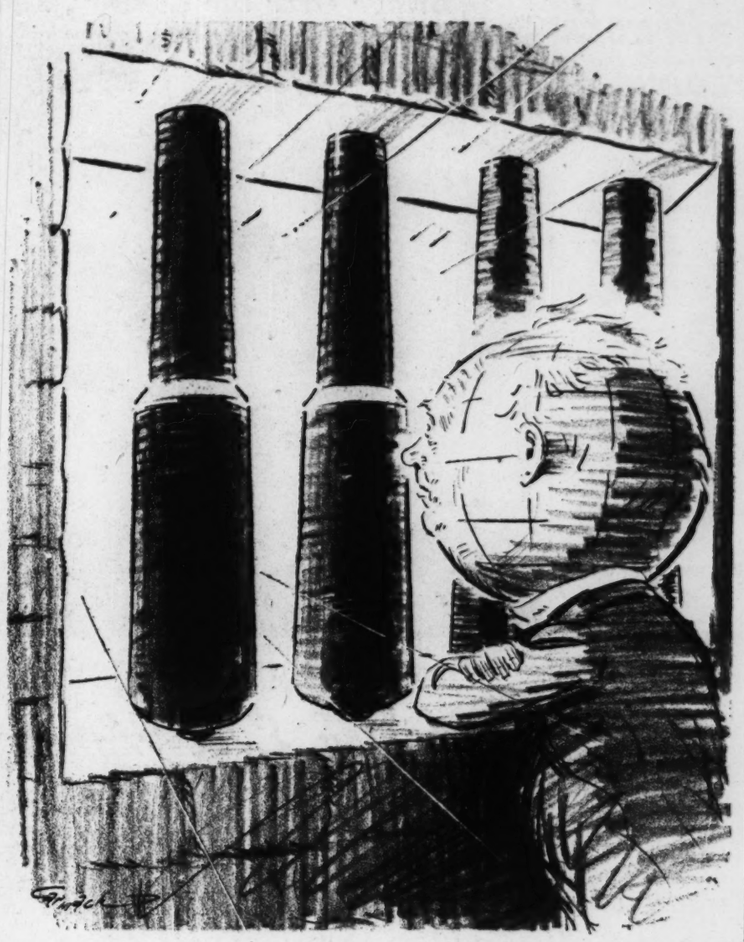
"Autumn or Fall?" . . . Editorial Page recently. So "Fall does not lend itself to poets' use?" How about our loved R. L. S.:

"Sing a song of seasons,
Something good in all:
Flowers in the springtime,
Fires in the fall."

(I always smell pungent burning leaves, when this comes into my thought.)

Chicago LAURA LEE RANDALL

Self-Sentenced



Stoves

THE household furnace of present-day civilization is a very comforting device. Whether it burns coal, oil, or gas, whether it operates with hot air ducts, hot water, or steam radiators, whether those radiators hiss, sizzle, or bang, it all comes out the same—we feed in fuel at a central spot and take out heat from one or more outlets. It takes much less trouble to operate than any of the primitive heating contrivances our forefathers had, at the same time producing far more heat than they ever dreamed of. For cleanliness, for labor-saving, for distribution of heat, it is far ahead of the fireplace, still farther ahead of the old-fashioned stove. And yet—

I grew up in a world of stoves. In our Kansas region there were few fireplaces, and so I know little about them. Perhaps the discharged Union Army soldiers who settled the country after the Civil War lacked the bricks to build fireplaces, perhaps they lacked the skill to build a fireplace with proper draft if they had bricks. Whatever the reason, I can't ever recall seeing a fireplace in a farmhouse in Brown County, but I do know that everybody had stoves in considerable variety.

On our farm we had three stoves. First and most important was the kitchen range, a rather handsome and massive rectangle of cast iron that had an inexhaustible appetite for corn cobs and wood. But for all its gluttony it was the family friend—it provided warmth and cheer on those chilly fall and spring days when a fire in other parts of the house was not justified; from its ample and glowing top came three huge meals a day; from its insides came a stream of pies, cakes, and cookies, and from a reservoir on one side came hot water for cookery and dish washing. Second was the more ornate stove in the living room—then known in those parts as the settin' room. It was upright in type, made of cast iron and sheet iron, and trimmed with nickel rims in spots ideally situated for toasting the toes. That stove likewise was a greedy consumer of wood and cobs, and it always burned either too fast or too slowly so that we sweltered and shivered by turns. Our third stove was known as a "trash burner"—a cheap contrivance of sheet iron, without nickeled trimmings—which we kept in a sort of an overflow settin' room and fired up when the house was crowded with visitors. It likewise ate an unconscionable amount of wood and cobs, and was even harder to regulate than the others.

Those stoves were no bargain for a small boy, for I had to feed them. Every night I had to lug in great baskets full of cobs for the box beside each burner; every night likewise I had to tote armloads of wood. Worse, I had to split the wood to stove size—which was hardly a treat with such varieties as hickory and the hedge of the "Osage Orange." But when I had the wood and cobs in and had completed my other chores, I took off my overcoat and overshoes and went in to the presence of iron friends.

The kitchen range glowed and its fire crackled as I dropped my overshoes behind it; the settin' room burner shone red through its thin sides as I hoisted my feet to its nickel rim and thawed out my icy toes. Behind it, asleep and toasting their whiskers, lay Tom and Sis, our two lazy cats; in front of it and on other sides sat others of the family, eating apples, reading, or just soaking up the warmth. No howling of wind, no drifting of snow, could disturb the comfort of that family circle. I've never seen a furnace-heated circle that could touch that picture.

In our one-room country school there was a tall, massive, and rusty affair which baked the pupils in the front of the room and froze those in the rear. . . . In the army I encountered the conical stove supplied for use in tents—a flimsy little sheet-iron device somewhat resembling the business end of the old-fashioned blunderbuss. It heated up in a hurry and cooled off at the same speed, but when amply stoked with soft coal produced enough heat to warm an eight-man tent when the sidewall were banked with dirt and the flap was securely closed.

In the army again I encountered an ungainly French stove, this time in Ward 11 of Base Hospital 68 at Marsr-sur-Allier in the winter of 1918. Like the stove in the Kansas one-room school, it warmed those near by and neglected those remote from it. It burned huge briquets of soft coal, the same type as used by French railroads during the war, and its chief value to us was as a toaster. Those of us able to get about were able to filch extra pieces of bread and cheese from the mess hall occasionally, and on return to the ward could concoct something not in the army cuisine—melted cheese sandwiches. . . .

After the war I started living in cities and lost my contact with real stoves; I have had to take my winter warmth from the impersonal heating supplied by radiators or warm air registers. Even so, I have been able to keep alive boyhood memories, for I still have a stove of a fashion. It burns kerosene and can be carried from room to room like a lantern. It makes a surprising amount of heat on chilly days when a furnace fire is hardly needed, and gives me more pleasure than my fireplace. It is my link to the past—and I don't have to stoke it with wood and cobs. C. L. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Essentials of a Durable Peace"

RESPECT for law cannot be ensured in the absence of those institutions by which alone that respect can be guaranteed. It is not enough merely to emphasize the need for international co-operation. The means by which it may be promoted must be indicated. It is here that Mr. Hull falls short of our expectations.

We firmly believe that if he were to place before the world a practical plan for ensuring peace he could rally behind him not only the public opinion of his own country, but also, if not the Governments, at any rate the great mass of the peoples of Europe. The two essentials of a durable peace are justice and security. Justice cannot prevail unless provision is made for the consideration of the grievances of dissatisfied nations. Security can only be provided by an international police force to give practical effect to the principle of "The strength of each for the defense of all."

Here is the way that humanity must go if it wants to avoid another great catastrophe. It lies in America's power to lead the bewildered peoples of Europe out of the slough of anarchy into which they are so rapidly sliding. She may not always get the response that she would like to hear, but she must remember that nations struggling blindly for life are not usually amenable to the voice of reason. She should not, however, be deterred by this lack of response. Let it rather be an incentive to her to formulate all the more clearly her proposals for world peace, to demonstrate all the more insistently the absolute necessity for those proposals to be adopted.—*New Commonwealth*, London.

The Wide Horizon

An Expanding Universe?

By Herbert B. Nichols

WHEN California's giant 200-inch telescope is completed, sometime in 1940, one of its first assignments will be to determine whether our universe is really expanding like a giant soap bubble with the outermost galaxies and nebulosities traveling away from us at tremendous speeds, or whether it is after all, stationary.

This is a question growing out of astronomical observations that show light coming from galaxies in the far regions of space to be shifting toward the red end of the spectrum. This has been likened to the whistle of a locomotive which increases in pitch as it approaches but "howls down" as it disappears in the distance. Just as the locomotive whistle howls down as it travels away, so does the light of distant galaxies act when viewed through the world's greatest telescopes.

Even in the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson, it is impossible to break down nebulae, some of which are 500,000,000 light years away, into individual stars, but it is possible to estimate their number, size, and weight by their emitted light.

It may be, however, that a new fundamental of physics is required to account for the red shift of distant nebulae. Perhaps light becomes tired in traveling so far, and like long-distance runners, if the race is too long, it drops out. Researchers holding to this explanation argue that starlight shifts because the photons or light particles tire and eventually vanish.

The strange part of the whole problem is, that when the apparent speed of the distant nebulae are measured, all but our own local group seem to be receding from us, the more distant ones going faster, some reaching a velocity of 26,000 miles a second—unbelievable, but thoroughly in accord with the dynamic theory of Abbé Lemaitre who postulated a universe that is blowing up. Astronomy today is inclined to accept this view, the other possibilities being Einstein's original static universe, and de Sitter's empty cosmos.

* * *

Of course, no velocity is actually measured. What is observed is that the spectral lines due to the white heat of elements which make up the stars are shifted from their normal positions—always toward the red end of the spectrum—and the more distant the nebulae, the greater the shift.

The problem was first stated mathematically by Dr. V. M. Slipher of Lowell Observatory who published about five years ago a list of observations showing that red shifts increase with distance, that they are equal to distances times a mathematical constant. Since then the list of observations has more than trebled through activities of Dr. Edwin Hubble and Dr. Milton Humason of Mt. Wilson, using the world's largest reflector combined with the very fast spectrographic lens developed by Dr. W. B. Rayton of Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

Dr. Hubble, whose preliminary reconnaissance of the problem was completed two years ago with publication of his book, "The Realm of the Nebulae," is open-minded. At the moment he is inclined to seek out a new fundamental of physics which will explain the shift without postulating that it is due to the "tail-lights" of worlds disappearing in the distance. Further support of a stationary universe was stated by Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard Observatory last spring when he announced that examination of galaxies surrounding the south galactic pole indicates such an uneven distribution that there are 50 per cent more galaxies in one quadrant of the sky than in the quadrant diagonally opposite. Apparently, this would not agree with the theory of an explosive universe, since expansion would necessarily involve more or less even distribution.

* * *

Dr. Hubble sums it up in this way, "If the loss in energy occurs in the nebulae, then red shifts are due to velocity and the nebulae are all receding. If the loss occurs in space, then the nebulae are stationary and light loses energy by some unknown mechanism, in proportion to the distance it travels through the universe."

The whole question is probably the most debated subject in astronomy today, but all agree that the 200-inch telescope will probably supply the correct answer to the interpretation of the shifts. Meanwhile, the very evenness with which acceleration apparently increases with distance away from our small corner of the universe causes one to view with suspicion any theory that places us at the center of things. Copernicus and those who followed after him blasted the ancient theory that the earth was circled daily by the sun, moon, planets, and stars.

Today, even our sun is recognized to be but one insignificant or comparatively small, medium temperature star, way over in one corner of the galaxy we call the Milky Way. Even the Milky Way, its stars forming a flat watch-shaped body something like 200,000 light years in diameter, can at best lay claim to junior membership in a universe of several hundred million other galaxies just like itself. Perhaps, after all, the expanding universe theory will turn out to be a last remnant of the ancient Ptolemaic system placing the earth at the center of the universe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, OCTOBER 19, 1938

Whither Political Parties?

By Roger W. Babson

I HAVE BEEN ASKED by The Christian Science Monitor to amplify my recent statement that the United States may be compelled to make a choice. Shall we accept completely chaotic conditions? Or shall we turn to some form of coalition government? To avoid misunderstanding let me first explain my position on current business tendencies. For the near future the business outlook is reassuring. Many important barometers are giving favorable indications. Volume of general business is expected to show an improving tendency for the remainder of this year and probably well into 1939. Of course, much depends upon the elections now in progress. From present indications, however, commodities are likely to be in growing demand at gradually rising prices. Likewise the industrial and commercial activity, with revival of earning power, should be reflected in strengthening investment values.

It can be added that this favorable prospect for the near term has been in line with the opinion that there would be no general European war this year. Although the final results of warfare spell economic destruction, the temporary effect is to speed up many lines of industry. Looking only at the immediate future, therefore, we can anticipate that any armament activity may tend to stimulate for a time, rather than depress, production and trade. From almost every viewpoint, then, the coming months promise upward trends in business and finance.

The real question of what's ahead for business is concerned not with the next five months, but the next five years. For this longer period the business out-

By Ernest K. Lindley

BY THE CLASSIC DEFINITION of Edmund Burke, "A party is a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavors the national interest upon some principle on which they are all agreed."

Political parties are found in every modern state and seem to be indispensable to their government, except possibly when all other considerations are subordinated to the elemental struggle for national survival in a crisis such as war. Even the great dictatorships of Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union are governed with the aid of parties—parties which tolerate no opposition. At the other extreme are the multiple-party systems characteristic of France and the smaller European democracies—and of Italy before the Fascist revolution. Under this system, no one party ordinarily gains control of a government; the affairs of state are handled by coalitions, often by rapidly shifting coalitions which result in instability of policies and sometimes in a paralysis which undermines faith in democratic representative government. Yet the multiple-party system is to be expected among peoples strongly addicted to political theorizing or fervently holding divergent opinions on a great variety of political issues.

The United States and Great Britain and the other English-speaking democracies have governed themselves, as a rule, by the two-party system. This system, established in England following the revolution of the seventeenth century, was the one which Burke had in mind when he defined a political party. Neither England nor the United States has adhered strictly to the two-party scheme. On the fringes there have been and are minor parties There

look is complicated by a problem of serious proportions. As I analyze the situation, the United States is confronted with three possibilities: (1) If the Government's program of relief is continued at its present pace, the country is headed for real inflation. (2) If relief is stopped we face the possibilities of revolution in some form. (3) The remaining possibility is a coalition government, for which I pray; although I recognize the obstacles existing at present. Hence, in view of these three choices, I describe today's situation by saying that the country is facing either coalition or chaos.

This means that if we fail to balance the budget, inflation is inevitable. If we insist on balancing the budget, social unrest in some acute form is inevitable. The only way to escape successfully the horns of that dilemma is to form a united front of Republicans and Conservative Democrats. Whatever may be the final results of the so-called "purging" efforts during the primaries, at least such a move may help to emphasize the practical possibilities of a new political alignment. It may prove to be one of the many forces working toward some effective coalition.

Such a coalition would offer a common ground for the realistic elements of all political affiliations who propose neither to let people starve nor to flout economic law. Coalitionists yield to no party in their reverence for the Ten Commandments—but they insist likewise that to conserve human values we must also respect the multiplication table. Surely there are plenty of men and women, drawn from the ranks of old-line Republicans and old-line Democrats, who are both humanitarians and economists. They endorse many of the purposes of the New Deal, but for that very reason are all the more anxious that the methods should be sound.

Many people have approved earnestly the idea of a coalition government, but some are worried by the ghosts of third-party attempts of former years. Coalition, however, can be accomplished by a different procedure than was followed by any of the abortive third-party movements of the past. This is possible because the primary aim is not to set up an extra party but to unite for an emergency only the common elements in existing parties. How can this best be done?

To be specific, such a plan could be shaped as follows: Let the Republicans postpone their Presidential Convention until after the Democratic Convention. Then if the Democrats split into two

(Continued on page 14)

have been periods of transition when there were three or more important parties or when there was only one party strong enough to govern and the opposition consisted of an assortment of factions. Nevertheless, the two-party system is that to which the English-speaking peoples, who place less stock in theory than in practical results, have tended to adhere. And the record indicates that this system has worked best when the two parties have offered real alternative choices to the voters. The division between them may be on the basis of one or two specific issues, or it may extend over so long a front as to amount to a fundamental divergence. But it should afford the voters an opportunity to register their will on either a general tendency in government or on a few specific problems of outstanding importance.

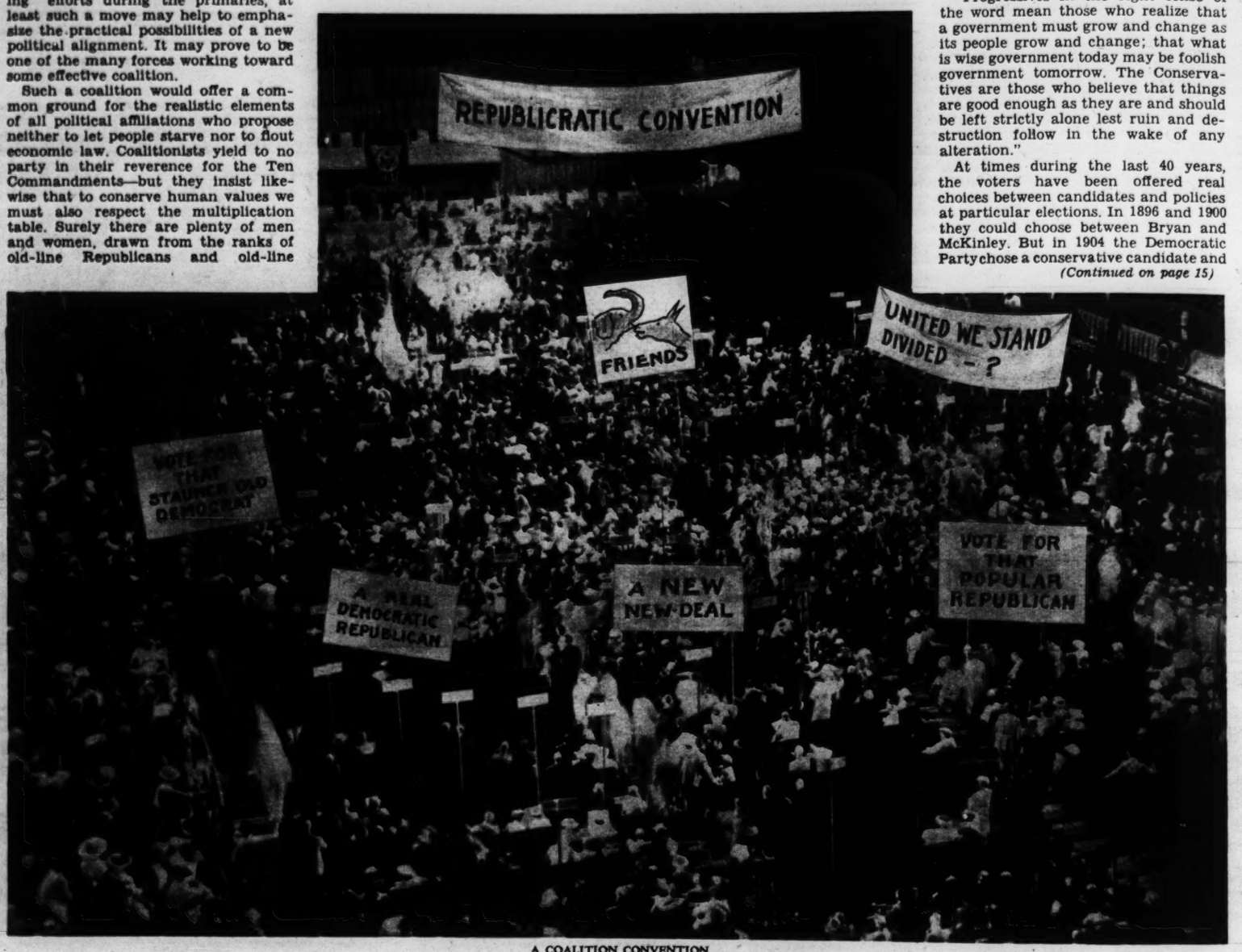
In the early days of the Republic the Federalists and Jefferson's Republicans presented a fundamental choice. The electorate again had such a choice with the triumph of Jacksonian Democracy and the formation of the Whig Party; and again with the creation of the Republican Party. As the Civil War and the Reconstruction Period faded into the past, new attitudes and new issues arose, created by the closing of the frontier, the immense growth of industry and of finance, and of vast urban centers. But our two major parties did not regroup themselves according to these new problems.

Although the terms "conservative" and "progressive" or "liberal" are hard to define, they can be used to indicate fundamental attitudes. In the presence of new problems there are people who clamor for remedies or are alert to the need for a change in governmental policies. There are others who hang back, who cling tenaciously to the status quo. A rough definition used nine years ago by Franklin D. Roosevelt is serviceable enough:

"Progressives in the right sense of the word mean those who realize that a government must grow and change as its people grow and change; that what is wise government today may be foolish government tomorrow. The Conservatives are those who believe that things are good enough as they are and should be left strictly alone lest ruin and destruction follow in the wake of any alteration."

At times during the last 40 years, the voters have been offered real choices between candidates and policies at particular elections. In 1896 and 1900 they could choose between Bryan and McKinley. But in 1904 the Democratic Party chose a conservative candidate and

(Continued on page 15)


REPUBLICRATIC CONVENTION
FRIENDS
UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED - ?
VOTE FOR THAT STAUNCH OLD DEMOCRAT
A REAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
A NEW NEW DEAL
VOTE FOR THAT POPULAR REPUBLICAN

A COALITION CONVENTION

The Political Picture Is Jumbled Today, but Some Day There May Be a Clean-Cut Alignment of Liberals and Conservatives

Existing Political Grooves Run Deep

By Tully Nettleton

NOT "SHOULD THERE BE a conservative coalition and realignment of parties?" but "Will there be or can there be by 1940?" is the question in the thoughts of practical politicians in Washington and elsewhere. Most everybody agrees it would be more logical to have a New Deal liberal Democratic Party arrayed against a reorganized Republicanism including the conservative Democrats. But politics is seldom logical.

If one brings up the subject around the headquarters of the national committee of either of the major political parties he will immediately be told—though with a "Please don't quote me"—of the "enormous practical difficulties" in the way of coalition or realignment. These misgivings arise from field experience and doubtless would be urged with equal vigor by wheelhorses of either party in Pennsylvania, Illinois, or California.

Why, for instance, did Republicans of Indiana nominate their own candidate for United States Senator, Raymond E. Willis, when they had an opportunity to split the Democratic Party in that State if they had wished to take to their bosoms Senator Frederick Van Nuys, then on the New Deal proscribed list for opposing the Supreme Court plan? As a result, Van Nuys and the McNutt Democratic machine patched up a truce.

Friends of Senator Walter F. George of Georgia say he was embarrassed rather than pleased by the endorsement of Republican leaders in his campaign for Democratic renomination against the opposition of President Roosevelt. When Representative John J. O'Connor, chairman of the Rules Committee, filed for nomination in the Republican primary as well as the Democratic, his unpopularity with the White House did not dissuade a regular Republican candidate from taking the field against him. And though O'Connor won on that ticket while losing on his own, the result is not likely to encourage emulation.

One of the clearest tests is to ask whether any of the prominently mentioned conservative Democrats would accept a presidential nomination if it were offered by the Republican Party. Would Senator George? Would Senator Bennett Champ Clark? Would Senator Harry F. Byrd? In all probability not, as matters stand now. They consider themselves Democrats and want the prestige of belonging to the majority party. They hold that not they but the New Dealers have pulled the party off the track, and they wish to restore it to its pristine policies.

On the other hand, would the Republican Party give its nomination to one of these men? For several years Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, one of the most conspicuous of Republicans, has been talking of coalition, but the party's high command, the Old Guard, who still largely control its national committee, have made no move to offer even a vice-presidential nomination to an outsider as the price of a conversion.

A rugged bloc of the G. O. P. still believes that if it stays where it is the country will come back to it. On the other side, whatever may be the enthusiasms of young men with theories, the plodding organization men who have the responsibility of holding the Democratic Party together to deliver majorities at the polls would rather play the game as they know it than trust to alignments they know not of. The professionals in either party do not like to have to learn new rules, put their trust in untried henchmen, or build up fresh organizations.

To do so involves countless delicate deals in patronage. So long as the "outs" have any hope of winning alone they do not like to share their prospects with anyone else. If the "ins" take the course of cutting off faithful followers they face the serious hazard of picking up as reliable strength elsewhere. This is treating the respective parties as competing management syndicates bidding for the business of running the nation's government, but that in large degree is what they have been up to now, and while each is already a coalition of rather varied elements, they tend to change their composition but slowly.

People and Peace in Central Europe

Peaceful Adjustment of Problems of Teutons, Latins and Slavs Seen as Key to Peace, More Than Issues of Politics

By R. H. Markham

H. Armstrong Roberts, Starlight Photos, Keystone View Co., E. A. Pitshke, Publishers' Photo Service

Germans, Hungarians, Slovaks, and Dalmatians Live Harmoniously With Nature in Crowded Europe, Although Their Leaders Say They Jostle Each Other

PEOPLES, not political theories or systems, constitute Central Europe's most vital problem today. Not Fascism, not National Socialism, not Communism, but Rumanians, Hungarians, Italians, Germans, Czechs. People. Groups of human beings, social entities.

The map of Europe resembles a picture puzzle with the parts fitting into one another. Several of the states seem to be in the clutches of their neighbors. Others appear to be bottled up. This geographic situation is created by migration, colonization, conquest, or natural growth. The task for statesmen is to adjust conditions so as to remove the cause for grievance or strife. That can be done by avoiding war and by constantly working toward peaceful adjustments.

The Germans have come to inhabit an area that embraces within its boundaries a large section of one of the postwar states. This is not the result of a dire plot any more than the Grand Canyon or Niagara Falls are. Three great races—Latins, Teutons, Slavs—in addition to the Hungarians, have been pushing one another back for centuries, have been absorbing one another, helping one another for epochs, and this is the demographic equilibrium they have reached. Economic, social, religious, biological, and dynastic forces have worked on human masses and brought them to the present state. The Germans, for instance, comprise nearly 80,000,000 people, partially surrounding a Czech state with fewer than 8,000,000 people.

This historical development resembles the way in which the British people came into being. What is a Britisher? He is a mixture, just as the English language is. Some aboriginal stock, much German, much French, some American, much Norse, along with Irish, Scottish, and Welsh. The English language is one of the most eclectic in the world, so is the so-called Anglo-Saxon blood. A great philosopher might have created a better mixture. If William the Conqueror hadn't come, or the Norsemen, or the Dutch, or the Stuarts, or the Windsors, Anglo-Saxons might have been different. But they did come, and we must make the best of this ethical and linguistic conglomeration. We cannot change its composition. So it is with the European races—they are located where the ages have placed them.

Some races are happily situated from a geographic point of view. Others are not. Hungary, with 9,000,000 inhabitants and 93,000 square kilometers, is in a tight place, with no sea harbor, no outlet, meager mineral resources, virtually no mountain resorts, and the irreducible minimum of natural defenses. Hungary is exposed on every side.

* * *

Yet this situation was not created by the formation of the Little Entente, which is a temporary diplomatic combination consisting of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. Many such alliances come and go in the history of states. What abides is the juxtaposition and vitality of races.

In the heart of the Danube valley are about 11,000,000 Hungarians. They have been there a millennium. They, like Americans, are a racial mixture, but they originated from Asiatics who wandered into the fertile Danube basin before William the Conqueror went to England, and still remain. Politically they are backward, socially they are weak, and nationally they are rather undetermined, because for nearly half a millennium they were under foreign domination. Still they are an exceedingly virile race, with great capacities and excellent qualities and are a mighty European reality.

About them are Slavs, Latins, and Germans. On the south are 18,000,000 South Slavs; on the east some 15,000,000 Rumanian Latins, with a racial vitality second to none in Europe; on the north begins a vast Slav sea, ending only at Vladivostok or the Baltic Sea; and on the west is the whole German world. So whatever combination the various European countries make, Hungary is hemmed in. Yesterday it was embraced by the Hapsburg "octopus"; today it is surrounded by the Little Entente; tomorrow it may be between the German hammer and the Slav anvil.

If the adventurous Arpad family hadn't trekked across Rumania and brought the Magyar horsemen into the Danube valley, Europe would have been spared at least one problem; but they did come, and they're not going back. They're in Europe to stay.

If the Czechs hadn't pushed that flint-like Slav promontory into the German sea or—shall we say—if the German sea had succeeded in submerging the Czech precipice along with so many other Slav cliffs and capes, Europe would be free of the Prague problem. But history developed otherwise. The Czechs are hardy, vigorous, able, united. For half a millennium they have been a Slavic forepost, as they remain today. Through all the vicissitudes of the centuries they have withstood assimilation or liquidation by the Germans. There they still remain, 8,000,000 strong.

But the Czech and the Hungarian people are by no means unique. Four million Croatians also clamor for their "rights" with an insistence that must receive attention. Two and a half million Slovaks have a cause, too, which they are bringing to the attention of the world. Five million Ruthenians are slowly waking to awareness and protesting at being used as material for piecing out other states.

* * *

The question of priority is not vital. It is true that the Rumanians were in Transylvania before the Hungarians came, that German colonies in Yugoslavia are only 200 years old, that the Prussians submerged large numbers of Slavs, and that Slavs fled from the Turks into Hungary. But these facts are now as permanent and established as the settling of the Swedes in Wisconsin or of the Irish in Boston.

What is vital is that statesmen endeavor to remove the causes of the present turmoil. And however bad the situation is, war never makes it better. The present alignment of states in Central Europe was established after a war in which passions were at white heat. That such a situation could be anything like perfect or permanent should not have been expected, it is now evident.

The test of good statesmanship is peaceful adjustments. That is the British Empire's source of strength, the secret of its unity and its claim to supreme greatness. That was the reason for most of the successes of Austria-Hungary. Almost always when progress is made in Europe it is along the path of peaceful adjustments.

No system of government, no social institution, and no economic method is fixed once and for all. There are constant changes. Many are fraught with dangers. Certain vital changes have now taken place with rapidity. A few more will undoubtedly follow. If they are made with a maximum of world co-operation, Europe's crises may gradually lose their terror. Compromise seems a step in the right direction toward European peace, for there is some right on every side.

The Varied Dress and Appearance of the People Above Suggest What a Melting Pot of Races Central Europe Is Today

"One In a Million"

Sonja Henie and the Silver Skates Plus the Silver Screen Make for a Norwegian Fairy Story of Golden Success Enthusiastically Recounted

By Barnett B. Lester

The Henie Family—Sonja, Her Mother, Mrs. Selma Henie, and Her Brother, Lief Henie

Wide World

Sonja in Berlin's Famous Sportspalast—The Norwegian Skater Lives Under the Spotlights of Two Continents

Sonja and Tyrone Power Are Roundly Scolded in the Picture, "Thin Ice." When It Comes to Getting Up in the World, Sonja Skates on Solid Ice

TEN TIMES the world's figure skating champion, three times Olympic champion, Miss Henie today is the leading box-office attraction in ice-rink entertainment. In a single year she made the Big Ten in the movies. Her exhibitions and films have won her millions of friends and admirers.

"All of a sudden everything came my way," she says; "movies, ice skating tours, exhibitions. It is wonderful to succeed in the movies, but I think I get even more enjoyment out of my appearances at ice revues.

"I used to read fairy tales in Oslo, Norway, about Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates and about little Heidi in the Alps. I dreamed that some day I would be dancing on skates before the King. It has been all like a dream come true.

"Every day children write to me, scrawling out their delightful letters. I can see how they have toiled over them. Erasures. Fingerprints. Smudgy. But all asking, 'Please, please, Miss Henie, how can I be like you?'

"So I tell them, A good house has to have a solid foundation. You don't build the house and then add the foundation. So in the case of little girls and boys there must be a good foundation, mentally and physically, before there can be good athletes.

* * *

"No longer do officials casually open the gates of a playground and allow any sort of game to be played without proper supervision. Boys and girls of today no longer use all their spare play time on the streets of their city, for there is too much real fun to be had in utilizing the playgrounds, gymnasiums, and athletic fields with their modern equipment. When boys and girls are having the fun that they derive in athletic activities there is no time for mischief, and so a double purpose is served.

"During the next few years I shall donate numerous medals and trophies to young boys and girls for outstanding athletic achievement, to be conferred by officials of various civic, athletic, and school organizations to the young people of their communities who have done the most to advance the cause of good sportsmanship and vigorous health.

"Almost anybody can learn to skate with practice. So many people ask me how to skate! Everywhere . . . in Oslo, London, Zurich, Hollywood, they ask me. What do I tell them?

* * *

"Anything one does on skates is fun. Pleasure skating is actually the most important form of skating, for it is the foundation of all other forms of the sport. It can be as mild or as vigorous an exercise as the girl or boy desires. All that is necessary is to be relaxed and natural, for that allows for proper balance, body rhythm, and graceful, easy stroking.

"I believe that figure skating should be included as one of the Arts. Especially because of its close relation to dancing. Skating requires as much time, effort, and study. The first requirement in figure skating is proper balance, then timing.

"I studied ballet and toe dancing before I took up skating. As a child I wanted to be on the stage. Piano lessons helped to give me a knowledge of tempo. This is most important in group skating. While I like to skate to popular music for fun, classic music is more useful. Still, I like to dance to modern music.

"Sports of many kinds have filled my time — skating, skiing, swimming, hockey, tennis, horseback riding, track events. The stamina and endurance acquired in those years of day-by-day training have made it possible for me to enjoy sports to the point where I get fun out of them.

"While I have never played hockey in active competition, it still remains one of my favorite sports. In Europe I used to skate between the hockey periods. It takes a lot to become a good hockey player, for you have to be a pretty good skater and have mastered both pleasure skating and speed skating. Once you have done this you will find yourself engaged in playing a game that is noted for its speed, action, keen competition, and good sportsmanship.

"When I flit past the Hollywood cameras I cannot help but recall these childhood days in Oslo. When I was 9, I won the Junior Championship of Norway. At 13, I won the Norwegian, European, and world figure skating titles. One of the judges said laughingly, 'Go home, little one; go home to your mother. You have plenty of years later in which to compete.' That touched my pride and I determined that I would win. And—I did!

"That was the biggest thrill in my life. Winning the world's championship in New York in the winter of 1930 at Madison Square Garden has been my biggest thrill in America. The long grind in preparing for the Olympics is easier than skating for the movies. I have to practice and work eight hours a day when I am in Hollywood.

* * *

"I must find the exact spot on the ice where jumps are to be made, and the timing of each movement must be perfect. Otherwise, we have to shoot retakes.

"When we are in Hollywood, mother and I go to our small apartment in a hotel near the Twentieth Century-Fox studio and she prepares a real home-cooked Norwegian meal. Fish pudding . . . and cream. Um-um-um. We always dine together. Mother is always with me.

"I like light blue dresses and greenish blue, brown or black hats, and white evening gowns.

"Everywhere I go I get a new thrill. I am grateful to people of America. They are so kind to me. I like the way people rush in the cities. Rush. Rush. Rush. Busy. Busy. Busy. And I want to be busy, too. And I am, from morning until night, with movies, skating, clothes, photographers.

"I am always glad to go back to Boston, because it was at Boston Arena exhibitions, sponsored by the Skating Club of Boston in co-operation with George V. Brown, that I first gained recognition as a skater in the United States."

The World Still Has a Stake at Geneva

A Workable Collective Security Might Have Averted the Recent World Crisis—Are the Nations Going to Heed That Lesson?

By Ralph M. Blagden

Numerous viewpoints are being expressed in the United States in relation to the conclusion of the recent crisis in Europe. One of these viewpoints is indicated in the following article.—EDITOR

WHILE EUROPE seemed to be plunging toward war just prior to the Munich agreements, Prime Minister Chamberlain gave expression to one sober regret that was profoundly revealing. He told the House of Commons that if Article 19 of the League of Nations Covenant, which provided for the revision of treaties, had been put into operation in time the existing crisis would never have occurred.

With the machinery of power politics in headlong motion, the British Prime Minister made one of the very few references of the crisis to the ideal of collective security, which appears to have been so completely abandoned before the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. But Prime Minister Chamberlain was not speaking of any League of Nations or any principle of collective security that had ever existed. Whatever Mr. Chamberlain's present attitude toward "collective security" may be, at that critical moment he spoke sadly and with ironic hindsight of a league and of a collective security that might have been.

This wished-for system was the concept of Woodrow Wilson and those passionate idealists who believed that a rational international order could be created by nations prepared to make sacrifices in behalf of world peace. It was the collective peace system of justice in which small nations would be safeguarded as minorities are today safeguarded in genuine democracies. It was the collective peace system in which injustices would be corrected by concessions and through orderly negotiations. It was the collective peace system in which nations, certain of the moral sanction of their cause, would be willing to make mutual sacrifices of their national sovereignty to halt aggression. It was the collective security for which nearly 12,000,000 Britishers voted in the famous peace ballot.

For a fleeting moment Prime Minister Chamberlain must have seen with genuine vision what this unrealized system of collective security might have meant to Europe and the world.

* * *

Then came the Munich agreements. The surrender of Sudetenland to Germany was accompanied by Adolf Hitler's pledge that he had made his last territorial demand in Europe, and by the exchange of assurances among France, Great Britain, and Germany that they would remain at peace with one another. The principles in these agreements proclaimed that they had laid the foundation of peace. From the peoples of nearly every country there rose a great exhalation of relief. And, as millions of men were demobilized, European capitals witnessed rejoicing that some people compared with that which greeted the armistice of 1918.

Yet for all the great gratitude of the people over the avoidance of war and for all the optimism of their leaders there were strange contradictions and reservations. A powerful London newspaper, even as it praised the Munich settlement, urged that laws be swiftly passed to provide for national conscription and to hasten the pace of the armament program.

Alfred Duff Cooper resigned from the British Cabinet and the Opposition cried the Government's policy represented a "surrender to brute force."

Amid this confusion and these hopes and fears for the morrow, the world may well wonder if the collective security system to which Mr. Chamberlain paid tribute in the hour of desperation can now be created from the present status of European politics.

Except for certain social, labor, and natural science services, the collective peace system as represented by the League of Nations is virtually bankrupt at the present moment. Throughout the September crisis the League assembly and council had been in session, but the settlement was made not in Geneva but in Godesberg, Berchtesgaden, and Munich, all cities of Germany, a nation which had resigned from the League. Czechoslovakia, a League member, was dismembered by arrangements made in these cities and, contrary to the very essence of the covenant, Czechoslovakia was permitted no representation or effective voice in its own fate. In still more fundamental antagonism to the covenant, Germany's threat to resort to force, rather than reason and compromise, dictated most of the final settlement.

This almost complete reversal of every clause in the covenant climaxed a long sequence of developments that have reduced the League to its present impotence. One of the major blows to the collective peace system occurred in 1931, when Japan took Manchukuo and subsequently resigned from the League. An almost dual blow was administered the League when Germany scrapped the Locarno agreement and remilitarized the Rhineland, and when, after a brief period of resurgent strength, the League abandoned its sanction policy against Italy in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis. By 1936, Italy, Germany, and Japan, along with several smaller countries, had resigned from the League. And England and France, in a sharp reversal of policy, abandoned Geneva as the focal point of their foreign relations and reverted to Old World diplomacy.

* * *

Perhaps it was true, as the Chamberlain supporters contended, that the only hope of European appeasement lay in placating the dictatorships. It is indisputable, however, that after the retreat from Geneva European conditions steadily worsened. Two major wars, one in China and one in Spain, raged without any effective interference from the great powers. Crisis followed crisis in rapid succession, until Europe found itself in late September almost fully mobilized with the military timeclock ticking ominously.

The world now asks if there can be created out of the present Munich accord a general appeasement that will offer some hope that genuine collective security may be achieved.

The German Führer today is master of strategic parts of Bohemia, long termed the bastions of Europe, the possession of which Bismarck once said meant the domination of Europe.

Through his acquisitions in Czechoslovakia Hitler placed himself in control of the two chief gateways from Western Europe to the East. The Moravian Gateway, a deep valley, cleaves the Moravian Mountains and the Oden Pass cuts through the Sudeten Range. By the annexation of Austria, Hitler had already gained substantial control of the Danubian route to the East.

Hitler therefore bestrides these broad highways that point toward the historic German dream of Teuton power extending from Berlin to Bagdad, and the whole world asks if he will turn his back upon the tantalizing prospects of the rising sun and face toward Geneva or some kind of European appeasement.

Those who credit his assurance that he has made his last territorial demand believe European peace can now be organized, if not in accordance with the Geneva concepts of collective security, at least in line with the nineteenth-century principle of the Concert of Powers.

But others believe Hitler will not turn to look upon Geneva, but will look East and West for new resources and new industrial wealth to challenge any other nation on the sea and in the markets of the world.

Whether the Munich agreement leads to European appeasement or a series of new crises would thus appear to depend upon whether Hitler's latest promise at Munich is more to be credited than the program set forth in "Mein Kampf" and already put into partial operation.

But why should the nations of the world leave the initiative to Germany? Why should the peace of the world depend upon Hitler's next move? Since the crisis, there have been proposals for a world peace conference, to which Russia and the United States would be invited. Such a conference would constitute a tacit recognition that the Munich agreements and their aftermaths fall short of the genuine ideal of collective security in many basic respects.

But if peace is to be reconstructed, there is marked need for a reconstructed attitude among the nations. Collective security is in its essence an experiment in international democracy. It cannot be used, as it was used during the postwar period, as a private agency for the promotion of national interests. No one and no two nations can dominate it. As the United States, Great Britain, and France permit all kinds of political parties to exist—conservative, moderate, and radical—so the members of a reconstructed League must deal with Democratic, Fascist, and Communist nations.

* * *

The Democratic nations of the world today have seen the lead pass to the Fascist nations. Had the democracies been better democracies in their international dealings, they might not confront today this impairment of their prestige. Within nations democracy has been and still is being resisted by the specially privileged, who fear that equality at the polls will mean a more equitable distribution of wealth and income. It almost appears that these same interests, or, at least, the same kind of interests, caused some nations to resist an international democracy, which might, through the political equality of the have-not nations with the have nations, lead to a more equitable distribution of world wealth, income, and power.

Thus collective security, it seems, will depend upon the selection of national leaders, who not only believe in the tolerant give-and-take of democracy within their own borders, but believe in it just as passionately when it is applied to world problems.

E. Boesch, Geneva; © Planet News, Ltd.; H. Armstrong Roberts

NEW WORKINGS OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Crowds Gathered in Downing Street (Upper Right) Watching the Goings and Comings of the British Negotiators for Peace in Europe; While in Munich People of Another Nation Drew as Closely as Guards Permitted to the Focal Point in the Marienplatz (Lower Right) of War Threats, Where Agreement Was Reached. Once the Eyes of the World Looked Toward Geneva's Palace of the League of Nations (Left) for International Adjustments, and May Well Do So Again Soon

Eight Horses Tug Beneath the Hood—Automobile Mastery Means Stepping on the Brake as Well as on the Gas

Training Better Drivers

Sound Practices Both for Automobilists and Pedestrians Have Now Become a Marked Element in Education

By Russell E. Singer

General Manager, American Automobile Association

WHATEVER THE FUTURE may hold for those who now compose and will compose our school population, all odds indicate that they will be better drivers and safer pedestrians than adults today. For traffic safety education in the United States has become a definite part of school curricula, and youngsters everywhere—from kindergarten through high school—are being taught sound practices for street and highway use, whether driving or walking. As a result, it is not unusual to find youngsters hardly in their teens urging adults to cross at the corner and follow other rules for self-protection.

Thus the school-educational program, as distinct from general safety education, may properly be classified under three separate headings: First, kindergarten and elementary grade education; second, the school safety patrol movement; and third, driver and pedestrian education and driver training in high schools. The latter is the newest phase of the program and is a more direct approach to improvement in traffic conditions.

* * *

The American Automobile Association, while taking the leadership in planning traffic safety studies, preparing materials and furnishing advice and counsel to schools through its 750 affiliated motor clubs and branches, acts as a co-operating agency with schools and police authorities. Actual instruction is in the hands of teachers under the direction of school officials, and the safety patrols are directed by police officers or school safety instructors assigned for that purpose. Without this co-operation, traffic safety education could not have advanced to its present high status or offered the great possibilities it does.

With the beginning of each calendar year, and months prior to the reopening of schools, traffic specialists and writers and artists versed in school needs begin the preparation of a series of monthly posters, safety lessons, crayon sheets, and other mediums for easy training of elementary students. Emphasis is placed on visual education. These materials are available when schools open and are issued at regular intervals so that they will be timely. The 1938-39 series of posters, for example, will be based on fables known to every youngster, thus combining popular appeal with an important safety message.

Approximately 2,000,000 posters and safety lessons are supplied to co-operating schools each year, the cost usually being borne by motor clubs in the community served. As a result, schools faced with limited budgets are enabled to give students a practical field of education without cost to the community. This is just one phase of the civic activity of motor clubs.

* * *

School safety patrols—first organized 16 years ago—have become a valuable part of the traffic safety effort. With the reopening of schools in the fall, approximately 275,000 patrol members, boys and girls, will be at their posts on school corners in more than 3,000 widely scattered communities, daily protecting around 7,000,000 youngsters en route to and from school.

The patrols function to keep school children on sidewalks until traffic is clear and the members are specifically instructed not to direct traffic or have any part in handling the movement of vehicles.

During the last 13 years there has been a steady year-to-year decrease in the number of fatalities involving children in the 5-to-14-year age group. This record has been one of the brightest spots in the whole traffic safety picture. Scores of communities have gone through an entire school year without a single fatality or injury to a child in the vicinity of a school. One of the finest tributes ever paid to the patrols came in a letter from General Pershing: "I have observed these youngsters at their posts of duty and believe that they are not only doing a fine thing from the standpoint of national safety, but are receiving splendid training."

* * *

The high light of the year for the school patrols is the annual parade in Washington, witnessed by outstanding public officials and by the President when duties permit. This year, 12,000 school patrol members from 18 states and the national capital were in the line of march. Led by the United States Navy Band, the parade is generally accepted as one of the country's outstanding youth demonstrations.

Driver and pedestrian education in the high schools has advanced more rapidly than perhaps any other phase of education since schools first began to assume responsibilities formerly thought of as belonging wholly to the home. Why driver education and training in high schools? The answer is obvious to those aware of the seriousness of the traffic problem. Forty-nine per cent of all accident fatalities involving persons in the 15 to 24 age group are due to motor accidents. In this age group is found the greatest number of new drivers.

The whole program of traffic safety education in the schools is in line with the conception of adjusting students to environment, in which they must face the practical problems of a day in which approximately 29,000,000 motor vehicles are moving over streets and highways, with traffic congestion in cities an acute problem, with around 75,000 school buses daily transporting 3,150,000 children to some 32,000 schools during the school term.

With a background of experience in elementary school safety education, and with assistance from the Automotive Safety Foundation, we undertook to develop a model high school course under the title of "Sportsmanlike Driving." The basis of the course is a series of textbooks and teaching manuals. This well-illustrated text material, prepared by educators in collaboration with traffic specialists, has been given widespread approval by school authorities. For example, James F. Rockett, Director of Education, State of Rhode Island, says: "It is of utmost importance that the automobile drivers of tomorrow be taught safe habits of motor vehicle operation while they are young. High schools everywhere are recognizing this, and training courses are rapidly being instituted."

* * *

Evidence that Mr. Rockett speaks with authority is found in Rhode Island records. Drivers' licenses for a group of 1,027 students who had received training courses were set aside in the motor vehicle department, and over a long period of time, nearly three years, not a single one of these students has been adjudged guilty of an infraction of the motor laws.

The unprecedented spread of this comparatively new field of education is evidenced by the fact that more than 5,000 high schools—one fifth of the country's total—now offer some form of driver and pedestrian education. In fact, 20 states now require mandatory safety education in the schools, as a result of legislative enactments or Board of Education regulations. Approximately 400,000 copies of the Sportsmanlike Driving text pamphlets have already been placed in schools.

I. U. Extension Division

Teachers Cram for Safe Driving and Walking Courses—Safety Education Begins to Take Its Place With the Three R's on School Curriculum

"He Was Struck by a Car." They Say. Yet the Car Goes Where the Driver Directs It and Should Not Be Blamed

Streamlined Pedestrian Acting Like Many a Motorist—The Public Would Not Stand for Such Manners on the Sidewalk

American Automobile Association

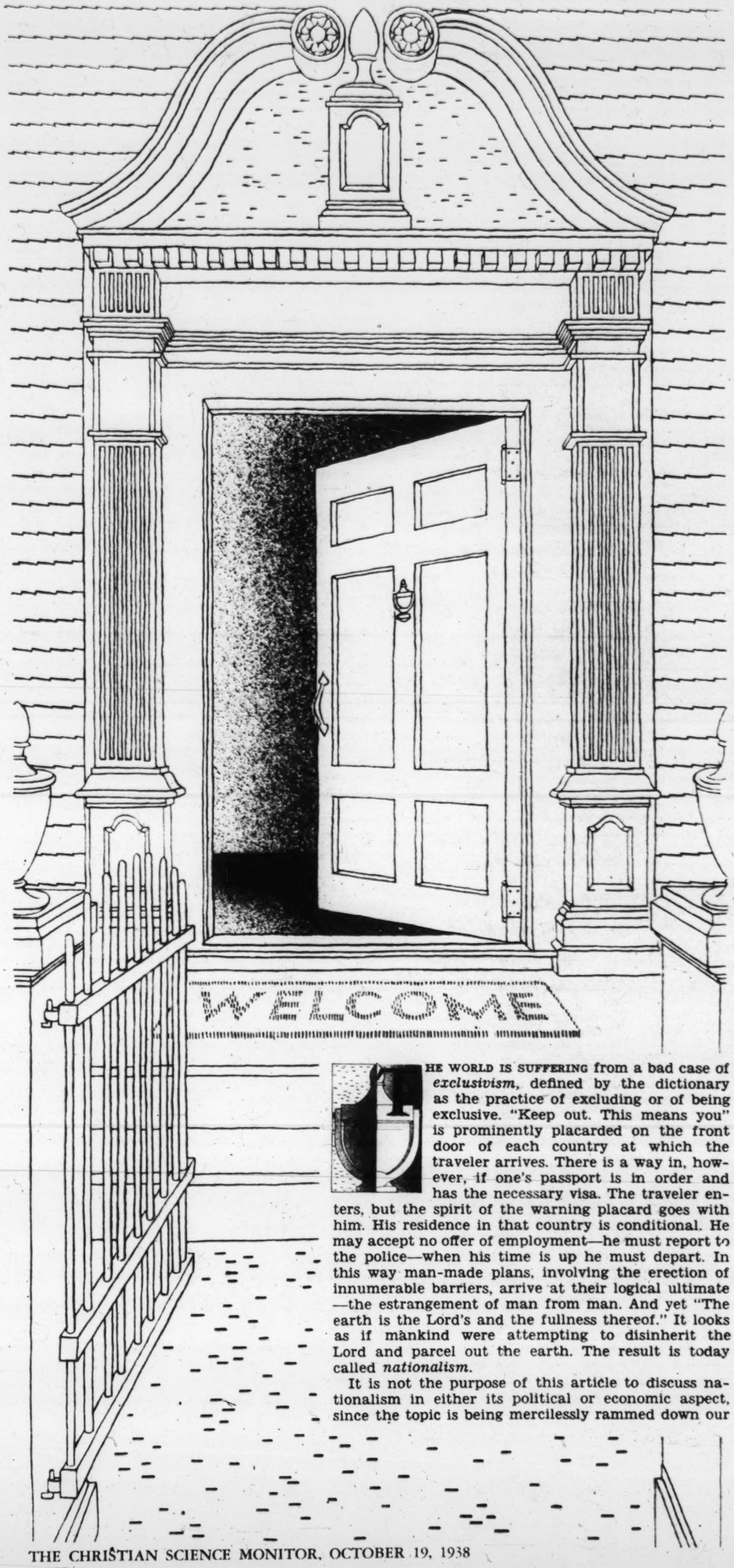
LITTLE-USED STREETS BECOME CLASSROOMS—DRIVERS LEARN, AMONG OTHER THINGS, HOW AND WHERE TO PARK

Howe and Arthur

YOUTHFUL PATROLMEN ASSURE SAFE CROSSING—BY SUCH POLICIES THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION IMPLANTS CAUTION AMONG THE DRIVERS OF TOMORROW

"K E E P O U T!"

By Centurion



THE WORLD IS SUFFERING from a bad case of *exclusivism*, defined by the dictionary as the practice of excluding or of being exclusive. "Keep out. This means you" is prominently placarded on the front door of each country at which the traveler arrives. There is a way in, however, if one's passport is in order and has the necessary visa. The traveler enters, but the spirit of the warning placard goes with him. His residence in that country is conditional. He may accept no offer of employment—he must report to the police—when his time is up he must depart. In this way man-made plans, involving the erection of innumerable barriers, arrive at their logical ultimate—the estrangement of man from man. And yet "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." It looks as if mankind were attempting to disinherit the Lord and parcel out the earth. The result is today called *nationalism*.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss nationalism in either its political or economic aspect, since the topic is being mercilessly rammed down our throats in newspapers, pulpits, magazines and lectures, and doubtless we know all about it. The aim is rather to see whither this exclusivism is leading, and whether there is any way by which we can escape from it.

It is doubtful whether there ever has been a more exclusivist nation than the Jewish people. The Old Testament exhales an odor of exclusiveness from the time when Abraham vowed that his son should not take a wife from the daughters of the Canaanites but only from his own kindred, down to the closing chapters of the last book (Malachi) when the prophet exults over the fair land of Israel and its exclusive place among the nations. We know something of the pitch at which this spirit of exclusiveness had arrived from the New Testament, where in the early days of his ministry we can see how our great Master never even contemplated the extending of his gospel message beyond the "house of Israel."

♣ ♣ ♣

This is easy to understand when one remembers that in the temple of Solomon the outer court was known as the "court of the Gentiles," and that around the balustrade that separated this court from the inner precincts were posted up notices, with which Jesus must have been familiar from his boyhood, which positively forbade the entry of a foreigner. (The notice concluded with these words in Greek, "Whoever shall be taken, on himself shall be the cause of the resultant death." The writer recently saw in the museum at Istanbul one of the stones taken from the temple on which this notice had been cut, and verified the quotation for himself.)

Like all barriers of exclusiveness, this one resulted in hatreds that ever await the solvent of kindness between peoples which can come through a striving for spiritualization of thought, as exemplified by Christ Jesus.

Although unhappily this racial exclusiveness still survives in certain parts of the globe, the most frequently encountered form of exclusiveness nowadays has an economic basis. A stranger who seeks employment in a foreign country is debarred from entering on economic grounds—there is not enough work to go around, so more workers cannot be admitted. This state of things is one from which there must some day be a wholesome revulsion.

Shakespeare sees unkindness as deformity:—

> In nature there's no blemish but the mind,
> None can be called deformed but the unkind.

It is the contention of this article that the remedy for exclusivism does not necessarily lie in the removal of all barriers, at least until conditions behind the bars will permit of doing so, but in the application of the spirit of kindness to all transactions between nations or individuals.

Similarly, when international business relations rest wholly upon the basis of self-seeking and personal advantage, barriers begin to be set up, the ultimate effect of which it is impossible to foresee. Hence it was refreshing to read in a bankers' magazine not so long ago a statement by a prominent economist that "Nothing can save the world except kindness, and even if we knew how to organize kindness we should not do so unless we ourselves were kindly."

♣ ♣ ♣

It is to be assumed that the organization of kindness is to some extent, at any rate, the business of the Christian churches, but it is not organized kindness so much as the practice of a steady unwavering kindliness of thought on the part of every enlightened individual which will most effectively break down the barriers of exclusiveness, whether national, religious, or economic.

What do we want to save the world from? Surely, it is just that very exclusiveness which would continually multiply barriers between men and nations, until at last, as the result of the suspicions and jealousies ever on the alert to thwart progress at any and every point, joy and happiness would be lost from the earth.

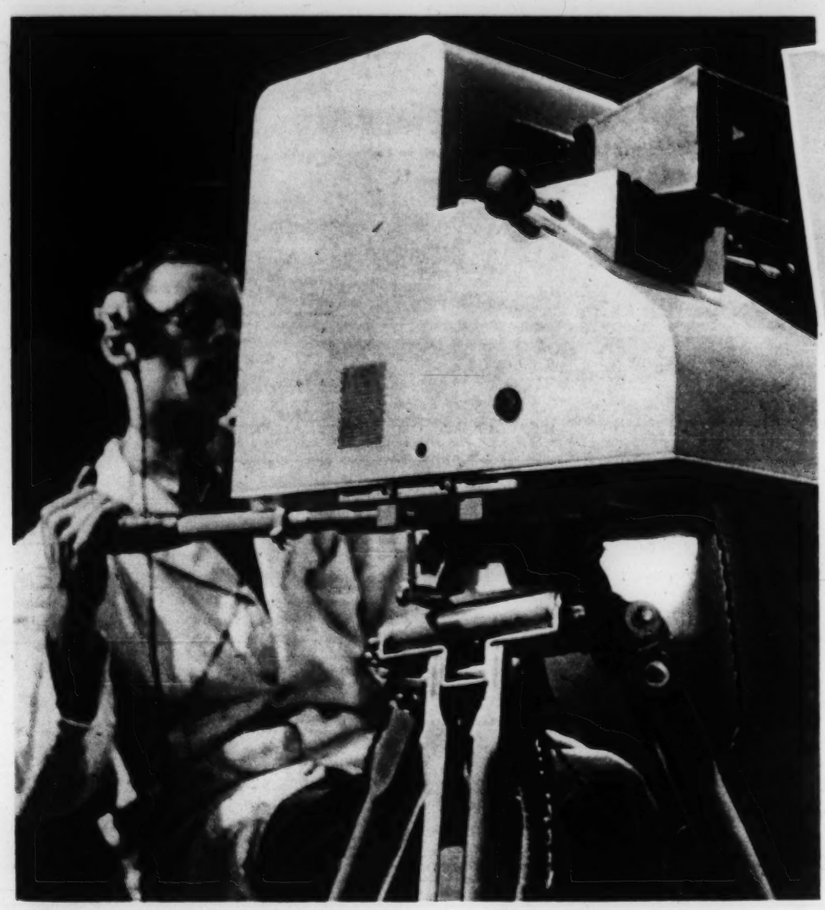
Conversely, in the application of kindness to human affairs exclusivism would disappear and in its place would appear the recognition of equality of status for all alike, strong and weak, rich and poor. In the relation of States with each other none would interfere with the internal affairs of another, but all would encourage mutual intercourse and trade, because it would be understood by all that each nation prospers best in a prosperous world. A kindlier spirit would thus have thawed out the frost and made the world a happier place to live in. Like all true remedies, this one is simplicity itself. Edwin Markham wrote:

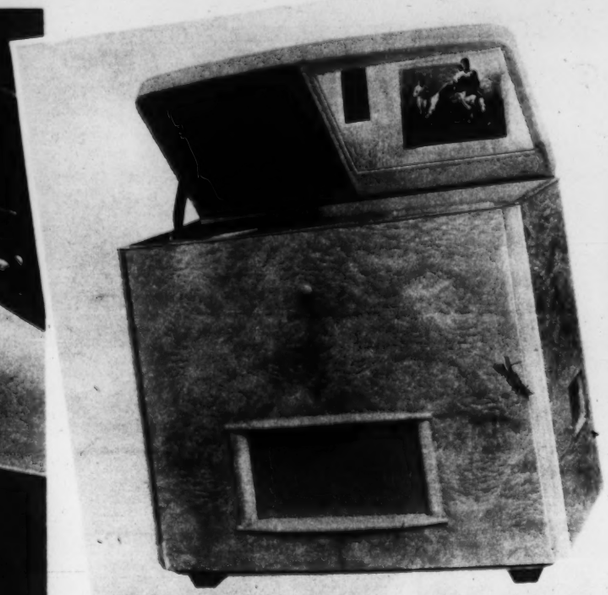
> He drew a circle that shut me out—
> Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.
> But Love and I had the wit to win:
> We drew a circle that took him in.

Look In Some Time

That Is What an Englishman May Say to You Nowadays—Yet He Is Not Inviting You for a Chat, but Rather to See What Wonders Television Now Brings

By H. G. Kennard





Courtesy Baird Television Company

An All-Wave, Radio-Gram Television Set—They Bid Fair to Become the Windows of England

Copyright British Broadcasting Corporation

Television's Eye—A Cameraman at the Alexandra Palace, Headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation

AN ACTOR WITH a cardboard profile played the first role in what was to prove one of the most amazing dramas of all time. This actor had no name. He spoke no lines. And yet his image flickering for a moment unsteadily on a silver screen led the way toward a prospective revolution in entertainment.

It was in 1925. The scene was an attic in Soho, that mysterious "foreign" quarter of London that lies behind the glittering façade of Piccadilly Circus. In a dingy room filled with wires and tubes and rather rusty metal a young man held a profile cut out of cardboard in front of a bright light—and in the room next door I saw that cardboard face reproduced.

"Well," said the young man, speaking his dummy's lines, "that is television, isn't it?" It was.

The young man was John L. Baird, then a penniless pioneer who wore frayed carpet slippers because his walking shoes had holes in them, now distinguished head of a radio concern manufacturing television sets at the cost of a first-class radio.

* * *

Nobody in Britain gets very excited about television nowadays. Only 13 years have passed since that first flickering triumph of a young visionary but television has become an everyday affair. We are all televisionaries now.

Even in September, 1936, there were no private television receivers in Britain. Now it is estimated that there are 10,000. Every day, week in, week out, the British Broadcasting Corporation entertains the growing television public with picture programs of news, sport and drama "as it happens."

What a difference 13 years have made!

And what a difference between the neat aluminum case which houses the Emitron television camera of today and the strange collection of apparatus with which Baird produced his early results in his top floor room in Soho. The writer remembers a large disk with crude lenses mounted around its periphery; this was driven by a bicycle chain picked up at a second-hand shop. Dry batteries and wires littered the table in ordered disorder, and when all was ready and the power was switched on, there ensued such a racket that one expected everything to disintegrate.

The interior of the Emitron camera which has made possible this new wonder—seeing by wireless—is a marvel of complicated ingenuity. Outside it looks like a large aluminum case on a very massive tripod, with levers to move it in any direction. It can be mounted on the roof of its motor-van, on the ground, or on its own little platform on wheels for running it about over smooth surfaces.

* * *

Underneath is the thick co-axial cable along which the signals run. This can be of any length up to 1,000 feet, so that when scenes are being taken at the Alexandra Palace studios or in the grounds there is direct communication by cable to the control room. When at some distant place, such as Lord's cricket ground, the signals go to the ultra-short-wave transmitter van and thence by wireless to Alexandra Palace, where they are corrected and put on to the transmitting aerial to speed on their way to the waiting viewers.

This camera has to take the place of the human eye which by the automatic process of "looking" takes in the picture looked at as a whole. Lord Rayleigh in his presidential address recently to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, spoke of the apparent impossibility of exactly reproducing the human eye electrically. It might, he said, mean attaching a wire, representing a nerve fiber, to each of some 500,000 minute photo-electric patches electrically insulated from each other. For that is probably the way to visualize connections between the retina of the human eye and the brain. But in television one single connection has to serve, and the process to produce the vision is called "scanning."

Let us try to put into non-technical language the exceedingly complicated process known as "scanning." The picture seen by a viewer is made up to a fixed standard. It consists of 405 lines and 25 pictures a second. The lines are "interlaced" to give 50 pictures a second, each of 205½ lines. A tiny spot of very bright electric light moves along the lines to and fro and from top to bottom 50 times a second, and it goes on doing this for as long as the picture is required to be seen. Thus there must be an interval of time between the start and finish of each covering of a picture. The human eye is incapable of dealing with any succession of movements faster than about one every seventh of a second, so that when things are happening 50 times in a second the eye fails to detect the "time-lag."

A move to get away from this complicated spot scanning is made by the Scophony system which does it most successfully by strips, and by an optical-mechanical instead of electrical process. But whichever system is used, the time taken from the moment the scene hits the eye of the camera till the viewer sees it on his set is only a fraction of a second.

The electrical system of the Emitron camera delivers the picture in the form of electrical signals into the cathode-ray tube of the receiving set. The screen is formed by the large flat end of the tube, the size of the picture being thus limited to about 12 by 10 inches. In some sets this is made bigger by using a smaller tube and magnifying the image on to a screen. But the 12 by 10 inch picture is large enough to

Fox

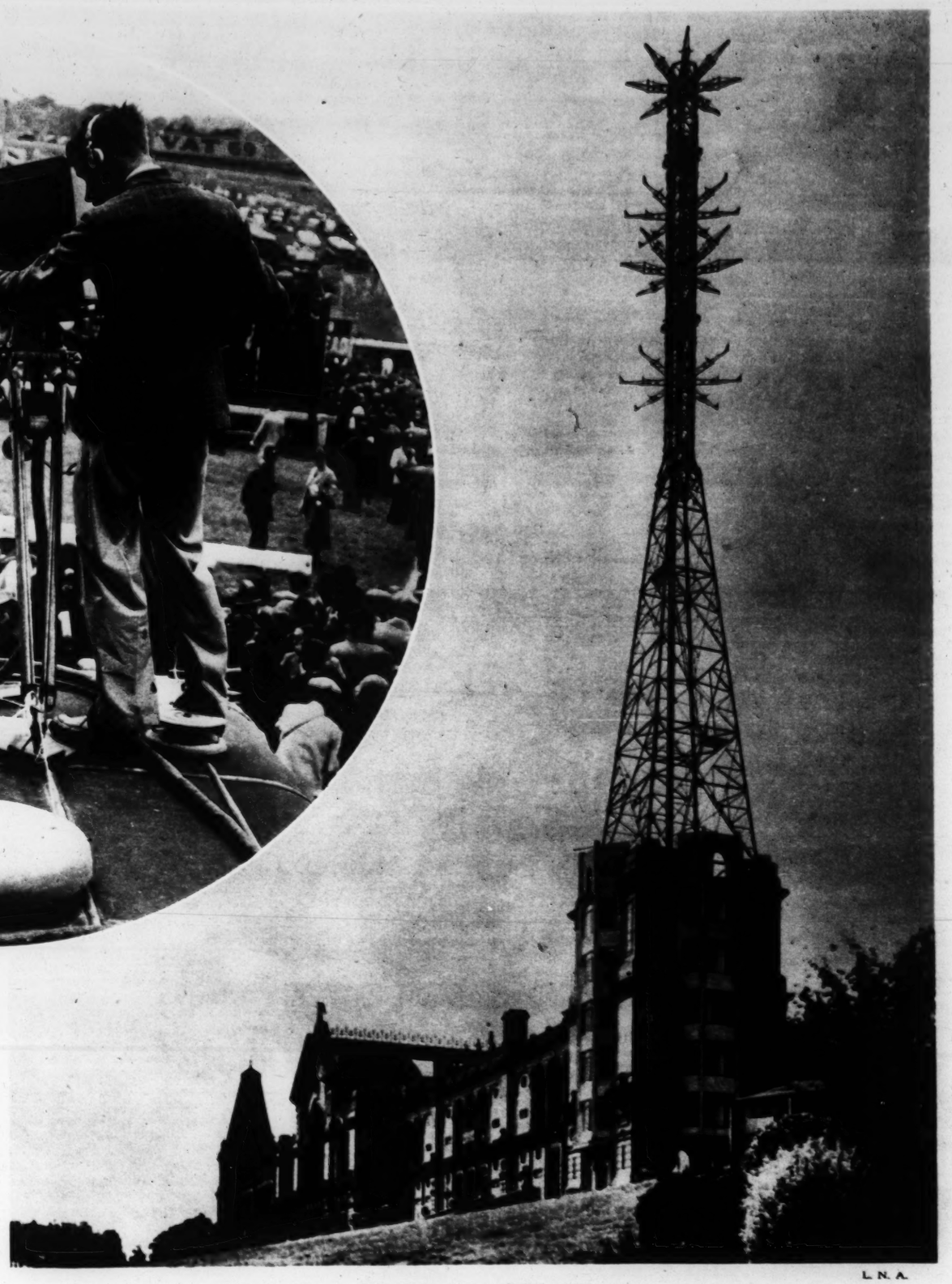
ENGLISH BOYS GET LESSON BY TELEVISION—A FAR CRY FROM THE OLD PRIMER

Copyright British
Broadcasting Corporation

Televisioning the Derby at Epsom—
The World's a Stage for the Television
Reporter

Copyright British
Broadcasting Corporation

Television Control Room at Alexandra
Palace—Bringing All England to the
Homes of the Nation



L. N. A.

TELEVISION STATION AT ALEXANDRA PALACE — JOVE MIGHT HAVE HURLED THUNDERBOLTS THROUGH THE AIR BUT MODERN ENGINEERS HURL WHOLE PICTURES

be seen comfortably in the home by about a dozen people.

As may be imagined, the men in charge of the cameras have to be exceedingly expert. With headphones on their ears they listen for their controlling engineer's instructions. When the Test cricket match was being televised there were three cameras in use. These can now be used with telephoto lenses, so that one could be trained on the bowler, one on the batsman, with the third ready for general views of the field. The control engineer has to fade out the bowler when he has delivered the ball, fade in the batsman as he plays it, and then, possibly, bring in the first camera again to follow the man running to field the ball. A pretty tricky job for the "producing" engineer as well as for the camera men. To help him, the control man can see his picture on the screen in the van, or in the studio as the case may be.

But to return to our story. . . .

* * *

After Baird had shown that television was a practical success, things moved rapidly. The Baird Television Company was formed and periodical demonstrations showed continued progress. One began to get away from the orange colored pictures, which swayed up and down, to black and white ones which kept steady. Then came the time when the Post Office took an interest, this being the Government Department which controlled the radiocasting activities. An advisory committee was appointed to enquire into television and its practicability, and it was finally decided to start it as a branch of the British Broadcasting Corporation with its headquarters and studios at the Alexandra Palace on the northern outskirts of London. In 1936 the world's first high-definition television service was started, and the following year people began to get television-conscious.

Baird's early work was all done with a picture made up of 30 lines, which gave poor definition. But when the Post Office took television under its wing it adopted a single standard giving a picture of 405 lines, interlaced, with a frequency of 50 frames (or pictures) per second. To start with, two systems were used, Baird's, which took its pictures on to a film and then transmitted this. This was sufficiently marvelous, but cumbersome, for the film had to be taken, developed, fixed and transmitted in under two minutes. The other process, developed by Electrical Musical Industries, employed the Emitron camera which was the system eventually selected and is in use today in England.

* * *

So it was in May 1937 that television made its first really big bow by showing televiewers the Coronation procession of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, and the progress made since then has been great.

Outside radiocasts during 1938 have included, among other things, polo at Hurlingham, lawn tennis at Wimbledon, test cricket at Lord's, swimming at Wembley, and some of the big football matches. Motor racing at the Crystal Palace has been televised, also scenes of the animals in the London Zoological Gardens.

Television shows in motion picture theaters before audiences of thousands are seen in Britain as the next step in the practical application of recent advances in research.

The Scophony system, already mentioned, enables television pictures to be reproduced on a large screen and brings theater shows within the range of probability. With crowds gathered in a London store one summer day, I saw the first public exhibition of this device on the occasion of the Trooping of the Colors.

The public showing of this new method followed hard on the announcement that well-defined pictures of the Derby race had been received at a distance of more than 200 miles. The range of the ordinary television transmission is about 30 to 50 miles.

So that, although at the moment only folk within 30 to 50 miles of Alexandra Palace, London (that happens to include more than 25 per cent of the population of England and Wales), have the benefit of the daily television shows, the future looks particularly bright. Evidence of its brightness is that radio manufacturers are stressing television rather than ordinary radio in their publicity.

At the Radio Exhibition for 1938, television is the "big noise." Prices of receivers range from about £230 ($1,120) to as low as 35 guineas ($183.75). The high priced sets include an all wave radio, radio-gramaphone and television, giving, in some cases, a picture of about 24 by 18 inches. The lowest priced sets give television and its accompanying sound only.

* * *

And talking of brightness brings us back to the young pioneer, although not back to the picturesque attic in Soho. John Baird may have changed his frayed carpet slippers for fine leather shoes but he has not changed his pioneer's probing mind. He is working on improvements in a device for transmitting pictures in color.

"It will not be usable for some time yet," Mr. Baird says. "Ordinary television is complicated enough, and color television is . . . well, you can imagine."

Yes, we can imagine. And we can remember back to 1925, when even ordinary television was marvelous. So it will be best to take Mr. Baird's word for the future. "Color television," he adds, "is bound to come."

Among the New Books

The Plight of the Comintern—Books on Exploration—A London Letter

The Communist International, by F. Borkenau. Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.
Blank on the Map, by Eric Shipton. Hodder & Stoughton. 18s.
Himalayan Assault, by M. de Segogne. Methuen. 15s.
Charcot of the Antarctic, by Marthe Oulie. Murray. 12s. 6d.

LONDON

BY FAR the most profound book on the Spanish civil war is still Dr. Franz Borkenau's "The Spanish Cockpit," which was published in the summer of 1937. His new book, "The Communist International," contains obviously less feeling for the subject than was drawn so vividly from him by Spain, but it is an important book which will cause controversy and have considerable influence. The history of the past 20 years has been written again and again with sentiment and passion. It has in various forms been rammed down our throats; very rarely has it been coolly examined by a detached intelligence with a marked moral integrity. This is Dr. Borkenau's particular distinction.

From 1921 to 1929 Dr. Borkenau was a member of the German Communist Party and during the latter part of this period he worked directly, "though in a scientific capacity," for the machinery of the Comintern. Closer contact with the Western-European bureau of the Comintern led him to doubt the "correctness" of Communist policy and its organizations. He broke away, and he may now be described as a liberal democrat.

His book is not one of personal revelations. He has set out to examine briefly the history of the working class movements and, more thoroughly, the successes and failures of the Comintern with them in Russia, Hungary, Germany, England, colonial peoples, China and Spain. The essence of his argument is that the Comintern has everywhere failed in its purpose and that, in every field, nationalism has arisen and has defeated it. Even from the point of view of Russian nationalism, of which the Comintern nowadays is the non-revolutionary weapon, the Comintern is, he thinks, a liability. The Russians are naïve about the West and because of the Comintern are increasingly suspected and isolated.

* * *

The introductory chapters on Russia, on the origins and nature of the revolutionary movement, and the final chapter of conclusions show Dr. Borkenau at his best. "The leading role of the proletariat in the upheavals of our times," he says, "has proved to be the Utopian element of Marxism." The reason is that the Labor movement of the West knows "that liberty of movement for the working class organizations, notably the trades unions, is the primary condition for the workers to share in the fruits of the economic and political successes of their nation. But the liberty of the trades unions depends on liberty as a basic principle of the political régime." The inevitable severance of the revolutionary movement with the workers on Leninist lines has built a party of the uprooted and classless; and Communism has become, because of these ingredients and apart from other reasons, an imitation of fascism, with Führer worship, nationalism, appeal to youth and militarism thrown in. Outside Russia, this has meant "belief in a savior abroad"; but when the crisis comes those adherents will look for "a savior at home"—i. e., a nationalist Führer—and this is "a serious symptom of the decay of liberalism and democracy."

The danger is not the Red revolution feared by Colonel Blimp and friends (Dr. Borkenau concludes), but this non-revolutionary sapping of the democratic and liberal attitude. What this sapping means in the specific field of scholarship is the Communist casuistry which, Dr. Borkenau foresees, will be brought to bear against his claim to some degree of detachment in his investigations: "I cannot help feeling that the so-called Marxist attempts to explain away the duty of honesty in historical research—because everything is supposed to be determined by class interests—are an attack upon scientific research as such and a menace to the moral values upon which scientific research is based."

* * *

Three books on exploration seem to me especially interesting. Mr. Eric Shipton, the Everest climber, has written an account of his light expedition in the Karakoram range of the Himalayas; and a far more elaborate French climbing party under M. de Segogne tell a similar story about the same country. The Frenchmen were driven down by the monsoon from their attempt on Gusherbrum I (I like the Himalayan names). The third book is a delightful biography of Charcot of the "Pourquoi Pas?" Both Charcots, father and son, were fascinating and outstanding characters and I have come to the conclusion, after long experience of hearty English narratives, that the French do this subject much better than we do. An exception must be made of Mr. Shipton. There is no mountain mysticism in him and he does not write like the secretary of a sports club. Vigorous and simple, like Charcot he takes to exploration as "a way of living." He is an individualist and a confirmed light traveller; it cost him only £850 against the French expedition's £11,000, to spend three and a half months living on his own stores and keeping 15 people in addition to extra porterage, in the same country. His is a vivid and exciting book and some of the chapters, like the one describing the search for the Murtagh Pass, are very dramatic. The Sherpa porters, once more, provide heroic and comic relief for a hard journey into a region of flooded rivers and, apparently, increasing ice. V. S. PRITCHETT

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

'Morgan le Fay' in Colonial New England

The General's Lady, by Esther Forbes. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

NO NOVELIST of the day is more aware of the individual drama inherent in the generalizations of history than Esther Forbes. The witchcraft trials came bitterly to life in her "Mirror for Witches," the Indian Wars yielded "Paradise," and now she has turned an old item of Worcester County court history into a novel quick with fidelities and betrayals, passion and retribution.

Mrs. Forbes has laid the scene of "The General's Lady" in a town that she calls Fayrely, 15 miles west of Worcester, Massachusetts. The period is the time just before and after the close of the Revolutionary War. Chief character is a Tory lady of Boston, who at the time of the confiscation of Loyalist estates had saved her family fortunes by

Eric Schaal

ESTHER FORBES

marrying a middle-aged widower, Gen. Arnold Milroy of Fayrely. For rebels and revolutionists, self-made men and Continentals, including her husband, Morganna Milroy had nothing but hatred and contempt, and for the most part she took no pains to hide her feelings. In the great brick house in Fayrely, amid satin brocade and spotless white curtains, the General's lady kept sullen and secluded state. While he was away on his patriotic labors she took in two wanderers. One was the girl, Dilly Lavendar, who, in the disguise of a boy, had got as far as Worcester on her way to find a relative in Providence, and had been turned over to Mrs. Milroy by the officer who discovered the girl's masquerade. The other was a young British lieutenant, escaped, so he said, from Burgoyne's captured army.

* * *

Both her young protégés were bound to Mrs. Milroy by her kindness and her personal charm. She initiated Dilly into the arts and graces of young ladyhood, and to Alan Brann, 10 years her junior, she gave her undisciplined and jealous heart. It was a dangerous gift, as Brann perceived from the outset, but too enveloped by the glamour of her beauty and brilliance for him to refuse it. He struggled, was enmeshed, and surrendered. Dilly understood in a faint measure, grieved, but was loyal. Into the midst of this situation returned the conquering hero, General Milroy. On the evening of his arrival he was found lying in his own dooryard, shot through the heart. Like the legendary Morgan le Fay, Morganna Milroy had put the weapon into her lover's hand.

* * *

The rest of the story is a narrative of the court proceedings, when Mrs. Milroy and the young Englishman were indicted and tried, and the surprising and dramatic outcome.

The vain, haughty, but courageous woman; the young man, as elusive as a hunted deer; the faithful Dilly, who longed most of all to keep her faith in her benefactress; the cool and persistent Claude Milroy, who had never trusted his stepmother and was convinced of her guilt; the great-souled old clergyman of the village; spiteful neighbors, judges, innkeepers, jurymen, curious townspeople, many of whom can be identified in old town records, assume flesh and blood and emotions. Mrs. Forbes makes the time and place and the people come close to us. Sometimes she is careless about a detail of speech, permits twentieth-century slang on the lips of a Revolutionary soldier, repeats a minor detail, and just misses the perfection of finish, but she creates character vividly. Not subtle, but forceful, she is at her best with characters in whom there is something implacable united with a capacity for complete sacrifice.

W. K. R.

Morrow's American publication date for A. Morgan Young's "Imperial Japan" was Oct. 12. The title was reviewed in the Monitor on Sept. 16, when it had already been published in England by Allen & Unwin.

Bobbs-Merrill has issued in the United States G. T. Garratt's "Mussolini's Roman Empire," the English edition of which (Penguin Books) was reviewed in the Monitor on May 10.

"The greatest translation made by the man most ably prepared to translate it."
—JOHN HENRY JOWETT
THE MOFFATT BIBLE
A New Translation by
JAMES MOFFATT
Presenting the Scriptures in matchless modern prose and poetry, the MOFFATT BIBLE has come to be considered a necessity in the home by all types of readers throughout the English-speaking world. Enjoy it as millions are already doing, for its clearness, literary beauty, and inspiration.
Ask your bookseller to show you the handsome cloth-bound edition with the gold jacket, or the choice leather editions.
PRICES from $3.50
NEW TESTAMENT, from $.60
Harper & Brothers • New York

BEAUTIFUL SACRED SOLO "THE SILENT SEA"
Words—Whittier; Music—M. M. Rippell
Suitable for Christian Science Services
Published — Deux-Arts Studios
168 Mariner St., Buffalo, N. Y.
High-Medium, 40 cents postpaid

HAVE YOUR photographs, tintypes, daguerreotypes, faded snapshots, etc., restored or reproduced in The Copley Prints
CURTIS & CAMERON
221 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON
Send for Free Circular

BIBLES
Plain or Self-Pronouncing Pages 6½x4½ inches Morocco Binding
Black . . . $5.00
Blue . . . $6.00
Brown . . . $6.00
Corresponding with pocket editions of
SCIENCE and HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches.
In English
German, Danish, Norwegian, Dutch, Swedish, French
with English alternate pages
35c per copy, $1.25 per year
Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

THE BLUE MARKING CRAYONS
For Lesson References
Easily erased from thinnest Bible paper, complete outfit, including 12 crayons and erasive material, by mail, ONE DOLLAR. Money refunded if not satisfied.
Foreign shipment $1.10
W. & K. PARSONS
58 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, Ohio

The NEW SALESMANSHIP NEW EDITION
2 Chapters Added
to the 26 articles printed in The Christian Science Monitor. Original, practical, inspirational. Gives underlying principles of successful selling. For "star" salesmen and students. Cloth, 80 pages, $1, plus 4c postage. From "DOUBLE A" agents or direct. Ask for latest "Double A" Booklist.
Associated Authors, 222W. Adams, Dept. 245, Chicago

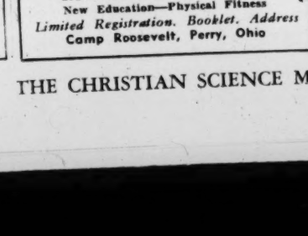
MEETINGS— Get a Hazel's Handy Pocket
Parliamentary Law Chart. JUST TURN THE DIAL for Instantaneous Answer to ANY of 1000 questions. Approved by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Practice" in the Monitor. ONLY $1.00. MONEY BACK if not satisfied.
EDWIN M. HAZEL
418-A Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tenacre Foundation
Established 1922
Rest Home for Christian Scientists
Princeton, N. J.
Separate Departments for Cases of Mental Disorder and Physical Problems
Send for Booklet

MUSIC LOVERS
100,000 of the finest records in the world, playable on any phonograph, on sale at 50c and 75c per record (value $1.50 and $2). The Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, etc., of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Wagner, etc. Mail Orders. Catalogue.
The Gramophone Shop, Inc., 18E. 48th St., N.Y.

THE BRITISH POINT OF VIEW
Lovely scenes from Britain, pictured by famous artists, are used for the Christmas Cards and Calendars of
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD.
By Appointment

"Pin Money" Pickles since 1868
Never such a tasty pickle! Made from priceless old Virginia recipes. Famous around the world . . . 18 delicious varieties. Ask your grocer or send $1.00 for an assortment of six one-quarter pint sample jars.
PIN MONEY BRANDS, INC.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
POSTAGE PREPAID U. S. ONLY


Beckoning Palms Near a Southern Sea
CAMP ROOSEVELT at KEY WEST
For Boys and Girls
Travel—Adventure—Self-Discovery
New Education—Physical Fitness
Limited Registration. Booklet. Address
Camp Roosevelt, Perry, Ohio

An Anglophile Surveys the Building of the British Empire

Building the British Empire: Volume One, to the End of the First Empire, by James Truslow Adams. Scribner. $3.50.

IF COMMERCE was the keystone of the modern British Empire, plunder was the moving force that inspired the building up of the first united Britain and a radically integrated English people. From plunder to unity, from unity to commerce, from commerce to empire runs the thread in this initial volume of Mr. Adams's attempt to tell the story of the British peoples.

It is an exciting narrative which holds attention despite its sometimes awkward prose, the recitation of facts long known, and an often dated approach to history. Mr. Adams is writing for a public that has guessed at much of the British story but knows rather little. And while the specialist must look with admiration at an undertaking having so big a canvas, he will not fail to find that this is a book with many technical shortcomings and some highly debatable evaluations.

In his introduction Mr. Adams justifies the effort with a tribute to the uniqueness of British character and experience. Indeed, his six years as an English resident —a move prompted by his desire better to understand the country, and thus to obtain a "feel" for his subject—have made him a transparent Anglophile. Now he may join his distinguished French contemporary, André Maurois, in the company of those foreigners who have been won over by "this sceptered isle."

* * *

This first volume carries the narrative from the England of prehistoric times through to the Roman, Saxon and Norman conquests, up along the centuries of centralization with the Norman and Angevin kings, past the warring Lancasters, the mighty Tudors and the fateful Stuarts, into the Restoration, the Revolution, and the establishment of the first British Empire in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It closes with the loss of the 13 colonies and the temporary decline of empire, but with a promise of another volume and a second and greater imperium.

Just as the author has had to shut one eye to details which would endlessly have extended his story, so the reviewer must pick and choose, mindful of space as well as the limitations of his own fields of special information. It is clear, however, that it is over the very small things and the very big things that Mr. Adams seems to trip. To say, for example, of William the Conquerer's separation of the lay and ecclesiastical courts that " . . . English common law would not have developed as it did if it had been tied to the growth of the canon law of the Church . . . " is to overlook the profound influence which the canon law did have on English law and procedure—an influence to which, more and more, legal historians are inclined to give great weight (49). Again, it is not quite correct to assert that ". . . the majority of our law terms today are of French origin" (51).

Mr. Adams's treatment of labor regulation after the Black Death is much too favorable to the landowners. Although population had been cut by a third, only the attempt to perpetuate the harsh conditions of near-serfdom, rather than any real concern for order and reasonable wages, accounted for the passage of the Statute of Laborers. Enacted, as it was, by a landowners' government, order and reasonable wages came to mean, therefore, order imposed on the rural worker and wages reasonable to the landed proprietors.

* * *

With all the research that has been done on Cromwell and the Interregnum, and in the light of a realistic interpretation of history, is it sound for a present-day historian to persist in saying that the Civil War of 1642-1649 was " . . . neither a sectional conflict like the American in the nineteenth century, *nor a social one like the French in the eighteenth century*, but one for religious and constitutional principles . . . "(274)? Or was it only a coincidence that the mercantile class as a whole as well as the City stood by Cromwell and preferred, at least for a while, a middle-class dictatorship to capricious monarchial interference with trade, even though the monarchy operated within the framework of some constitutional limitations on executive power? Then, too, surely much more attention should be paid in a modern English history to the philosophical and economic aspects of the 1688 Revolution and its profoundly important constitutional Settlement.

Again, in discussing the reasons which prompted rebellion by the 13 colonies, there should be, certainly, a recognition of the fact that their leaders were the men of commerce and great acreages. And while ideals were involved, great ideals, nonetheless the fact that the ordinances relating to the colony of Quebec and the Quebec Act of 1774 threatened to divert the rich Western trade to merchants on the St. Lawrence, to Montreal and Quebec, and away from Boston and New York, gave some leaders very personal reasons for which to fight.

* * *

Finally, Mr. Adams sums up in a paragraph his philosophy, and thereby reveals, in a large measure, the basic quality of "Building the British Empire." "Historians," he declares, "shift from theory to theory and interest to interest. The school of a generation back, which would have us believe, as a few still insist, that economic motives govern all, is happily passing. Innumerable other motives have moved mankind and changed the course of events. There has also been an intense reaction against the old 'drum and trumpet' school. . . . Yet we must not forget that we cannot understand the character of a people and the deep springs of their being without understanding what the memory of a Crécy or an Agincourt or the last fight of the Revenge by a Greville does to them in their racial memory . . . " (101). But Mr. Adams himself still likes drums, trumpets and Great Men, even though drums, trumpets and Great Men do not a history make. E. M.

ANNE MORROW LINDBERGH

Anne Lindbergh Speaking

Listen! The Wind, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

ANNE LINDBERGH has done a service for aviation as well as for the reader, first in "North to the Orient" and now in "Listen! The Wind." In a foreword to the second book Col. Charles Lindbergh says that it "is about a period in aviation which is now gone, but which was probably more interesting than any the future will bring." Colonel Lindbergh has uttered another cautious under-statement. For the book is all that and more.

Mrs. Lindbergh has preserved the color of day-to-day details which are too often obscured once the pioneering stage is passed in any undertaking. Moreover, she has done it as a participant who has an identity of her own, wisely eschewing the role of a Boswell and never presuming to interpret or explain "my husband." She is human and yet impersonal. She writes with style and distinction, and yet the chapters of her book are made up of the "little things" in flying.

Reading the book, one can understand the seeming preoccupation of such a flier with the business in hand, and what trials irrelevant interruptions can be. The book is in no sense an apology or a plea for understanding. And yet, perhaps the reading of it will teach Americans how grateful they should be that America's No. 1 Pilot has stamped so indelibly on the forefront of aeronautics the word "safety."

This book has a more coherent central idea than its predecessor, being about the wind, which sends desert dust swirling over Porto Praia and in the face of which the Lindberghs have to go backward to Bathurst before they can go forward to Natal. Even in Bathurst there was wind, wind which blew in the wrong direction or at the wrong time, until finally the plane, lightened of everything that could be left behind, rose to cross to another continent, another hemisphere.

The story is just one chapter of the long flight by the pioneering pair at the end of their survey of northern Atlantic routes, and it deals only with the crossing from Africa to Brazil in December, 1933. In it Mrs. Lindbergh has proved herself again to be a two-career woman, a flier and a writer, and both with honor. M. S.

The Book Window

The Modern Reader's Chaucer: The Complete Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer, put into modern English by John S. P. Tatlock and Percy MacKaye (Macmillan, $2.49). Reprint of a version first published in 1912; with 32 illustrations in color by Warwick Goble.

Delaware, a Guide to the First State, compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the WPA (Viking, $2.50). Item in the American Guide Series.

Cowboy Songs and Other Frontier Ballads, collected by John A. Lomax and Alan Lomax (Macmillan, $3.75). Revised and enlarged edition of a standard work.

Henry Ford and Greenfield Village, by William Adams Simonds (Stokes, $2). The story of a famous educational project.

Pierre Key's Music Year Book, 1938 (Pierre Key Publishing Corp.). Latest issue of a valuable annual of music in the United States.

Castilian Literature, by A. F. G. Bell (Oxford, $5). By the author of "Portuguese Literature."

Gallant Horses, compiled by Frances E. Clarke (Macmillan, $2.50). A collection of contemporary stories about horses.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

ROLL developed, 8 Velox prints and 2 enlargements, 25c. 10 reprints 25c—100 reprints $2.00. Four 5x7 glossy enlargements 25c. PHOTO FRIEND, Litchfield, Illinois.

Books by
ALBERT F. GILMORE

The three books listed below are approved by Better Books Guild and are available through Associated Authors and their local agents:

THE BIBLE: BEACON LIGHT OF HISTORY
54 Monitor articles giving background, origin, development and characters of the Bible. 270 pages, 8 illustrations, map. $2.75 plus 15c postage.

EAST AND WEST OF JORDAN
Story of a trip to the Holy Land. Informative and accurate. Valuable reference work. Fully illustrated. 191 pages. $3 plus 15c postage.

YES, 'TIS ROUND
A trip around the world, told with keen observation and sympathetic understanding. 393 pages, 26 illustrations, $3 plus 15c postage.

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
222 W. Adams St., Dept. 246, Chicago, Ill.

The light you read or work by should be of the right quality as well as the right intensity. Ordinary artificial light contains harsh rays that are irritating to the eyes.

The new Emeralite Lamps are a vast improvement over ordinary illumination. They filter the light—take out all glare and irritating rays. Give you pure white, evenly diffused light that is just like natural daylite.

Reading or working under such light is effortless . . . there's no strain, no fatigue.

Get an Emeralite from your dealer on 10-day trial. Many models for home and business.

Write for new Catalog

H. G. McFADDIN & CO., INC.
324 Fifth Ave., New York, Dept. C-21
Visit Our Showrooms

EMERALITE KIND TO THE EYES

Man Appeal

is what this salad has. It's tart, not sweet...has the hearty flavor of your own vegetables. Use pure Knox Gelatine for all jellied salads...not gelatine dessert powders which are 85% sugar.

Mrs. Knox's "Quickie"
COMPLEXION SALAD

Use ¼ package—Serves 6

1 envelope Knox Gelatine

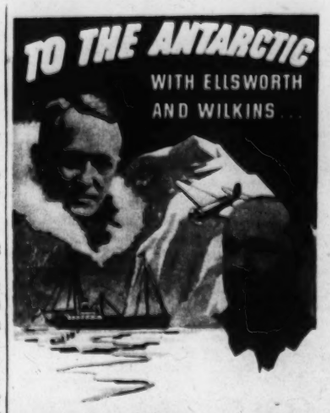
½ cup cold water	1 cup hot water
3 tablespoonfuls mild vinegar	1 teaspoonful salt
2 tablespoonfuls chopped parsley or raw spinach	¾ cup cabbage, grated fine or shredded
¾ cup carrots, grated fine or shredded	2 teaspoonfuls onion juice
	1 tablespoonful lemon juice

Soften gelatine in cold water. Add salt, hot water; stir until dissolved. Add vinegar, lemon juice, onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Put in tray of automatic refrigerator. Turn up cold control; do not freeze. Prepare parsley or raw spinach, carrots, cabbage. When gelatine mixture begins to thicken, combine with prepared ingredients. Turn into mold. Chill. Unmold on lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise.

*Preparation time: 12 minutes.

FREE: Mrs. Knox's Recipe Book. Address Knox Gelatine, Box 806, Johnstown, N. Y.

KNOX GELATINE
is Pure Gelatine—No Sugar



PYROIL GOES ALONG TO SAFEGUARD ENGINES OF THE M/S "WYATT EARP" AND OTHER MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT

Once again Pyroil has been singled out for a service of protection where safety is a requisite to success. For, Pyroil goes along on Commander Lincoln Ellsworth's present Antarctic Expedition with Sir Hubert Wilkins — to Capetown, to Enderby Land, to Little America!

What a signal honor to accompany these renowned explorers, famed for their earlier and thrilling conquests of both Polar regions of the world! But Pyroil — tested by their engineers in voyaging from Norway to New York—will repay the confidence they have placed in it.

Pyroil will repay you, too—many times over—when you use it in your automobile. It will enable the engine of your car to operate safely and efficiently under normal conditions as well as those of emergency and strain. It will offset many common repairs.

Ask your service station attendant today to tell you exactly how and why Pyroil is most important to safe and good engine operation. Or, simply Mail Coupon below. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Founder, 714 La Follette Ave., La Crosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE BRITISH ISLES:
LAURENCE KIDD
37 LISMORE CRESCENT
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

PYROIL COMPANY
714 La Follette Avenue
La Crosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Please send me your latest bulletins on safe engine operation with Pyroil.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

London-Washington Axis

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I hope that in replying to Touchstone's joinder of issue I shall not "involve him in controversy with myself," for I share his disinclination toward any such development. I feel, however, that his contribution will not very markedly assist those whose desire it is "to get a little closer to the facts." Touchstone tells these seekers for truth that he has "been at some pains to get the facts in each case properly documented" and he has certainly reported the words uttered by Viscount Grey, Mr. (now Lord) Baldwin, and Sir John Simon quite correctly; but are these special pleadings by counsel for the defense so obviously and necessarily facts that counsel for the prosecution must either throw up his brief or leave himself open to a charge of misinterpretation?

I respectfully submit that not merely "a small part" of what Touchstone terms "all this" is true, but that the whole of it is true both in substance and in fact—though possibly neither the substance nor the fact is "documented." Most of the substance and fact of diplomacy is written in invisible ink between the lines.

* * *

The failure of Great Britain and France to disarm, after disarming Germany, was the first breach of the Versailles Treaty and it led directly to the, at first secret and later open, rearming of Germany. The fall of Britain's air strength between 1920 and 1935 from first to fifth place is little to the point in face of the fact that her ships and guns did not decrease but relatively increased.

It is not easy to take seriously Touchstone's contention that the desert waste of Jubaland and an adjustment of the Libya-Sudan boundary was the "equitable compensation" which Italy looked for in exchange for her accommodating attitude in the matter of treaty obligations and maybe Ethiopia has had to pay the price of Britain's default. Here is what Mr. E. H. Carr, Professor of International Politics in the University of Wales, has to say on the point:

"There were particular reasons for Italian discontent. When Italy joined the Allies in 1915 she exacted her price. By the secret Treaty of London it was agreed that she should receive from Austria in the peace settlement the South Tyrol (which was inhabited by Germans), Trieste with its hinterland, and the Dalmatian coast."

I think I may claim that a statement such as this, by one who, I believe, manifests professional detachment and freedom from political bias, absolves me from the charge of being "entirely misleading" when I said that "after having bribed Italy to come into the war we failed to pay the bribe."

Touchstone explains, that, without her overseas dominions and colonies, Britain could not own one quarter of the earth's surface. This is, of course, obvious, and I cannot find any statement in my article which would lead anyone to suppose that she could.

* * *

As for the distinction without a difference between "At that time America had her own representative sitting on the Council of the League of Nations" and "An American observer at Geneva occupied for a few days a temporary seat upon the League of Nations Council" I must leave such discriminations to those with an inclination toward hair-splitting.

Then as to whether America did or did not take the initiative in trying to prevent oil from going to Ethiopia, here is some "documented" evidence in support of my contention that she did:

Mr. Stimson, in his book "The Far Eastern Crisis," writes as follows:

"Time was pressing. On February 11th the President suggested that I call up the British Foreign Minister directly on the telephone, in order to hasten the matter and to have the best possible opportunity for fully discussing the proposition and ascertaining whether the British Government would co-operate. . . . I finally became convinced, from his attitude in these conversations, that—for reasons satisfactory to itself—the British Government felt reluctant to join in such a démarche."

In conclusion it gives me pleasure to stress at least one point upon which Touchstone and myself are in complete agreement, and I cannot better express my agreement than in his own words. I too am "one of those who believe that Anglo-American relations are less well served by palpable misrepresentations of fact than by the truth, and my reason for writing this letter is that those who desire to get a little closer to the facts may at least have an opportunity of doing so." ALFRED EDWARDS
London, England.

* * *

American History . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

While cordially agreeing with the theme of Mr. Willard Connely's article, "America, the Unknown" in the Magazine of September 7—that too little American history is taught in British Universities—I should like to point out that lectures on American history form part of the course for the Diploma of Journalism at London University.

Adam's "Epic of America" was a revelation to me. I never realized American history could be so inspiring to Europeans faced with the problems of the present day. Perhaps we in England need more of the "frontier" spirit.

London. R. A. JAURALDE

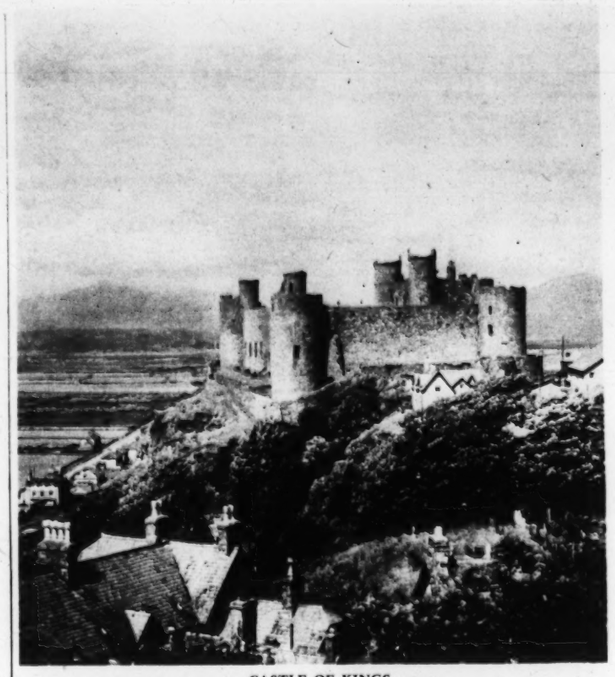
* * *

Peace With Honor . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have heard and read many attempts to justify Great Britain's foreign policy since the Abyssinian betrayal, but Mr. Eric Carr's, in your issue of August 24 last, is the first to plead Scriptural support for it. And he is, surely, hard-pressed when he uses a saying of our Lord's which was obviously sarcastic. I would commend the verses immediately following Mr. Carr's divorced extract for a truer statement of Christian ethics. (Luke 16:10-13).

JOHN W. GALLOWAY
Methven, Perth, Scotland



CASTLE OF KINGS

Harlech Castle, Most Imposing Ruin in Wales, Rises Its Serrated Outline Against the Mass of Snowdon, the Highest Mountain in England or Wales, Sheer Now From a Marshy Shore, Where the Sea Once Lapped Against the Castle's Spur of Rock, and Ships Came to the Watergate of the Fortress

King Edward I Approved Its Quadrangular Plan, and the Castle Was Built in the Years Between 1280 and 1284. Owen Glendower Captured It in 1404, and in the Tumultuous Years Which Followed He Reigned at Prince of Wales. In 1460 Margaret of Anjou, Wife of Henry VI, Sought Shelter After the Battle of Northampton, and in 1468 Harlech Castle Was the Last to Hold Out for the Cause of the Red Rose. The Great Defense Then Gave Rise to the Famous "March of the Men of Harlech." Harlech Was Also the Last Welsh Castle to Hold Out Against Oliver Cromwell for the Cause of Charles I, but After a Long Siege It, Too, Surrendered on March 10, 1647

Among Our Contributors . .

ROGER W. BABSON, noted economist and founder of the Babson Institute and Babson's Statistical Organization, reviews the possibility of a coalition government for the United States. Mr. Babson served as Director General of Information and Education by appointment of the U. S. Government during the World War. He is the author of numerous books on economics and government.

ERNEST K. LINDLEY is a political writer in the Washington Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune. He has written two books about Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal and contributes to current magazines.

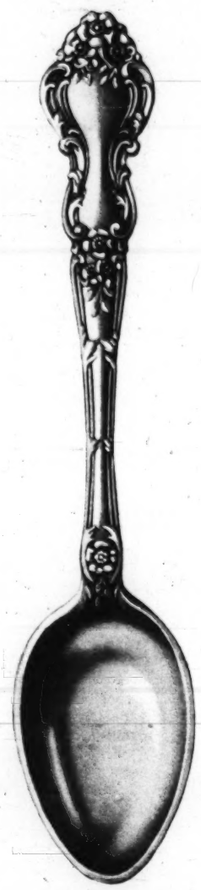
RUSSELL E. SINGER, General Manager of the American Automobile Association, shows how a safety program sponsored by the organization has assisted in a 22 per cent decrease in highway fatalities during the first six months of 1938 compared with the corresponding months of 1937.

For the High Hair Dress

STA-RITE
HAIR PINS 10c

Sterling Elegance
in
Meadow Rose

BY THE PRIVATE SILVERSMITHS OF WATSON PARK



The elegant ornamentation of this lovely Sterling makes a strong appeal because of its use of such a beautiful motif. Master Silversmiths have faithfully interpreted the spirit of the rose — the universal symbol of strength, character and beauty. Meadow Rose Sterling combines an authentic feeling with a modern treatment, and has become one of America's best known and admired patterns.

Like all Watson Sterling, Meadow Rose is matched in perfectly proportioned holloware of mass and beauty. Every piece blends and matches perfectly to carry out the motif of the table silver, so that your family service may be a unit with a single design.

The tea set ($350.00) is illustrated here as an example of the true beauty of every piece of Meadow Rose holloware. The lovely lines, true proportions and elegance of decoration combine to make this Sterling Silver truly unusual and attractive.

Write for the folders describing Meadow Rose . . . and see it, and other lovely Watson patterns at your jeweler's. The Watson Company, 9108 Watson Park, Attleboro, Mass., New York-Chicago-Los Angeles.

Watson TRADE W MARK Sterling

This Handsome Individual Drip-o-lator

YOURS FOR
ONLY 65¢
RETAIL VALUE $1.00
Offered by
SANKA COFFEE

Here's how to enjoy to the fullest the fine rich flavor and satisfying goodness of Sanka Coffee... *the real coffee that is not a stimulant*, because 97% of the caffein has been removed.

Accept our offer of this attractive, two-cup Drip-o-lator at the bargain price of 65¢.

1. Makes Sanka Coffee by the modern drip method.
2. Holds two generous cupfuls.
3. Non-tarnishing, lustrous chrome finish.
4. Handle does not get hot.
5. Easy to use, easy to clean.

Mail the coupon now for your Drip-o-lator. And get Sanka Coffee at your grocer's. It's available in the correct drip grind for use in the Drip-o-lator. Sanka Coffee is a product of General Foods.

C. S. M. 10-19-38

GENERAL FOODS, Battle Creek, Michigan:
Please send me, postpaid, the Individual Drip-o-lator, for which I enclose 65¢ (stamps or money order).

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

(This offer expires December 31, 1938—Good only in U.S.A.)

Why men, inevitably, will come to SCHICK Shavers

● Some men will use straight razors until they die. Others persist in shaving with safety razors. There are types of men who will try all kinds of shavers before they finally and inevitably come to the Schick Shaver.

Electric dry shaving is here to stay. It is destined to be as certain a part of our lives as radio and telephone. Die-hards may postpone the joys of dry shaving, but the day will come when practically every man who shaves will be freed from "blades, lather and scraped faces."

Why should men use Schick Shavers?

Schick patents, with eight more years to go, embody the vital principles of dry shaving—the absence of sharp cutting edges, cutting *underneath* a thin guard plate, a combing edge to pick up close-lying hairs and guide them into the cutting slots and shaving *without injury to the skin.*

Schick who invented the shaver. Schick who created the industry. marches on far in the lead with a single, unchanging purpose: To bring the pleasure and comfort of dry shaving to the millions at a price consistent with the fine precision of the machine and the service it must render.

The standard Schick Shaver is now $12.50

When the first Schick Shavers were sold, the price was $25. Later, this price was changed to $15. Now it is $12.50—all these steps being part of a plan made by Colonel Schick years ago. Look to Schick for new developments in dry shaving—for constantly improved and refined mechanism—maintaining and increasing leadership through keen competitive conditions and many conflicting claims on dry shaving. **For "Schick was first—Schick *is* first."**

SCHICK DRY SHAVER, INC., STAMFORD, CONN. Western Distributor: Edises, Inc., San Francisco. In Canada: distributed by Canadian General Electric Co., Limited.

SCHICK SHAVER

Schick Dry Shaver, Inc., has no connection with the Magazine Repeating Razor Co., which manufactures and sells the Schick Injector Razor

. . Whither Political Parties?

By Roger W. Babson

(Continued from Page 2)

groups—Radical and Conservative—the Republicans should nominate the same man whom the Conservative Democrats select. While this would mean nominally three parties—Democratic, Conservative Democratic, and Republican—it would require only two candidates. This should concentrate tremendous practical power behind the coalition candidate.

The divers forces tending to create a chaotic situation, I have examined at length in my book, "Coalition or Chaos." I also explain in detail therein the many advantages of coalition. In all such discussion, I have been most careful to endorse coalition purely as a temporary resort in times of emergency. In fact, it happens that Webster's treatment of the word brings out the emergency angle when this dictionary defines coalition as "A temporary alliance of persons, parties, or states, for a joint action or purpose."

Those of us, therefore, who are advocating coalition are at the opposite pole from those wanting to set up a new form of government. Coalition is a measure to uphold and not dethrone our American institutions. It does not involve taking liberties with the Constitution. As a matter of fact, if any system is to bear the taint of being unconstitutional, it is the party system itself. A study of history indicates that those who founded the Republic and wrote the Constitution were clearly more in sympathy with the spirit of coalition than with the selfish greed that too often corrupts the party politics of today.

* * *

Those who founded the American Government may have visioned the party system in electing congressmen. They planned differently, however, for building up the three governmental departments. As I interpret the intent: The executive branch was to be selected by an inter-party electoral college; the legislative branch directly by the people; and the judiciary was to be purely appointive, subject to Senate approval.

We have become involved in our difficulties by not conducting the institutions in a manner conceived by our founders. The situation can be traced rather to the network of partisan politics. This would have been as alien and repugnant to our fathers as to those of us today who are advocating a clean-up through coalition. This country has become criss-crossed with a maze of states, counties, and other local units. I have been asked sometimes what a coalition government could find to do in the exercise of its emergency duties. For one thing, it might undertake to sweep out some of this political trash and rubbish that have accumulated through the years!

Another clear call for action by a coalition government is to lay the ax into burdensome taxes. Confiscatory taxation is the inevitable result of the pyramiding of government costs. It is fashionable nowadays to put the blame on the New Deal. The New Dealers, with some justice, can be charged with adding some of the last straws. The loading began, however, many years ago. Both Republicans and Democrats have a share in the guilt. Only a coalition of the responsible elements of both parties would be equipped to deal with a tax situation that is fast rising to the scale of a national emergency. Within the memory of scarcely more than a generation, the percentage of a person's income seized by the tax gatherer has practically quadrupled.

Moreover, the foregoing statements refer merely to direct taxation. When our survey includes the burdens of hidden or indirect taxes, the exhibit becomes an economic chamber of horrors. A great analyst once laid down the principle that "the power to tax is the power to destroy." That is sometimes quoted as referring to soaking the rich. Excessive taxes, however, soak rich and poor in common. The devastation is suffered by no one class or group, but by all the inter-related parts of the community. It is the nation as a whole that is penalized when taxes get out of bounds. As I view present tendencies, we are running straight toward a chaotic situation. Taxes appear to be getting beyond the control of a single-party government. They can be effectively curbed only by a coalition.

In studying the possibilities of a merger for emergency, uniting the responsible elements from both the major parties, I have been impressed with the practical nature of coalition. This method of meeting a situation that threatens to become choatic is no experiment. It is no mere blueprint of a well-intentioned brain truster. It is no rabbit-from-a-hat. It is a tested procedure which in a country such as England has proved its efficacy in times of crisis. In that country, my observation is that at all times the people's confidence is strengthened by the knowledge that coalition stands ready to come to the rescue when the need arises.

At such times as the economic crisis of 1931, England definitely and systematically resorted to a coalition government. When this government had played its role successfully and dealt with the emergency, then there was a drift back toward the regular party form. Thus we have this clear precedent—among others that might be cited—for two conclusions—first: that a coalition form of administration is peculiarly competent to cope with a grave situation; second: that such an administrative group does not tend to perpetuate itself in power. Coalition normally lasts for the duration of the emergency, then naturally resolves itself back into its component parties. Britain has given us an object lesson on the triumph of coalition; together with some useful hints in the technique of forming such a government to cope with a crisis.

In tangible results we can demand of a coalition government such action as the following: Solution of the pressing problems of relief, employment, and buying power by some measure such as the so-called quota plan. Under that plan, private concerns take an agreed-upon quota of employables, thereby possibly getting tax concessions and in any event sharing in the general uplift of industry and trade. We can demand escape from intolerable and destructive taxes, with their direct and indirect burdens threatening to rich and poor in common. We can demand of a coalition government that it develop some handling of the budget which will assure us against reaping the whirlwind of inflation. We can demand that no man-made political expediences, which undermine manhood, be offered to our people. They should plainly be told that God's laws cannot be repealed. Only a coalition government would have the courage to say this.

* * *

In the unfortunate event that coalition is not accomplished, our citizens might be trained to fortify themselves against inflationary dangers as the people of England are being trained in precautions against air raids. One of the surest defenses against the bombs of inflation is to put your efforts and savings into things that are real. In the A, B, C of intrinsic values I include the following: (A) Good children, health, education, books, and furniture. (B) Living quarters in a rented house or apartment near your work, with a small farm outside a college town as insurance. (C) Inflation stocks—that is, common stocks of strong and honest companies having no debt or heavy cumulative preferreds and owning large natural resources.

Those who practice that "A, B, C" of intelligent foresight should be reasonably well hedged. They have placed themselves in position to deal with future trends competently whether the event is coalition or chaos. Let us remember, however, that coalition essentially is a gathering of spiritual forces, and that final security comes only through character and courage. For this reason a coalition party should especially appeal to the thinking church people of our country.

It Blows a Wheedling Note

BEFORE THE DAYS of radio, a sound was heard in Cape Town such as no other city in the world had ever experienced. It was a sort of banshee wail, a weird, bleating call. "Prah! Pra-a-ah!" Cape Town was proud of that sound, for it was as typical and distinctive as the roar of the London traffic.

Possibly you have heard it on Monday nights while "reaching out" for distant radio stations on the shortwaves. The sound forms part of the theme tune of a weekly humorous item broadcast from Cape Town. No one but a Cape Town citizen could identify it.

That mysterious wail is the famous Cape Town fish horn. Musicians have studied it, historians have tried in vain to trace its origin. For centuries, fish has been sold with the aid of this tin horn; and in an age of motor fish vans, the fish horn survives. It really belongs to the Cape Town of Dutch East India Company days, a leisurely town of high, white stoeps, where fish hawkers wore wide-spreading pagoda hats and carried their twin baskets on bamboo yokes over their shoulders.

Today, the fish seller is usually a red-fezzed Malay driving a cart filled with snoek, harders, maasbankers, and other queerly named fish of the Cape.

As he drives, he produces the eerie fish horn call that brings every cat and many housewives into the street. There is no mistaking it. People who dislike noise have tried to make the fish horn an illegal instrument, and they still write to the newspapers about the "fish horn nuisance." But the "prah! pra-a-ah!" goes right on.

I once visited a shop where fish horns are made. "Gentlemen going to parties often take a fish horn with them," the old horn-maker told me. "Then there are the anglers who say they can attract the fish by blowing a wheedling note. It is all good for business. A fish horn is made from paraffin tins and costs 1s."

A leading Cape Town musician confessed to me that he could not play the fish horn.

"It is a difficult feat to make the fish horn speak," said the musician. "You must sing and blow at the same moment to achieve the eerie fish horn note. It is not an African instrument, though it belongs to Cape Town."

LAWRENCE G. GREEN

SHAW BUSINESS SCHOOLS

EXCELLENT TRAINING BY CORRESPONDENCE

Why don't you plan now to enrol in one of the Special Shaw Courses by Correspondence, enabling you to study at home, from Lessons specially prepared.

Here are a few of the SHAW Home Study Courses:—

Bookkeeping, Higher Accounting, Banking, Stationary Engineering, Secretarial Business Organization, Stenographic Short Story Writing, Cost Accounting, Office Training, Business Correspondence, Advertising, Salesmanship

Write for Catalogue. Shaw Schools, Dept. M80 Bay and Charles Sts. Toronto, Ont.

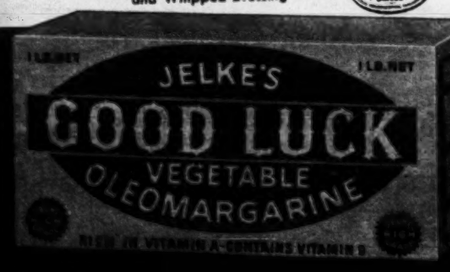
AND 'DATING FOR FRESHNESS' KEEPS GOOD LUCK ALWAYS SWEET AND FRESH

JELKE'S GOOD LUCK is the only Margarine that is DATED FOR FRESHNESS

Such great advances have been made in the making of GOOD LUCK Margarine that smart, modern mothers who can afford the best of everything prefer GOOD LUCK as a 'spread for bread' and for cooking and baking.

GOOD LUCK'S sweet, mild flavor comes from the pasteurized, fat-free milk in which the pure, nourishing vegetable oils are blended. As every pound is dated for freshness, this superior flavor reaches you at its freshest and best. Remember, GOOD LUCK is the *only* margarine that is dated for freshness.

JOHN F. JELKE COMPANY • CHICAGO
Also Makers of GOOD LUCK Mayonnaise and Whipped Dressing



"THE FINEST AND FRESHEST SPREAD FOR BREAD"

HELP...

FOR HOUSEWIVES!

PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

The label on Pequot sheets does two things. While you are shopping, it gives you the facts to help you *buy* wisely. When you get home, it suggests the right ways to care for your sheets so as to get the longest and most satisfactory service from them. Look for this helpful Pequot label when you buy sheets! Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

. . Whither Political Parties? . . .

By Ernest K. Lindley

(Continued from Page 2)

the Republicans offered Theodore Roosevelt, while during this whole period the vanguard of the progressive movement in practice was to be found among the progressive Republicans of such states as Wisconsin and Iowa. Woodrow Wilson temporarily became the leader of the progressive movement, but his gains were smothered in the World War. In 1920 and 1924 both major parties offered conservative candidates for the presidency, and in the latter year the more advanced progressives, supporting the late Senator La Follette senior, were again reminded of the weakness of a third party as an instrument of national power.

* * *

For many years, Franklin D. Roosevelt has envisaged the role of the Democratic Party as that of the more progressive of the two major parties. In 1931, almost a year before his first nomination for the Presidency, I wrote of him:

"In tracing Roosevelt's political activities . . . it becomes perfectly clear that he followed consistently a course toward a very definite objective—the creation of a progressive Democratic Party, national in scope, with the active, integrated party machinery indispensable to success under the American political system."

In accepting the presidential nomination in 1932, Mr. Roosevelt not only invited the support of progressive Republicans but warned "those nominal Democrats who squint at the future with their faces turned toward the past, and who feel no responsibility to the demands of the new time, that they are out of step with their party." Few, if any, Democrats, took the hint in that election, since Mr. Roosevelt's victory seemed assured and the platform on which he ran was rather conservative. In 1936, he did succeed in sloughing off part of the extreme right wing of the Democratic Party, including the former presidential candidates, Alfred E. Smith and John W. Davis.

But the conservative Democrats who held office—the Senators, Representatives, and Governors—and the machine bosses, big and little, with vested interests in the party, were not so easily sloughed off. As the small fruits of the so-called "purge" during the 1938 primaries have shown, it is extremely difficult even to drive them out of their party. For throughout the country these conservative Democratic officeholders are well fortified by patronage—some local, some state, much of it handed to them by Mr. Roosevelt (or exacted from him). Some of them also are men of prestige or, at least, of good standing—the men who were the caretakers of the Democratic Party in its decadent interval between Wilson and Roosevelt.

Harris & Ewing

WILL COALITION COME IN?
The United States Capitol Dome From the Balcony of the New House of Representatives Office Building

In the Old South many of the party men are protected also by the way the Negro problem is handled and by the disenfranchisement by the poll tax of many poorer white voters. The effort to bring about a party realignment based upon principle is impeded also by the magnetic properties of a party with a large majority. Special interests try to exert their influence through both parties, but they are interested in results, not in the theory of party government.

* * *

Despite their traditional association with the Republican Party, big business, big finance, Wall Street—call the powerful moneyed interests what you will—would have taken over the Democratic Party, lock, stock, and barrel, several years ago if Mr. Roosevelt and his progressive supporters had not so persistently repulsed their advances. In terms of power, a senior Senator or Congressman of the majority party, especially if he is chairman of an important committee, is worth more to them than a junior member of the opposition. So it is altogether natural that they should rally behind the conservative Democrats whom Mr. Roosevelt is trying to push over into the Republican Party.

The unceasing quest of the practical politician for a majority of the votes in his constituency prevents the major parties, under a two-party system, from drifting too far apart. Within parties the pressure, as election day approaches, is toward compromise. It is conceivable—and not improbable—that the far-flung coalition with which Mr. Roosevelt has governed can go into another election with a compromise candidate and platform. If so, it is not improbable that the Republicans will go before the electorate with the same type of middle-of-the-road candidate, so that once again the voters will be offered no substantial choice. But the fissures that have appeared in the Roosevelt coalition are broadening, and it seems to me that some parts must break away. There is no strong attraction to the "left." There is a pull from the "right." If the South would admit a two-party system, a more logical party division between progressives and conservatives could easily and quickly occur.

* * *

A European war might create new issues cutting across those that have been dominant during the last few years. But if the United States can concentrate on its domestic problems, the chances are slightly more favorable for a party realignment on basic principles than they have been at any time since the Reconstruction period. Such a realignment, in my opinion, would add immeasurably to the efficiency of our government. We are confronted with a multiplying complexity of problems that are national in scope and can be handled only through the power of the Federal Government. To deal with them we need real national parties, not mere confederations of local machines rooted in patronage rather than in principles.

Goobergrabbers Are Busy

Across dust-clouded fields of America's peanut belt is heard the shout, "Hey, peas!" Melodiously it rings from the lips of a Negro lad perched atop a huge machine, spurring field workers to keep the eager maw of the picker filled with the stacks of peanut vines that have been drying for several weeks.

For ere winter settles over the South, all hands turn out to harvest the goober crop—the southerners' name for peanuts. And the harvesters hope the shout may catch the ears of small boys and elephants everywhere, for they are needed to help consume the year's crop.

* * *

Armed with pitchforks, the workers toss the ripened vines to the machine, which picks them clean. Tempting goobers pour from one side of the machine in an endless stream, while from the other come out bales of vines to be used for fodder.

After being stripped from the vines, the peanuts are sacked and carried to the sheller or to the warehouse. Eventually they are dumped into other machines, to be shelled, inspected and sacked for market, while the hulls are used for fertilizer. The shelled peas are shipped off to be roasted, salted, buttered or converted into peanut butter.

* * *

The peanut industry has been growing rapidly in recent years. Many fertile acres in the southland have been turned over to this crop, in an effort to provide another cash crop for many planters. But the big production sent prices downward and growers appealed to Congress to write compulsory peanut control into the new farm legislation. As a further step toward stabilization, the New York Produce Exchange announced that it would begin trading in shelled peanut futures.

CALL ME SIT-TRUE

Hundreds of women have written us unsolicited letters saying they prefer SITROUX TISSUES because they're softer, stronger and more absorbent.

These famous tissues are now sold in better department stores, in addition to your favorite 5 and 10c stores. If you are unable to get them in your department store, please write us giving that store's name and address.

THE SITROUX COMPANY, INC.
468 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LOOK FOR THE BLUE AND GOLD BOX.

MAKE 4 PEOPLE HAPPY TODAY!

—with a royal family Feast

Here's your good deed—and Prudence does it for you. From a spick-and-span "Down East" kitchen, comes this one and only New England home quality Corned Beef Hash! Freshly cooked . . . ready to heat and eat. Prudence is a wise buy in these days of thrifty shopping.

PRUDENCE
Corned Beef Hash

SPECIAL! SEND 10¢ FOR TRIAL SIZE!
Send your grocer's name and 10¢ for a delicious serving of this New England home dish.
BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO. • BOSTON, MASS.

hands up!

Women who use Bon Ami aren't afraid to show their hands after cleaning the kitchen sink. For Bon Ami not only cleans quickly and thoroughly . . . but does it without leaving hands rough and red. Why not join the millions of women who save time, lighten their work and protect their hands with Bon Ami?

Bon Ami
"hasn't scratched yet!"
Bon Ami Co., 17 Battery Pl., New York, U. S. A.

Works 3 ways at one time
1. Cleans quickly, easily
2. Polishes as it cleans
3. Doesn't clog up drains

Change now to the oil made especially for winter STOP-and-GO driving

MOTOR-CAR makers urge you to drain out your thick, dirty summer oil now. Your crankcase should be flushed clean—then refilled with lighter oil for winter.

Golden Shell Oil, the result of years of research, gives your engine the winter protection it needs because it is especially refined for winter stop-and-go driving.

The correct winter grade of Golden Shell is lighter—lets your engine start instantly without straining your battery. And because it's *fast-flowing*, it protects each engine part the moment you touch your starter. If your winter motor oil is sluggish—slow to move—engine parts grind together "dry" of lubrication every time you start.

Golden Shell is also *tough-bodied*. It doesn't break down into sludge and carbon.

Your Shell dealer will drain, flush and refill your crankcase with the correct winter grade of Golden Shell in 15 minutes. It costs only 25¢ a quart, and there's no safer lubrication.

WINTER GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL